REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1894-95.

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SHILLONG:

PRINTED AT THE ASSAM SECRETARIAT PRINTING OFFICE.

1895.

Price—Two Rupees Eight Annas.

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Office of the Chief Commissioner.

The office of the Chief Commissioner of Assam was, with the exception of three months when Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.I.E., C.S.I., officiated, held throughout the year by Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S.I.

General remarks.

2. No serious event occurred during the past year to disturb our relations with the various tribes on the North-East Frontier. For the first time, for many years past, the record of the year was almost entirely a peaceful one. A godown containing stores on a tea garden in the Sibságar district was burnt down, and suspicion pointed to Nágas as the offenders; but if this was the case, the act was probably the work of a few evil-disposed individuals. With this isolated exception, our relations were uniformly satisfactory on all sides.

Tributary States.

3. *Manipur.*—Peace and progress marked the past year's history of the State. The hill tribes in Manipur territory behaved well throughout the year. The Somra group of villages raided again into Burma; but these villages lie in independent territory, and do not belong to Manipur. The boundary line between Manipur and the Chin Hills, which was demarcated by Mr. Porteous during the cold weather of 1893-94, was confirmed by the Government of India during the year.

The main features of the internal administration of the State were the adoption of an improved system for the collection of land revenue, the large realisations of arrear demands under all the main heads of revenue, and the improvement of the Manipur Police. For the purposes of revenue collection, the valley has been divided into four divisions or *pannahs*, each under a *lakpa*, or tahsildar, who maintains his own office establishment and peons, and receives as remuneration 10 per cent. of the amount he collects. Among the other duties of the *lakpa* are the settlement of boundary disputes, &c. Aided by a bumper harvest, the *lakpas* collected Rs. 1,04,537 out of a total demand of Rs. 1,44,539, and, for the first year, this must be considered a satisfactory result. The realisations of arrear demands of revenue reached Rs. 1,24,756, a result which was entirely due to the exertions made by the Political Agent towards the improvement of the collecting agency. In last year's report the unsatisfactory condition of the police force was noted, and it was stated that the question of its complete reorganisation was under consideration. The Political Agent, however, now reports that the force, which was only five below its sanctioned strength at the end of the year, has attained a satisfactory condition, and it will, at any rate for the present, be retained on its existing footing.

The gross receipts of the State, including an opening balance of Rs. 3,767, amounted to Rs. 3,47,625, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,01,206, leaving a surplus of Rs. 46,419. The receipts both under land revenue and house tax showed large increases. The heaviest expenditure occurred under the following heads:—Indemnity and tribute, Rs. 87,500; State works, Rs. 82,866; and Police, Rs. 53,351. The balance of the indemnity fine, amounting to Rs. 16,849, will be cleared off during 1895-96. Considerable progress was made in the construction of State buildings and bridges, and a sum of Rs. 25,910 was expended under this head.

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4. *Bhutias.*—Our relations with the Bhutias continued to be of a satisfactory nature, and not a single case of extortion was laid against them. This is no doubt due to the effectual measures taken by the Deb Rája to prevent any acts of oppression or hostility on the part of his subjects. The attendance at the Subankhatta fair was better than usual, and trade was consequently brisker.

Frontier tribes.

Akas, Miris, Khamtis, and Singphos.—The behaviour of these tribes was generally satisfactory, and calls for no comment.

Daflas.—Some Daflas from Miri Pathar carried off ten persons from a village on the Dikrang river, some four or five miles beyond the Inner Line. These men were reported to be detained at a village about a day's journey distant from the place of abduction; but, as the occurrence took place beyond the frontier, and does not concern Government, interference was not considered necessary.

Abors.—After the return of the expedition against the Bor Abors, a brief outline of which was given in paragraph 3 of the Summary of last year's report, a blockade was, with the sanction of the Government of India, imposed on the Abors, the Mishmis, and the Passis—the three tribes most implicated in the outrages of the previous year. The object of this blockade is the prevention of any intercourse on the part of these tribes with the plains of Assam for the purposes of trade, and it will be maintained until all the Government and other property known to have been taken by the Abors is returned. The payment of *posa* to the Abor villages north of Sadiya was also discontinued. As a result of the blockade and of the active operations against the Abors which were undertaken last year, the Bor Abors returned all the rifles stolen from our murdered sepoys which they had in their possession. The tribe has, on the whole, behaved satisfactorily since the despatch of the expedition.

Mishmis.—As a punishment for their complicity in the Abor outbreak, the Mishmis have, in common with the tribes mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, been prohibited from holding any intercourse with the plains until all property in the possession of the Abors is returned.

Nágas.—A raid by trans-Patkoi Nágas was reported to have occurred on a Nága village called Danran, situated beyond the Inner Line on the Lakhimpur frontier. Six men were killed and eleven women carried off. The occurrence took place beyond the limits of the area in which we exercise political authority. A godown at Cherideo, a tea garden at the point where a track known as the Tiruduar debouches on the plains in the Sibságar district, was burnt down in February, and stores valued at Rs. 4,000 were destroyed. There is good reason to suppose that the work was that of Nágas, and all Nága villages using the path have been called on to give up the offenders. Since the close of the year the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned the Deputy Commissioner's proposal to close the track until the offenders are given up.

Nága Hills district.

The general conduct of the Nága tribes bordering on and within the Nága Hills district was satisfactory, and there was no crime worthy of mention. The number of coolies employed on Government work still further increased from 86,443 to 91,516 owing to the construction of the Nichuguard-Manipur cart road, which is now approaching completion. A raid was made by Sema Nágas, outside the sphere of British control, on a Sema village called Satehka; the offending trans-border villages were warned that a recurrence of hostilities will result in punitive measures being taken against them.

Khási and Jaintia Hills.

The three senior wáhádádárs of Shella were dismissed for disobeying the orders of Government regarding the working of the lime quarries, and the election of their successors was duly confirmed by the Chief Commissioner. There is nothing in connection with the conduct of the rulers of the other States or of their subjects calling for notice.

Gáro Hills.

The Gáros behaved well during the year, and their conduct calls for no remarks.

North Lushai Hills.

The Lushais continued to behave satisfactorily, and supplied labour and rice and paid their revenue when called upon. The only chief whose behaviour was not all that could be desired, was Kairuma, the head of the group of villages ruled by the descendants of Vuta. He was fined 60 guns for continued disobedience of orders; and arrangements have been made for the despatch of a force from Aijal and Lungleh to enforce payment.

Legislation.

5. During the year, the provisions of Part X of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 (The Bengal Municipal Act) were extended to the Dibrugarh Municipality; the provisions of Part IX, Act V (B.C.) of 1876 (The Bengal Municipal Act), were extended to the Dhubri Municipality, and the provisions of Part VII, Chapter II of the same Act were extended to the Silchar Municipality. The following were the most important Acts passed by the Governor General in Council, which came into force in Assam during 1894-95:—Act IX of 1894 (The Prisons Act); Act V of 1895 (amending the Cantonments Act, XIII of 1889); Act XVI of 1894 (amending the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894); Act XVII of 1894 (The Cotton Duties Act); and Act VIII of 1895 (amending the Police Act, V of 1861). The following were the most important rules having the force of law framed by the Chief Commissioner during the year:—Rules under Act I of 1878 (The Opium Act) for regulating the matters specified in sections 5 and 13 of the Act; Consolidated Rules in supersession of all rules under Regulation I of 1886 (The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation) previously in force; and Consolidated Rules under the Assam Forest Regulation, VII of 1891.

Weather, crops, and prices.

6. The rainfall in the plains districts was above the average of the previous ten years; in the Hill districts, on the other hand, it was a good deal below the normal. The rainfall was fairly well distributed, but the months of October and November were unusually wet in the Brahmaputra Valley and Cachar. The early rice crops were good throughout the province, but the late rice did badly in the districts of Goálpára, Darrang, and Sibságar. The unusual and heavy rains of October and November damaged the mustard and *matikalai* (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) crops in the Brahmaputra Valley. The outturn of tea was short in most districts. The prices of foodgrains fell in the Surma Valley, but in the Brahmaputra Valley the high prices of the preceding year were generally maintained.

Vital statistics.

7. The registration of vital statistics was extended, for the first time, to several of the larger villages of the Gáro Hills district; with this exception, the areas in which vital statistics were registered, remained unchanged. The number of births registered in the province, excluding those registered in the Gáro Hills district, rose from 151,424 in 1893 to 156,205 in 1894, and the average birth rate, calculated on the census of 1891, from 30·15 to 31·10 per mille. The number of deaths registered increased from 152,110, or 30·28 per mille, in 1893 to 154,138, or 30·69 per mille. The death rate in Goálpára and Nowgong (43·20 and 41·60, respectively, per mille) was considerably higher than the average for the province: the high mortality was due, in the former district, to deaths from fevers and small-pox, and in the latter to deaths from fevers (chiefly *kála-azár*). On the whole, the year was a healthy one, except in the two districts named. There was a considerable diminution in the number of deaths reported from cholera, while the number of fatal cases of small-pox increased. Three thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven deaths were recorded from small-pox, against 2,643 in 1893; and of the former number, 2,762 occurred in the Goálpára district, where vaccination is opposed by the people. The number of deaths from fevers rose from 77,463 in 1893 to 85,102 in 1894. Of the deaths from fevers,

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13,164 were recorded under *kála-azár*, against 10,247 registered in 1893; 8,585 deaths from this cause were registered in the Nowgong district, 2,149 in Kámrúp, 1,992 in Darrang, and 384 in Goálpára. Dr. Haffkine visited the province in October 1894, and continued his anti-choleraic inoculations up to July 1895; the results of his experiments have not yet been reported. Surgeon-Captain Hare, who accompanied Dr. Haffkine on his tour, continued the work initiated by the latter after his departure.

Immigration.

8. The number of immigrants of all classes who entered the province was 46,530, *i.e.*, 4,145 fewer than in the previous year. The total labour force in the province at the close of the year amounted to 493,981 persons, or 15,705 more than in 1893. The number of contracts made under section 111 of the Act fell from 18,610 to 13,141. As noted last year, contracts made under this section of the amended Act are limited to a term of one year only, and are, therefore, becoming less popular than those made under section 112 in the presence of a Magistrate, which can be executed for any term up to a maximum of four years. The number of contracts under the latter section rose from 2,703 in 1893 to 8,647 in the year under review. The total number of contracts executed under the Act rose from 47,717 to 49,059, of which 12,464 were executed at Dhubri and 21,788 in the labour districts, against 13,567 and 21,313, respectively, in 1893. One thousand and twenty-three contracts were cancelled under section 122 on account of the physical incapacity of the labourers, and 1,052 were dissolved by mutual consent, against 1,305 and 644, respectively, in 1893. The increase under the latter head is possibly due to the amendment of section 111 above referred to. The work of verification continued to be carefully performed, no less than 98·9 per cent. of the contracts capable of verification having been verified during the year, against 99·1 per cent. in 1893. There was a satisfactory decrease (from 731 to 663) in the number of convictions of tea-garden coolies for offences against the general laws. The number of desertions of Act coolies fell from 6,173 in 1893 to 5,633; but, on the other hand, there was a considerable increase (from 8,962 to 10,472) in the number of desertions of non-Act coolies. It is probable that a large proportion of the latter left their gardens in the hopes of finding work at more remunerative rates on the Assam-Bengal Railway. The birth rate per mille of adult female labourers rose from 79·7 to 80·20, and the death rate per mille fell from 33·2 to 31·9. The year was generally a healthy one throughout the province. The death rate among Act coolies was 48·9 per mille, against 51·7 per mille in the previous year. On the other hand, the death rate among non-Act coolies rose from 28·5 to 30·3 per mille. The number of gardens shown on the inspection register rose from 805 to 826. Seven hundred and thirty-nine gardens were liable to inspection, and of these, 729 were inspected during the year. Since the beginning of 1895 a new system of inspection has been introduced, the main principle of which is that all unhealthy gardens, *i.e.*, those gardens on which the mortality exceeds 7 per cent. per annum, should be inspected by Civil Surgeons who, from their professional knowledge, are more competent to ascertain and remedy the causes of high mortality than other inspecting officers. The inspection of healthy gardens will continue as heretofore to be mainly carried out by the district executive staff.

The tea industry.

9. The total number of tea gardens borne on the district registers at the close of the year was 823, against 794 in 1893, showing an increase of 29 gardens. This increase in the number of gardens is apparent only, and is due almost entirely to the division of already existing concerns into smaller gardens in the Cachar district. The total area under cultivation rose from 256,625* acres in 1893 to 268,796 acres in 1894, of which 229,316 acres were under mature and 39,480 acres under immature plants. The total area of lands held by

* Revised figures.

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planters rose from 1,069,808 acres to 1,092,720 acres. The total outturn of tea was 94,829,059lbs. as compared with 94,219,904lbs. in the preceding year, or an increase of 609,155lbs., which was small compared with the large increase of over 12,700,000lbs. recorded in 1893. The large increase in 1893 was due to an unfavourable season and consequent short crop in 1892, and the small increase in the year under review points to the past season having been only a fair one. On the other hand, there was a rise in price of over 2 annas per pound. The district of Sibságar gave the largest total yield; but in the rate of outturn per acre, Darrang, Sylhet, and Lakhimpur stand at the head of the list in the order named. Taken as a whole, the year must be considered a favourable one for planters, not because of a large crop consequent on a favourable climatic season, but on account of the high prices prevailing in the market, which enabled the majority of concerns to do well, and minimised the losses which some would have otherwise incurred owing to the short outturn.

Trade (Foreign).

10. As compared with the two previous years, there was a considerable falling off both in the quantity and value of the staples imported into the province from adjoining non-British territories; the export trade also, though slightly in excess of that of 1892-93, was far below that of 1893-94. The total value of the imports was Rs. 4,64,269, as compared with Rs. 7,37,117 in 1893-94, and that of the exports Rs. 2,57,623, as compared with Rs. 3,23,533. Several causes helped to account for the depression in trade, but the chief was the prevalence of cattle-disease in the Eastern Duárs, in consequence of which the Bhutias brought down no cattle and very few ponies for sale. The trade with Hill Tippera and Manipur showed an improvement, the percentage of the value of the transactions with these countries having risen from 53·3 and 6·4, respectively, to 60·2 and 12·1. The main articles of import were bamboos, timber, caoutchouc, raw cotton, canes and rattans, and horses, ponies and mules. Other articles imported were *til* or sesamum, wax, blankets, and a few head of cattle. The chief articles of export were cotton piece-goods, twist and yarn, brass and copper, salt, manufactured silk, tobacco, rice (husked and unhusked), iron, mineral and other oils, opium, and dried fish.

Inter-provincial trade.

The total inter-provincial trade of the province increased by Rs. 1,07,00,000, or 18 per cent., in the value of exports, and by Rs. 17,00,000, or 5 per cent., in the value of imports. Of the total export trade of Rs. 6,80,00,000, tea alone accounted for nearly Rs. 5,00,00,000, or nearly three-fourths. The value of the exports of this commodity increased from Rs. 3,90,00,000 to Rs. 4,96,00,000, owing to a considerable rise in prices. By far the greater proportion of the trade was with Calcutta, which absorbed 77·76 per cent. of the total trade of the province. The value of imports from Calcutta amounted to Rs. 2,58,54,785, against Rs. 2,35,33,812 in 1893-94, and the value of exports to Rs. 5,44,79,915, against Rs. 4,57,70,960. The main imports from Calcutta were cotton twist and yarn, and piece-goods, gram and pulse, gunny bags, manufactured leather, liquors, brass, iron, kerosine oil, paper, *ghi* and salt. The principal articles of export were raw cotton, jute, stick lac, wrought brass, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, silk, lime, tea and tea-seed, rubber, and ivory. The total value of imports into the Brahmaputra Valley was Rs. 1,85,00,000, against Rs. 1,88,00,000 in 1893-94, and into the Surma Valley Rs. 1,67,00,000, against Rs. 1,47,00,000. The exports from the former valley amounted to Rs. 3,86,00,000, against Rs. 3,50,00,000, and from the latter to Rs. 2,94,00,000, against Rs. 2,23,00,000. Taking the chief articles of trade, there was a slight increase in the amount of husked rice imported and of unhusked rice exported. The exports of mustard, which after tea is the largest article of export, amounted to 7,62,000 maunds, as against 12,61,000 maunds in the previous year. The decrease was due to short crops owing to late floods in October. The exports of coal amounted

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to 18,94,336 maunds, entirely from the Makum coal-fields. Ten years ago, only 93,000 maunds of coal were exported.

In both the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys, steamers carried a larger proportion of the total trade. In the latter valley the percentages of traffic carried by steamer and boat, which were 55·42 and 44·58, respectively in 1887-88, were altered to 67·33 and 32·67 in the year under review. In the Brahmaputra Valley, the proportion carried by boat and steamer was much the same as in 1885-86, the fluctuations in the intervening years having been insignificant.

Finance.

11. The gross revenue of the province amounted to Rs. 1,27,31,987, and exceeded the figures for the previous year by Rs. 3,18,247, due to an increase of Rs. 4,04,626 under the head "Land Revenue," owing to the collection of the heavy arrears which remained outstanding at the close of the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,77,31,978, or an increase of Rs. 75,92,803. These figures, however, include an increase of Rs. 80,95,092 in the expenditure on the Assam-Bengal Railway, which is outside the provincial estimates. The largest increase in expenditure under the principal heads of revenue was under Land Revenue (Rs. 39,435), which is accounted for by larger payments on account of exchange compensation allowance and commission on land revenue collections. The receipts under Departmental Heads showed an increase mainly in the case of Police (Rs. 35,339) and Civil Works (Rs. 14,280). There was a decrease of Rs. 72,811 in the receipts from Miscellaneous, the falling off having occurred chiefly under the head "Lapsed deposits," which is an uncertain item. The expenditure increased principally under Courts of Law (Rs. 10,783), Jails (Rs. 11,266), Marine (Rs. 29,667), Medical (Rs. 16,649), Stationery and Printing (Rs. 11,345), and Railways (Rs. 80,87,921). The principal reductions in expenditure occurred under the following heads :—Police (Rs. 20,269), Political (Rs. 14,383), Miscellaneous (Rs. 16,313), Civil Works (Rs. 6,05,851). The decrease under Civil Works was made up as follows :—Imperial (Rs. 4,44,839) and Provincial (Rs. 2,27,486). The expenditure on Local Civil Works increased by Rs. 66,474. The large reduction of expenditure on Provincial Civil Works was due to two causes, *viz.*, the additional contribution which this Administration was required to make to Imperial Revenues of Rs. 1,60,000, and the Abor expedition, the cost of which was borne by Provincial Revenues. Excluding the expenditure of nearly eighty-one lakhs on the Assam-Bengal Railway, the net gain on the transactions of the year was Rs. 30,87,930. The cost of collection of revenue proper was 12·85 per cent., as compared with 12·76 per cent. in 1893-94.

Land revenue.

12. The current land revenue demand of the province rose from Rs. 53,29,928* in 1893-94 to Rs. 54,09,423 in 1894-95. There was thus an increase of Rs. 79,495, or 1·49 per cent., as compared with an increase of Rs. 10,51,238,* or 24·56* per cent., in the preceding year, when effect was given to the re-assessment of the Assam Valley districts. The improvement in the revenue demand was shared by all districts except Goálpára and Nowgong. Of the net increase of Rs. 18,481 in the Surma Valley districts, Rs. 14,319 were contributed by the Pratabgarh pargana in Sylhet. The net increase of Rs. 56,784 in the Brahmaputra Valley was due partly to the re-assessment of certain tracts left over from the previous year and partly to extensions of cultivation. Including the arrear balance of the preceding year, the total land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 57,77,811. Of this, Rs. 55,51,244, or 96·08 per cent., were realised during the year, and Rs. 1,046, or ·02 per cent., were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,25,521, or 3·90 per cent., on the 1st April 1895. Of this balance, all, except Rs. 46,049, were collected before the 1st September 1895. The current demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue was Rs. 4,52,889, as compared with Rs. 4,20,674* in the previous year, or an increase of

* Revised figures.

Rs. 32,215, or 7·66 per cent. Of the total demand, including arrears on account of miscellaneous land revenue (*viz.*, Rs. 4,65,788), Rs. 4,53,845, or 97·44 per cent., were collected, Rs. 2,070, or ·44 per cent., were remitted, and Rs. 9,873, or 2·12 per cent., remained outstanding at the close of the year.

Cadastral survey.

13. Cadastral survey operations were in progress in the Jaintia parganas and in the sadr, Katigora, and Hailákándi tahsils in the district of Cachar. The revision survey of the 483·91 square miles cadastrally surveyed in the Jaintia parganas was completed by the end of May 1894; but, owing to the Government of India having requested that the new rates of assessment, as finally decided on by the Chief Commissioner, should be submitted to them for sanction, the date of introduction of the new rates was postponed to the 1st April 1895. Field operations in the Cachar district were resumed in November 1894, and continued until June 1895; they consisted of—(*a*) traverse survey of 510 square miles in the sadr and Hailákándi tahsils; (*b*) cadastral survey of 540 square miles in the above tahsils; (*c*) revision survey of 144·56 square miles in the Katigora tahsil.

Forests.

14. The area of reserved forests was increased from 3,683 to 3,715·61 square miles; an additional area of 940·11 square miles was still under settlement at the close of the year. The actual area of unclassed State forests is uncertain; in the Forest Report it is taken as 13,912·10 square miles, which represents the total area of the unsettled land at the disposal of Government in the plains districts of the province; but, on a large portion of this land, there is little if any timber. The length of boundaries was reduced from 1,191 to 1,156 miles by means of rectification and re-arrangement. The area of forests under fire protection increased from 738,120 to 763,264 acres; only 594 acres were burnt, the percentage of area successfully protected from fire being 99·92, as compared with 95 per cent. in the previous year. There was a further decrease in the cost of protection, which was Rs. 7-14-4 per square mile, against Rs. 10-0-9 in 1893-94, Rs. 13-12-2 in 1892-93, and Rs. 19-6-9 in 1891-92. The gross outturn of timber was 3,162,392 cubic feet, or 811,159 cubic feet less than in the previous year, the decrease being due chiefly to a smaller quantity of drift timber having come down the Barak and to a falling off in the demand for sleepers for the Assam-Bengal Railway. The total outturn of fuel (3,097,618 cubic feet) showed an increase of 408,504 cubic feet over the previous year's figures. The value of minor forest produce removed was Rs. 86,936, inclusive of free grants to the extent of Rs. 12,367. The total revenue for the forest year ending 30th June 1895 amounted to Rs. 4,44,706, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,86,425, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,58,281, or 35·6 per cent. of the total receipts. The surplus of the previous year was Rs. 2,27,390, or 46·1 per cent. of the receipts. One hundred and fifty-two forest cases were instituted in the Courts, against 104 in 1893-94, the increase being due entirely to the figures reported from Sylhet. One hundred and thirty-eight cases were disposed of, of which 115, involving 370 persons, ended in convictions; 339 cases were compounded against 643 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the discontinuance of the old practice of treating each person concerned as constituting a separate case.

Excise.

15. The total demand on account of excise amounted to Rs. 27,17,660, the highest on record, and exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 27,067, or 1·01 per cent. The increase was due almost entirely to country spirits, which gave an increase of Rs. 67,234; opium and *ganja*, the two other chief sources of excise revenue, showed, on the other hand, a decrease of Rs. 14,488 and Rs. 29,553, respectively. The increased revenue from country spirits was shared by all plains districts, but was chiefly noticeable in Lakhimpur (Rs. 30,601). This was due to the raising of the price of country spirits, consequent on the closure of the rum distillery at Dibrugarh and

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the abolition of ten rum shops connected with it. Of the decrease under opium, Rs. 4,241 were due to license fees and Rs. 10,247 to duty. This result was owing mainly to a decrease of $8\frac{2}{3}$ maunds in the issues from the treasuries, and to a reduction of 37 in the number of shops settled. The reduced receipts from *ganja* occurred under License Fees (Rs. 2,836), as well as under Duty (Rs. 26,717); the decrease was confined to the Surma Valley, and was due to the non-settlement of 44 shops and to a reduction in consumption in that valley of 87 maunds. The charges of the excise establishments for 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 14,732, as compared with Rs. 19,456 in the previous year. The reduction was owing partly to the fact that less was spent on the payment of rewards and that fewer refunds were made, and partly to greater economy in expenditure under contingencies.

Stamps.

16. The total stamp revenue of the province during 1894-95 under the General Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act amounted to Rs. 8,19,219, against Rs. 8,47,175 in 1893-94, the greater part of the decrease of Rs. 27,956 occurring under the head of "Judicial stamps." There was a falling off in the revenue realised in the following five districts:—Sylhet, Goálpára, Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Darrang. The receipts of the year under report, though below those of the preceding year, were higher than those of any previous year, with the exception of those in the year 1891-92, which amounted to Rs. 8,20,824. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 43,805, against Rs. 41,578 in 1893-94, the net revenue being Rs. 7,75,414, as compared with Rs. 8,05,597 in 1893-94. There were 195 licensed stamp vendors in the province in 1894-95, against 204 in 1893-94, of whom 102 were in the Sylhet district alone. Thirty-nine prosecutions were instituted for offences against the stamp law, as compared with 81 in the previous year.

Income tax.

17. The total gross collections of income tax amounted to Rs. 2,73,868, being an increase of Rs. 13,237, which was contributed to by collections under all parts of the Act, more especially by those under Part I (Rs. 8,720), and Part IV (Rs. 4,157). Penalties were imposed on 28 persons under Part I and on 146 persons under Part IV, and Rs. 1,133 were collected out of a total penal demand of Rs. 1,168. The total number of assessees was 8,451, or 623 more than in the previous year; and of this number, 1,104 preferred objections to the assessment, against 1,247 in 1893. In 166 cases the assessment was reduced and in 268 cases the applicants were entirely exempted; 672 petitions were rejected, and 2 cases remained pending at the close of the year. The falling off in the number of processes issued which occurred in 1893 was maintained, the percentage of processes under Part I being reduced from 55·61 to 49·59, and the percentage under Part IV from 47·89 to 42·87.

Registration.

18. The number of registrations effected in the province in 1893-94 (34,147) was considerably larger than that of any previous year, and it is satisfactory, therefore, to observe that this progressive movement was maintained in 1894-95, when 34,834 documents were registered. This increase was distributed over almost the whole of the province, the only districts in which a decrease occurred being Goálpára, Nowgong, and the Gáro Hills. The aggregate value of the property, both moveable and immoveable, affected by the registrations was Rs. 60,46,678, as compared with Rs. 56,81,595 in 1893-94. There was also an increase in the number of optional registrations, which formed 11·92 per cent. of the total number in 1894-95, as compared with 10·07 per cent. in the previous year. The total receipts and expenditure of the Registration Department during the year amounted to Rs. 47,534-12-0, and Rs. 26,565-6-0, showing an increase under each head of Rs. 381-7-6 and Rs. 584-4-11, respectively. Of the documents registered, 87·17 per cent. related to immoveable property; the average time taken to complete registration was 1·85 days.

Erratum to the General Administration Report for 1894-95.

Part I, General Summary, page ix, paragraph 19, last two lines.—For "Rs. 1,524-8-0," "Rs. 1,041," *and* "Rs. 668-12-0," *read* "Rs. 358," "Rs. 118," *and* "Rs. 103," *respectively.*

Public Works.

19. The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 29,97,656, of which Rs. 7,21,512 were incurred on Imperial, Rs. 15,17,126 on Provincial, and Rs. 7,59,018 on Local Works. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Imperial (Rs. 11,70,000), Provincial (Rs. 17,54,000), and Local (Rs. 7,06,000), or a total of Rs. 36,30,000. The cause of the large decrease in expenditure on Provincial Public Works is explained in paragraph 11 above. The most important work in hand was the Nichuguard-Kohima-Manipur cart road (Imperial), the operations during the year being chiefly confined to the section between Mao thána and Manipur. The earthwork on this length was practically completed by the 31st March 1895, the expenditure incurred during the year having been Rs. 3,60,810. The expenditure on the Nichuguard-Kohima section was Rs. 26,892 and on the Kohima-Mao thána section Rs. 83,285. An addition of 98¼ miles was made during the year to the roads in the province, of which 53 miles consisted of extensions to Provincial and 45¼ to Local roads. The total mileage of roads at the close of the year was 6,329 miles, of which 240¾ were Imperial, 2,309 Provincial, and 3,779¼ Local. Only 130 miles of the total are metalled; the remainder, though unmetalled, are graded throughout. The cost of maintenance per mile of Imperial roads was Rs. 1,524-8-0, of Provincial roads Rs. 1,041, and of Local roads Rs. 668-12-0.

Railways.

20. The construction and completion of the Tezpur-Balipara Steam Tramway furnished an important addition to the communications of the province. The tramway, which is being worked by a Company, is 20·1 miles long, and is on the 2-feet 6-inch gauge; its main object is to connect the large centres of the tea industry in the interior of the Tezpur district with steamer communication on the Brahmaputra at Tezpur. The portion of the line from Tezpur Ghat to Sessa, 11¼ miles, was opened to traffic in November 1894, and an additional 5 miles, from Sessa to Rangapara, was opened in December. The remainder of the line was opened to traffic after the close of the year. No extensions were made to existing lines. The Jorhát State Railway, with a working length of 25 miles during the rains and of 28 miles in the dry season, increased its gross earnings from Rs. 69,810 in 1893 to Rs. 71,933, or by Rs. 2,133. The working expenses, however, showed an increase of Rs. 5,359, due chiefly to repairs to engines and to renewal of machinery and plant in the workshop. The net earnings of the year decreased by Rs. 3,236, having fallen from Rs. 14,437 in 1893 to Rs. 11,201 in 1894. The Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, with an open mileage of 8½ miles, increased its gross receipts from Rs. 22,841 in 1893 to Rs. 24,836, or by Rs. 1,994; the working expenses also showed an increase of Rs. 1,009, and the net earnings rose from Rs. 3,408 to Rs. 4,393, being an increase of Rs. 985. The survey of a proposed line from Theriaghat to Chhatak was completed during the year. The gross earnings of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, which has a length of 77·50 miles, increased from Rs. 5,12,098 in 1893 to Rs. 5,31,645, or by Rs. 19,547. The working expenses, on the other hand, showed a decrease of Rs. 23,213. The net earnings, which rose from Rs. 1,52,972 to Rs. 1,95,732, showed an increase of Rs. 42,760.

Post Office.

21. The operations of the Postal Department showed a steady expansion; 6 new permanent post offices, including 1 district dâk office, 6 experimental or temporary offices, and 8 combined post and telegraph offices were added during the year, as well as 14 letter boxes. Fifteen additional postmen were entertained, and the mileage of postal communications was slightly extended. The number of articles received for delivery was 7,096,251, or an increase of 666,046 over the receipts of 1893-94. Savings bank deposits amounted to Rs. 20,69,566, or an increase of Rs. 79,587. Money order transactions also showed an increase both under "Issues" and "Payments." Under "Issues" there was an increase in number of 23,899, and in value of Rs. 6,04,463;

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and under "Payments" the increase in number was 9,489, and in value Rs. 2,05,115. An important innovation was the introduction of the sale of quinine to the public at popular prices, through the medium of the post offices, in the plains districts of the province.

Telegraphs.

22. The length of telegraph wires increased from 3,131 to 3,365 miles, and that of telegraph lines from 1,908 to 2,113 miles; 26 new offices were opened, and 6 were closed, during the year; the total number open on the 31st March 1895 was 146. The number of messages despatched from Government offices was 139,551, or 6,434 in excess of the number despatched in the previous year. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 1,28,590, against Rs. 1,32,938 in 1893-94.

Local Boards' administration.

23. The total income of the Local Boards from all sources amounted to Rs. 12,85,521, or an increase of Rs. 31,498 over that of 1893-94. The increase was due chiefly to larger collections under "Local rates" in consequence of the re-assessment of the land revenue in the Brahmaputra Valley districts. The principal items of local income, *i.e.*, income exclusive of provincial grants, were—Local rates (Rs. 6,40,381), Rents (Rs. 6,694), Ferries (Rs. 1,07,525), and Pounds (Rs. 53,763). The total expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 12,86,563, against Rs. 10,74,945 in 1893-94, was distributed in the following proportions among the several heads :—Public Works (58·22 per cent.), Post (3·23 per cent.), Education (14·13 per cent.), Medical (5·58 per cent.), and Miscellaneous (18·05 per cent.); the expenditure incurred on rural sanitation, which is included under the last head, amounted to 5·31 per cent. of the total income (excluding balances), against 4·9 per cent. in the previous year.

Municipalities.

24. Including the newly formed municipalities of Tezpur and Nowgong, there were fourteen places under the operation of some municipal law, *viz.*, three municipalities under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, six second-class municipalities under Act V (B.C.) of 1876, two stations, and three unions. The total income of these fourteen municipal bodies, excluding opening balances, amounted to Rs. 1,92,353-13-10, or Rs. 37,757-14-0 more than that of the previous year. This result was due mainly to the inclusion of Rs. 15,638-5-10, being the income of the municipalities of Nowgong and Tezpur, to the increase of Rs. 6,693-12-0 in provincial grants to municipal institutions, which was sanctioned in consequence of the re-assessment of town lands in the Assam Valley, and to the grant of Rs. 10,000 which the Kámrúp Sadr Local Board was directed to make to the Gauháti Municipality from its large receipts under local rates. The incidence of municipal taxation per head of population was Re. 1-2-11 as compared with Re. 1-2-9 in 1893-94. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,46,899-6-6 to Rs. 1,90,358-12-5, due chiefly to the fact that the expenditure of the Nowgong and Tezpur municipalities was not included in the statement for 1893-94, but partly also to the increase of Rs. 21,522-0-4 in the expenditure on water-supply, for which Gauháti was mainly responsible. Goálpára and Sibságar were the only towns which showed a decrease in expenditure.

Sanitary improvements.

25. No sanitary work of special importance was completed during the year, but steady progress was made in the measures taken for improving the drainage, conservancy, and water-supply of towns. The sanitation of rural areas also received attention, and additional funds were placed at the disposal of Local Boards, which enabled them to sink a large number of wells in several districts, and to undertake other sanitary improvements. Excluding the amount spent on roads and bridges, the ratio of expenditure on sanitary works in towns under municipal law to the total income of the municipal bodies, was 46·97 per cent., as compared with 44·22 per cent. in 1893-94, the actual expenditure

having been Rs. 92,121, against Rs. 84,730 in the previous year. The ratio of expenditure on village sanitation to the total income of the Local Boards was 5·31, as compared with 4·9 in 1893-94, the total expenditure for the two years having been Rs. 64,339 and Rs. 52,912, respectively. The incinerators at Manipur and Fort Aijal worked well, while those at Silchar and Dibrugarh were comparative failures. Enquiry seems to show that these bad results were attributable either to the incinerators having been wrongly constructed, or to want of careful supervision. In view of these unsatisfactory results, the construction of incinerators elsewhere was not for some time urged upon Municipal Committees, but the Chief Commissioner has recently, on the advice of the Principal Medical Officer, directed that incinerators should be erected in all towns where, owing to the water-logged condition of the soil, the trenching system cannot be worked satisfactorily.

Vaccination.

26. The number of vaccinations performed by all agencies was 200,137, or 6,035 less than the number performed during the previous year. Up to 1892-93, there had been a steady improvement in vaccination operations, but since then the outturn has been falling off annually. The uneven quality of the lymph supplied from the Shillong depôt has been partly responsible for this, but, in the year under review, the chief cause seems to have been the want of proper supervision in certain districts. Of the total number of vaccinations, 181,477 were performed by licensed vaccinators; and of these, 177,492 were primary vaccinations and 3,985 revaccinations, the number and percentage of successful operations having been 155,837, or 87·80 per cent., and 2,441, or 61·25 per cent., respectively. The number of vaccinations in tea gardens was only 7,207, against 14,947 in 1892-93, and 10,584 in 1893-94. A larger amount of inspection work was done both by Civil Surgeons and by Native Inspectors than in the previous year. In the areas in which the Compulsory Vaccination Acts were in force, the aggregate population of which was 62,127, 3,637 persons were vaccinated, while 49 deaths were registered from small-pox; in the previous year 2,878 persons were vaccinated, and no deaths from small-pox were registered. The total cost of the Vaccination Department was Rs. 18,833-1-4, and the average cost of each successful operation was 2 annas 4 pies, as compared with 1 anna $11\frac{2}{3}$ pies in the previous year.

Dispensaries.

27. There were 93 dispensaries open at the close of the year, as compared with 92 on the 31st December 1893. The popularity of these institutions was maintained, and the total number of in and out-patients treated rose from 434,633 in 1893 to 503,984, the proportion of the population who received treatment at the dispensaries having increased from one in 12·6 persons to one in 10·9. The number of in-patients treated rose from 5,314 to 5,575. The number of major and minor operations performed was 896 and 10,357, respectively, as compared with 866 and 9,704 in 1893. The total income of the dispensaries, including balances, amounted to Rs. 1,86,109, as compared with Rs. 1,94,146 in the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 8,037. Provincial funds contributed Rs. 43,283, and Local and Municipal funds Rs. 79,012. There was a decrease in the subscriptions, both from Europeans and Natives, and especially from the latter, which fell from Rs. 18,147 to Rs. 10,348; the large amount received from Natives in 1893 was, however, due to special causes. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,83,147, against Rs. 1,90,807 in 1893, and the cash balance in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 2,963.

Civil justice.

28. The number of suits (26,552) instituted in the Civil Courts was larger than in any previous year. The increase was common to all the plains districts except Goálpára. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of suits instituted, the total value was less by Rs. 3,28,585 than in 1893. The Sylhet district is mainly responsible for this result, and it is noticeable that

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the average value of suits in this district has fallen from Rs. 230-9-0 in 1892 to Rs. 101-2-0 in 1893, and Rs. 76-7-0 in the year under review. There was a satisfactory increase of 2,731 in the number of suits disposed of, which exceeded the number of suits instituted during the year by 770. There was a slightly larger number of contested cases, but the proportion of such cases to uncontested cases showed a small decrease. There was a marked improvement in the average duration of contested suits in all Courts except those of District Judges. Appeals were preferred in 979 cases, or 23·7 per cent. of the cases in which an appeal lay. The percentage of decisions confirmed on appeal was approximately the same as in 1893. The total receipts of the Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 3,72,526, and the total expenditure to Rs. 2,35,696, showing a surplus of Rs. 1,36,830.

Criminal justice.

29. There was a slight decrease in the number of offences reported, the total falling from 31,420 in 1893 to 31,112 in the year under report. This decrease occurred entirely in the Brahmaputra Valley, and was shared by all districts of that division except Lakhimpur; in the Surma Valley districts there was an increase of 602 in the number of offences reported. Twenty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-six cases were returned as true (a percentage of 74·8 of the total number reported); of which 15,189 were cases under the Penal Code and 7,621 under Special and Local Laws. The only offences under the Penal Code which showed any marked increase were cases of simple hurt and assault; there was a satisfactory decrease in respect of the more serious offences, the number of murder cases declining from 39 to 24 and charges of culpable homicide from 30 to 26. The increase in the number of cases under Special Acts was accounted for chiefly by charges under the Inland Emigration Act (I of 1882), the Artificers and Workmen's Act (XIII of 1859), the Ferries Act (XVII of 1878), the Forest Regulation (VII of 1891), and the Rural Police Regulation (I of 1883). The average duration of cases tried by district and stipendiary Magistrates in the Brahmaputra Valley remained much the same as in the previous year; but in the Surma Valley districts there was a considerable increase, which was especially noticeable in Cachar, where the average number of days occupied by cases in Magistrates' Courts rose from 8·3 to 33·4. Of the 24,330 persons brought to trial, 13,940, or 59·9 per cent., were convicted. In 1893, 23,160 persons were brought to trial, and convictions were secured against 13,861, or 62·5 per cent. The receipts of the Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 1,41,702, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,28,020, the corresponding figures for 1893 being Rs. 1,46,713 and Rs. 2,19,308, respectively.

Police.

30. Owing to the reorganisation of the North Lushai Hills Battalion, the actual strength of the Military Police rose from 2,675 to 2,851, against a sanctioned strength of 2,941. The deficiency of 90 in the actual strength was due to the recruiting parties of two battalions not having returned before the close of the year. Enlistments numbered 435, against 449 in 1893. The recruitment of Dogras and Garhwális for the Nága Hills Battalion caused the percentage of Gurkhas recruited to fall from 80 to 69. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of casualties from 335 in 1893 to 294 in 1894, due to fewer resignations and a very marked falling off in the number of desertions and failures to rejoin from leave. Proposals were submitted to the Government of India during the year for the improvement of the position of the Military Police, and have since been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The main feature of these proposals is the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions on a similar system to that in force in the Native Army, which will enable all sepoys to obtain a sufficient monthly ration at a uniform charge of Rs. 3-8 per mensem. There was an improvement in the conduct of the force resulting in a smaller number of both departmental and judicial punishments. The drill and discipline of the several battalions continued to be in a satisfactory

General Summary.

condition. With the exception of the Abor expedition, a brief account of which was given in paragraph 27 of the Summary of last year's report, the Military Police were not employed in any military operations during the year. In addition to the commendation bestowed by the Government of India on the conduct of the officers and men who took part in the Abor expedition in the past year, Captain Maxwell, who commanded the force, received a Brevet Majority, Lieutenant East, R.A., was appointed to the Distinguished Service Order, and Havildárs Bakshi Dogra and Buta Singh were admitted to the Order of Merit.

The total strength of the Civil, Armed Civil, and Municipal Police was 2,193, against 2,191 in 1893. The deficiency of 65 in the sanctioned strength was due to the low rate of pay sanctioned for the lower grades of the force. Proposals for the abolition of the lowest grade on Rs. 6 per mensem and for the general improvement of the force have now been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The drill of the force is reported to have improved. The Rural Police continued to do satisfactory work. The figures of cognisable cases reported and the percentages both of convictions of persons brought to trial and of cases ending in conviction show a satisfactory decrease in crime, and an improvement in the judicial results of police work. There was a considerable decrease in reported crime in the districts of the Assam Valley.

The number of cognisable cases reported in the whole province fell from 11,748 in 1893 to 11,383; only four districts showed increases. In the Surma Valley, there was an increase of 87 cases in Cachar and 80 in Sylhet, which was attributed partly to the high price of rice, partly to the importation of a large number of foreigners to work on the Assam-Bengal Railway, and partly to better reporting by the police. It is satisfactory that Manipuris were reported to have been concerned in only one heinous case which occurred in the Cachar district. The percentage of true cases to cases reported fell from 92·5 to 90·0.; 64·7 per cent. of the persons brought to trial were convicted, against 63·0 in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in convictions to cases decided rose from 73·0 to 79·2.

Jails.

31. The number of jails and lock-ups open at the close of the year was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 9 jails and 13 lock-ups. The number of prisoners of all classes in confinement was 1,413 at the beginning of the year and 1,429 at its close. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes was 1,491, as compared with 1,319 in 1893. For this increase the Sylhet jail is entirely responsible, the daily average population having risen from 387 in the previous year to 547—a result which is due to the larger number of convictions in theft, house-breaking, and rioting cases in the Sylhet district. Of the 4,151 direct admissions to prisons, 1,576 persons were foreigners; 1,280 of these were tea-garden coolies, of whom only 671 persons were convicted under Act I of 1882, against 935 in the previous year—a satisfactory decrease. The number of escapes rose from 25 in 1893 to 60; out of this number, 37 were recaptured. Seven of the escapes were due to the sudden outbreak of a gang of dacoits, who were confined in a small temporary jail at Dhubri. Five prisoners who escaped in previous years were recaptured. The death rate per mille rose from 47·0 in 1893 to 50·0 in 1894. Of the 73 deaths, 25 occurred in the comparatively small and ordinarily healthy jail at Tezpur. The ratio of admissions to hospital also increased, the ratio per mille of daily average sick being 56 against 47·4. The average expenditure per prisoner, which fell from Rs. 114 in 1892 to Rs. 94 in 1893, was still further reduced to Rs. 81 in 1894, and the average net cost, that is to say, the gross cost, after deducting the earnings, fell from Rs. 48-2-9 in the previous year to Rs. 41-14-3. This result was mainly due to a decrease in the cost of dieting, owing to the successful efforts made by the Superintendents to obtain supplies at the most favourable times and places

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Education.

32. The number of public schools in the province at the close of the year was 2,939 with 89,843 pupils, as compared with 2,751 schools and 84,881 pupils in 1893-94, or a gain of 188 schools and 4,962 pupils. Including private institutions, which showed a decline of 40 schools and 742 pupils, there having been 321 schools with 6,902 pupils, against 361 schools and 7,644 pupils in 1893-94, there was a net gain of 148 institutions and 4,220 pupils. The number of pupils in the Murari Chand College at Sylhet fell from 25 to 19. The number of high schools advanced from 19 to 22, and the number of pupils attending them increased by 307. The number of middle English schools increased by 5, and that of the pupils by 100; there were 49 middle vernacular schools against 46, but there was a decrease of 6 in the number of pupils. Boys' primary schools increased by 155, and the pupils by 3,914, and girls' primary schools by 22 and the pupils by 658. The number of training schools and classes remained the same as before, but the number of pupils increased by 12; under other special schools there was a loss of 17 pupils, the number of schools remaining unchanged. The percentage of boys at school to males of a school-going age increased from 18·67 in 1893-94 to 19·58 in the year under report, and that of girls to females of a school-going age from 1·62 to 1·91. For the Entrance Examination, 92, or 56·44 per cent. of the candidates who appeared at the examination, passed, against 84, or 57·93 per cent. in 1893-94. The middle English schools sent up 179 candidates for the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Examinations: the percentage of passes for both tests was 88·2 per cent. compared with 87·2 per cent. in 1893-94. The middle vernacular schools passed 79·6 per cent. of the candidates who competed for the middle vernacular test, against 64·2 per cent. The successes in the Upper Primary Examinations were 70·2 per cent., against 61·6 per cent., and in the Lower Primary Examinations 54·9 per cent., against 56·7 per cent. in the previous year. Seventeen girls from 13 girls' lower primary schools passed the Lower Primary Examination, as compared with 28 girls from 11 schools in 1893-94. Of the 106 candidates from the training schools and classes who competed for the Certificate Examination, 76, or 71·7 per cent., were successful, and obtained certificates, as compared with 115 candidates in the previous year, of whom 60, or 52·2 per cent., were granted certificates. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 6,17,553, against Rs. 5,68,620 in 1893-94, or an increase of Rs. 48,933. Rs. 2,28,582, or 37 per cent., of the total expenditure, was covered by receipts from fees and other sources, and of the balance, Rs. 1,98,004, or 32·07 per cent., was met from Provincial revenues, Rs. 1,85,945, or 30·11 per cent., from Local Boards, and Rs. 5,022, or ·82 per cent., from Municipal funds.

Literature and the Press.

33. During the year, nine works were registered in the province under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, as compared with 14 in 1893-94. The subjects dealt with fell under four heads—Law, Poetry, Religion, and Miscellaneous. Seven of these publications were original works, and two new editions. In addition to the two Bengali newspapers which continued to be published in Sylhet, two newspapers were started in the Brahmaputra Valley,—the *Assám* published at Gauháti in Assamese, with occasional articles in English, and the *Times of Assam* published in English at Dibrugarh.

PART IIB.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

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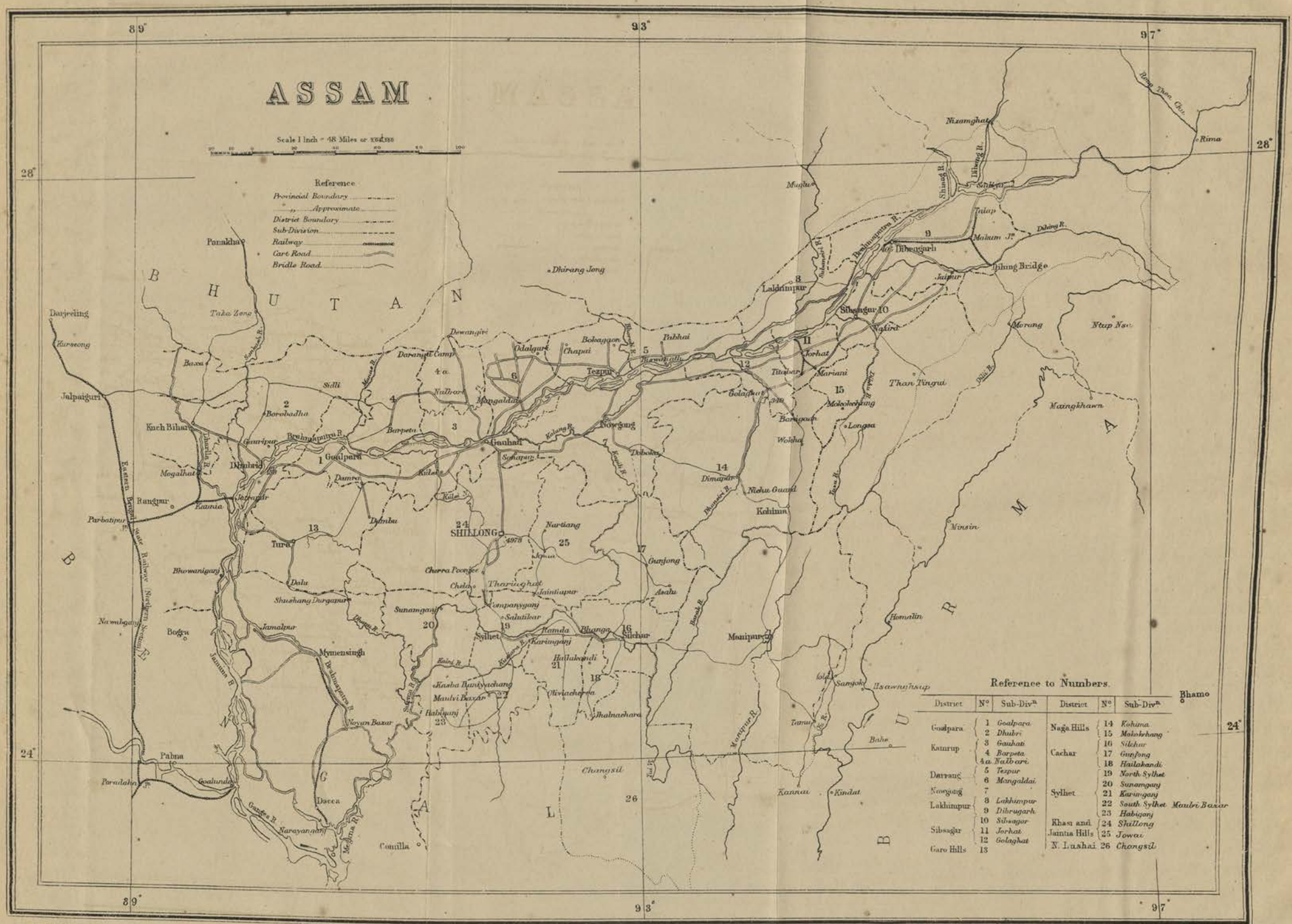
ASSAM
Scale 1 Inch = 48 Miles or 1:2,432,640
Reference
Provincial Boundary
Approximate
District Boundary
Sub-Division
Railway
Cart Road
Bridle Road
BHUTAN
BENGAL
BURMA
89°
93°
97°
28°
24°
Darjeeling
Kurseong
Panakha
Jalpaiguri
Kuch Bihar
Dhubri
Goalpara
Gauripur
Mogalhat
Rangpur
Kaunia
Jatrapur
Parbatipur
Bhowanigunj
Boda
Pabna
Paradaha
Goalundo
Dacca
Comilla
Mymensingh
Jamalpur
Sherpur
Sunamganj
Habiganj
Nowgong
Gauhati
Tezpur
Mangaldai
Barpeta
Darrang
Kalang R.
Kopili R.
Dhansiri R.
Brahmaputra R.
Eastern Bengal State Railway
Assam Bengal Railway
Dhansiri R.
Surma R.
Kusiara R.
Meghna R.
Jhanna R.
Gandra R.
Narayanganj
Nayan Bazar
Kasba Bantyachang
Maulvi Bazar
Habiganj
Shillong
4978
Cherra Poonjee
Chela
Thariaghat
Jaintiapur
Kampanygunj
Salutikar
Hamda
Bhanga
Karimganj
Hailakandi
Silchar
Sylhet
Lakhimpur
Dibrugarh
Jorhat
Golaghat
Titabar
Mariani
Sibsagar
Nazira
Laldrimpur
Dhirang Jong
Dewangiri
Odalguri
Boleagaon
Chapai
Palbhai
Daranga Camp
Nalbari
Mangaldai
Sidli
Borobadha
Gauripur
Goalpara
Damra
Kalley
Dimbu
Tura
Nartiang
Jowai
Ganjong
Asalu
Changsil
Kohima
Nichu Gaunl
Dimapur
Wokha
Borapani
Longsa
Mokokchung
Than Tingrai
Maingkhawn
Minsin
Homalin
Manipur R.
Tamu
Kanau
Kindat
Bahe
Samjok
Ussawnyhsup
Bhamo
Nizamghat
Rima
Lohit R.
Dibong R.
Sisseri R.
Dihing R.
Talap
Malum Jn.
Dibrugarh
Jaipur
Jhing Bridge
Morang
Ntup Nsu
Dhansiri R.
Jhalnachara
Oliviacherra
Kusiara R.
Surma R.
Kopili R.
Kalang R.
Barnadi R.
Jhanna R.
Gandra R.
Meghna R.
Barak R.
Manipur R.
Tamu R.
Lohit R.
Dibong R.
Sisseri R.
Dihing R.
Subansiri R.
Dikhu R.
Dhansiri

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1894-95.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

[For the Permanent Sections see Part IIA, Chapters I to VII of the Report for 1892-93.]

POLITICAL.

SECTION I.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

Changes in administration.

General.

The office of Chief Commissioner of Assam was held by Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S.I., with the exception of the period from the 4th July to the 17th October, when Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., C.I.E., held charge during Mr. Ward's absence on privilege leave.

Administration.

2. By Notification No. 4932G., dated the 17th July 1894 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st July 1894, page 747), the Civil Surgeons of the Sibságar and Lakhimpur districts were appointed to be Inspectors of Factories under Act XV of 1881 (The Indian Factories Act), as amended by Act XI of 1891.

By Government of India, Public Works Department Resolution No. 434R.T., dated the 17th August 1894 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 8th September 1894, page 857), the Deputy Commissioners of Sylhet and Cachar were appointed Commissioners under section 135 (2) of Act IX of 1890 (The Indian Railways Act), to enquire into applications by Railway authorities for revision of the amount of local taxation paid by such authority, and to determine the amount, if any, to be paid.

Boundaries.

3. In Notification No. 3354J., dated the 1st June 1894 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 2nd June 1894, page 405), the civil, criminal, and revenue jurisdiction of the groups of mauzas known as Orang and Májbát, formerly situate in the sadr subdivision of the Darrang district, was transferred to the subdivision of Mangaldai, and the Panchnoi river declared to be the common boundary of the sadr and Mangaldai subdivisions.

In Notification No. 6137J., dated the 27th September 1894 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th October 1894, page 942), the boundaries of the Dhubri Municipality, which had been fixed by Notification No. 81G., dated the 10th April 1883, were revised.

In Notification No. 11J., dated the 3rd January 1895 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 5th January 1895, page 69), the boundaries of the police stations in the district of Goálpára were revised.

Rules, &c., made during the year.

4. The following rules and orders came into force in the province during the year :

(1) Declaration under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), closing the Chapti-Brajapur ferry, across the Pala river, in the Hailákándi subdivision of the Cachar district, as a public ferry. (Notification No. 2520G., dated the 5th April 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 7th April 1894, page 240.)

SECTION I.

Changes in administration.

(2) Regulations for the Indian Army Reserve of officers. (Government of India, Military Department Notification No. 308, dated the 30th March 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 7th April 1894, page 256.)

(3) Declaration under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Dalu ferry across the Bhogai on the path leading from Dalu to Ghosegaon, in the Gáro Hills district, a public ferry. (Notification No. 2620G., dated the 9th April 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 14th April 1894, page 267.)

(4) Additions to the Jaipur reserve and the Gizan reserve in the Kámrúp district, under section 17, Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation). (Notification No. 1570R., dated the 16th April 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st April 1894, page 281.)

(5) Cancellation of rule 7 (*d*) of the rules issued under sections 129, 152, and 155 (*b*) of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, and published in Notification No. 32, dated the 30th June 1886. (Notification No. 1603R., dated the 17th April 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st April 1894, page 282.)

(6) Addition of a clause as clause (6) to rule 22 (*b*) of the Rules framed by the Chief Commissioner of Assam under Act II of 1886 (The Income Tax Act). (Notification No. 1665R., dated the 21st April 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st April 1895, page 282.)

(7) Substitution of a new clause to clause (1) of the proviso to rule I (*c*) of the Rules for the conduct of elections in the Goálpára Municipality. (Notification No. 2327J., dated the 17th April 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st April 1894, page 282.)

(8) Declaration under section 4, Act XVII of 1878, reconstituting the Mansiri ferry (which was removed from the list of public ferries by Notification No. 8601G., dated the 8th October 1891) across the Mansiri river, in the sadr subdivision of the Darrang district, a public ferry. (Notification No. 3102G., dated the 27th April 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 28th April 1894, page 297.)

(9) Substitution of a new heading to Form No. 54 prescribed by rule 153 of the Rules framed by the Chief Commissioner under section 143 of Act I of 1882 (The Assam Labour and Emigration Act). (Notification No. 1748R., dated the 25th April 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 28th April 1894, page 297.)

(10) Substitution of a new rule for rule 58 of the Rules framed by the Chief Commissioner under section 143 of Act I of 1882 (The Assam Labour and Emigration Act). (Notification No. 1822R., dated the 1st May 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 5th May 1894, page 312.)

(11) Declaration under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Kólakusi ferry across the Gabru river on the Belsiri-Balipara road, in the sadr subdivision of the Darrang district, to be a public ferry. (Notification No. 3423G., dated the 9th May 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 12th May 1895, page 337.)

(12) Amendment of the Rules issued under sections 12 and 29 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, in Notification No. 6460R., dated the 23rd December 1892. (Notification No. 2033R., dated the 9th May 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 12th May 1894, page 338.)

(13) Additions and alterations in the rules under sections 12 and 29 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, as published with Notification No. 59R., dated the 5th January 1894. (Notification No. 2038R., dated the 10th May 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 12th May 1894, page 338.)

(14) Cancellation of the first sentence of Home Department Notification No. 591, dated the 29th April 1886, so far as it relates to bullets and the second sentence of that notification altogether. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 733, dated the 19th April 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 12th May 1894, page 354.)

(15) Declaration under section 4 of Act XI of 1878 (The Indian Arms Act) that leaden bird-shot and bullets, when possessed in quantities exceeding 1cwt. at any one time throughout India, and in any quantity in Burma, shall be deemed to be military stores within the meaning of the said Act, and shall be subject to the same restrictions as those placed on

lead by clause (*b*) of Home Department Notification No. 508, dated the 1st March 1888. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 734, dated the 19th April 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 12th May 1894, page 354.)

(16) Direction that for every head of cattle, specified in section 12, Act I of 1871 (the Cattle Trespass Act), seized within the local area comprised in the civil station and cantonment of Shillong and impounded (in accordance with its provisions), the pound-keeper shall levy a fine equal to double the amount prescribed in that section. (Notification No. 3257J., dated the 31st May 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 2nd June 1894, page 405.)

(17) Direction that, with respect to the civil station and cantonment of Shillong, the first paragraph of section 26 of Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act) shall be read as if it had reference to cattle generally, and as if the words "fifty rupees" were substituted for the words "ten rupees." (Notification No. 3258J., dated the 31st May 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 2nd June 1894, page 405.)

(18) Declaration under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (the Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Leteri nadi ferry, across the Leteri river on the Dhing road, and the Tokonbari ferry, across the Sonai river on the village road from Kachamari to Aibheti in the Nowgong district, public ferries. (Notification No. 4182G., dated the 11th June 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 16th June 1894, page 446.)

(19) Declaration under section 17, Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation), constituting certain forest tracts additions to the Bijni forest reserve in the Goálpára district. (Notification No. 2614R., dated the 15th June 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 16th June 1894, page 447.)

(20) Amendment of clause 1, rule 10 of the Rules published under Act XI of 1878 (The Indian Arms Act), in paragraph vi of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by Notification No. 865, dated the 8th June 1882. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 987, dated the 1st June 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 16th June 1894, page 460.)

(21) Declaration under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), closing the undermentioned ferries in the Hailákándi subdivision of the Cachar district public ferries :—Baraibari Bazar, No. 55, across the Dhalesvar river ; Pakhicherra, No. 56, across the Dhalesvar river ; and Vernerpur, No. 64, across the Katakhal river. (Notification No. 4288G., dated the 18th June 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd June 1894, page 465.)

(22) Declaration under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878, constituting the Kanchanpur ferry across the Dhalesvar river, in the Hailákándi subdivision of the Cachar district, a public ferry. (Notification No. 4289G., dated the 18th June 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd June 1894, page 465.)

(23) Notification of the rates of assessment on *khiráj* lands taken up for ordinary cultivation in the five upper districts of the Assam Valley, as finally sanctioned by the Governor General in Council. (Notification No. 2894R., dated the 27th June 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 30th June 1894, page 487.)

(24) Declaration under section 40 (2) of Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation), constituting Ajhara in the Kámrúp district, at the junction of the Rani road with the Trunk road from Goálpára, a check station to which all forest produce removed from the Rani range shall be brought for examination and for the payment of the amounts, if any, due to Government thereon. (Notification No. 2983R., dated the 3rd July 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 7th July 1894, page 577.)

(25) Reduction of the duty chargeable under Act I of 1879 (The Indian Stamp Act) on certain instruments. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 2897S.R., dated the 7th June 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 14th July 1894, page 726.).

(26) Cancellation of paragraph 3 of Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 661P., dated the 6th February 1894, regarding the grant of exchange compensation allowance to officers of Government in foreign service. (Government of

SECTION I.

Changes in administration.

India, Finance and Commerce Department, Resolution No. 3183Ex., dated the 26th June 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 14th July 1894, page 740.)

(27) Extension of the Volunteer Officers' Decoration Warrant to the Colonies and India. (Government of India, Military Department Notification, No. 609, dated the 22nd June 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 14th July 1894, page 741.)

(28) Rules under sections 27 and 152 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, to provide for the apportionment and recovery of charges in demarcating estates under section 22 of the Regulation. (Notification No. 3259R., dated the 18th July 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st July 1894, page 747.)

(29) Declaration under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Lotakandi Bázár ferry across the Katakhal river, in the Hailákándi subdivision of the Cachar district, a public ferry. (Notification No. 5284G., dated the 26th July 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 28th July 1894, page 757.)

(30) Distribution of police stations and outposts in the Kámrúp district. (Notification No. 4673J., dated the 26th July 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 28th July 1894, page 758.)

(31) Direction that every officer of the Indian Army Reserve must notify to the Adjutant* General in India, Army Headquarters, that he is alive on the 1st January and 1st July of each year, and communicate his address on the 1st January of each year. (Government of India, Military Department, Notification No. 683, dated the 13th July 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 28th July 1894, page 777.)

(32) Reservation of the Panidihingia forest situated in the mauza of the same name in the Sibságar district. (Notification No. 3392R., dated the 27th July 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 4th August 1894, page 785.)

(33) Revised rules framed by the Chief Commissioner under Act I of 1878 (the Opium Act) for regulating the matters specified in sections 5 and 13 of the Act. (Notification No. 3506R., dated the 3rd August 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 4th August 1894, page 786.)

(34) Declaration under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), closing the Mora Belsiri ferry, over the Mora Belsiri river, and the Mora Panchnoi ferry, across the Mora Panchnoi river, on the Northern Trunk road in the district of Darrang, as public ferries. (Notification No. 5869G., dated the 17th August 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 18th August 1894, page 821.)

(35) Substitution of a new Rule for rule 20 of the rules under section 36, Act VI of 1886 (The Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act), published in Home Department Notification No. 1173, dated the 19th July 1888, regarding the maintenance of registers of fees realised under these rules. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 185, dated the 27th July 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 18th August 1894, page 829.)

(36) Amendment of the name and boundaries of the Bijni reserved forest in the sadr subdivision of the Goálpára district. (Notification No. 3927R., dated the 28th August 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 1st September 1894, page 846.)

(37) Exemption, under section 23, Act VIII of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act), of steel and wooden tea chests from import duty. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 4129S.R., dated the 16th August 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 16th August 1894, page 850.)

(38) Direction, under section 318, Act V (B.C.) of 1876 (The Bengal Municipal Act), to the Magistrate of the district of Kámrúp to raise the necessary funds in the Barpeta Municipality to carry out the purposes of Chapter II of the said Act in respect of the cleaning and conservancy of the said municipality. (Notification No. 5678J., dated the 5th September 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 8th September 1894, page 856.)

(39) Amendment of the portion of the rules under Act XI of 1878 (The Indian Arms Act), published in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, relating to the place of deposit of arms and ammunition imported into British India. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 1427, dated the 28th August 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 15th September 1894, page 885.)

* Altered to "Government of India in the Military Department," by Government of India, Military Department Notification No. 789, dated the 17th August 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 1st September 1894, page 850.

SECTION 1.

Changes in administration.

(40) Exemption of buildings in cantonments from taxation under Act XIII of 1889 (The Cantonments Act) when such buildings have remained unoccupied and unproductive of rent. (Government of India, Military Department Notification No. 827, dated the 31st August 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 15th September 1894, page 885.)

(41) Declaration, under section 20, Act XIII of 1889 (The Cantonments Act), that in every cantonment any tax imposed on owners of buildings, holdings, or lands in cantonments under section 17 (1) of the Act, the value of buildings exempted by reason of their being unoccupied or unproductive of rent, shall be wholly disregarded, and, in the case of buildings partially exempted, only the part of such value shall be taken into account. (Government of India, Military Department Notification No. 828, dated the 31st August 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 15th September 1894, page 886.)

(42) Rules under section 16, Act V (B.C.) of 1876 (The Bengal Municipal Act), for the conduct of elections in the Dhubri Municipality. (Notification No. 6136J., dated the 27th September 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 29th September 1894, page 923.)

(43) Declaration, under section 40, Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation), constituting Roha in the Kámrúp district a revenue station for the realisation of the duty leviable on India-rubber. (Notification No. 4610R., dated the 3rd October 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th October 1894, page 940.)

(44) Addition of clauses (10) and (11) to rule XII of the Rules for the transmission of memorials to Her Majesty's Government, published in Home Department Notification No. 707, dated the 29th March 1878. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 1516, dated the 14th September 1894, page 932.)

(45) Amendment of the rules issued under section 27 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation and published in Notification No. 29R., dated the 3rd August 1888. (Notification No. 4618R., dated the 4th October 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th October 1894, page 940.)

(46) Declaration, under section 28 of Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation), disforesting the Nambor reserved forest in the Nága Hills district. (Notification No. 64, dated the 27th September 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th October 1894, page 942.)

(47) Declaration, under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), closing the Panthia ferry on the Panthia *bhil*, on the Assam Trunk road, in the Goálpára subdivision of the Goálpára district, as a public ferry. (Notification No. 6676G., dated the 8th October 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th October 1894, page 953.)

(48) Revised rules for the award of the Williamson scholarships. (Notification No. 6733G., dated the 10th October 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th October 1894, page 953.)

(49) Classification of the villages surveyed in the Kámrúp district during the season of 1890-91. (Notification No. 4907R., dated the 18th October 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th October 1894, page 988.)

(50) Imposition of a rate on the annual value of all holdings in th Tezpur Municipality under section 77 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876 (The Bengal Municipal Act). (Notification No. 6689J., dated the 17th October 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th October 1894, page 1002.)

(51) Imposition, under section 78 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876 (The Bengal Municipal Act), of a tax on carriages and a fee for the registration of carts in the Tezpur Municipality. (Notification No. 6690J., dated the 17th October 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th October 1894, page 1002.)

(52) Imposition, under section 77 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876 (The Bengal Municipal Act), of a tax upon persons occupying holdings within the Nowgong Municipality according to their circumstances and property. (Notification No. 6711J., dated the 18th October 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th October 1894, page 1002.)

(53) Imposition, under section 78, Act V (B.C.) of 1876 (The Bengal Municipal Act), of a tax on carriages, horses, and other animals named in the third schedule annexed to the

SECTION I.

Changes in administration.

Act. (Notification No. 6712J., dated the 18th October 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th October 1894, page 1002.)

(54) Classification of the villages surveyed in the subdivision of Barpeta in the district of Kámrúp during the seasons 1891-92 and 1892-93. (Notification No. 5070R., dated the 30th October 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 3rd November 1894, page 1054.)

(55) Classification of villages surveyed in the sadr subdivision of the district of Darrang during the season 1891-92. (Notification No. 5097R., dated the 1st November 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 3rd November 1894, page 1056.)

(56) Exemption, under section 23, Act VIII of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act), from import duty of tea chests of steel, other metal, or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided the Collector of Customs is satisfied that the articles are being imported with the *bonâ fide* intention of packing tea for transport in bulk. (Notification No. 5287S.R., dated the 19th October 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 3rd November 1894, page 1086.)

(57) Rules under section 36(*a*) of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, prescribing the fees payable under section 35 of the Act. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 296, dated the 26th October 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 10th November 1894, page 1109.)

(58) Classification of villages surveyed in the Nowgong district during the year 1890-91. (Notification No. 5242R., dated the 15th November 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 17th November 1894, page 1118).

(59) Declaration, under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), closing the Garamur ferry across the Disang river in the sadr subdivision of the Sibságar district. (Notification No. 7676G., dated the 17th November 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 24th November 1894, page 1143.)

(60) Amended rules for the award of Forest scholarships in Assam. (Notification No. 5255R., dated the 17th November 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 24th November 1894, page 1143.)

(61) Exemption, under section 23, Act VIII of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act), of the whole of the customs duty leviable thereon on importation, under Act VIII of 1894. (The Indian Tariff Act), of belting, of whatever material composed, for driving machinery (other than leather belting which is already free). (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Notification No. 5577S.R., dated the 9th November 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 24th September 1894, page 1159.)

(62) Declaration, under section 40 of Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation) fixing the routes by which alone all forest produce shall be exported from or moved within the district of Kámrúp, with effect from the date of this notification. (Notification No. 5492R., dated the 29th November 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 1st December 1894, page 1165.)

(63) Direction, under sections 112 and 112B of Act I of 1882 (The Assam Labour and Emigration Act), imposing a fee of Re. 1, from the 1st January 1895, in respect of each labourer placed under contract under the said Act at Dhubri. (Notification No. 5618R., dated the 6th December 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 8th December 1894, page 1235.)

(64) Declaration, under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), closing the Pagladia ferry across the Pagladia river in the sadr subdivision of the Kámrúp district, as a public ferry. (Notification No. 9G., dated the 2nd January 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 5th January 1895, page 4.)

(65) Consolidated rules in supersession of all rules published under Regulation I of 1886 (The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation), as amended by Regulation II of 1889. (Notification No. 5814R., dated the 27th December 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 12th January 1895, page 86.)

(66) Rules for the grant of licenses to explore and prospect for minerals and of mining leases. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 15—27, dated the 12th December 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 5th January 1895, page 74.)

SECTION 1. *Changes in administration.*

(67) Modification in paragraph 2 of Notification No. 3697R., dated the 9th August 1892, relating to the procedure to be adopted in dealing with applications for waste lands in the hill tracts in Sylhet, not already settled. (Notification No. 112R., dated the 15th January 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 19th January 1895, page 165.)

(68) Addition, under section 17, Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation), to the Khalingduar reserve in the Darrang district. (Notification No. 141R., dated the 17th January 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of 19th January 1895, page 166.)

(69) Direction, under section 23, Act VIII of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act), reducing the duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, leviable under No. 15 of Schedule IV of Act VIII of 1894 (The Indian Tariff Act), as amended by Act XVI of 1894, on the following descriptions of iron and steel, *viz.*,—(1) iron bar of any kind not specified in that number; (2) steel, cast and blistered, of any kind not specified in that number; (3) steel, bar and blooms; (4) steel, angle, channel, and spring; (5) steel nails,—to 1 per cent. *ad valorem*. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 338S.R., dated the 18th January 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 26th page 246.)

(70) Definition of the term "Machinery" for the purposes of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 324S.R., January 1895 dated the 18th January 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 2nd February 1895, page 262.)

(71) Addition to Part I of the revised Ecclesiastical Rules promulgated by Home Department Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June 1895. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 22, dated the 31st January 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 9th February 1895, page 274.)

(72) Revised traffic values prescribed under section 22 of Act VIII of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act) for certain descriptions of iron and steel. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 599S.R., dated the 1st February 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 9th February 1895, page 274.)

(73) Rules for regulating the weighment and removal of salt. (Notification No. 600R., dated the 21st February 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd February 1895, page 292.)

(74) Rules relating to duty on imported forest produce. (Notification No. 606R., dated the 22nd February 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd February 1895, page 296.)

(75) Sporting rules for reserved forests. (Notification No. 607R., dated the 22nd February 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd February 1895, page 297.)

(76) Rules relating to unclassed State forests, framed under the provisions of sections 33, 34 (2) (*c*, *e*, *g*, and *h*), and 35(2) of Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation). (Notification No. 609R., dated the 22nd February 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd February 1895, page 298.)

(77) Rules under section 48(1) of Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation) for regulating the salving, collection, and disposal of drift timber in the Assam Valley districts and the district of Cachar. (Notification No. 611R., dated the 22nd February 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd February 1895, page 305.)

(78) Direction, under the second paragraph of section 26 of Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act), as amended by section 8 of Act I of 1891, that, with respect to the sadr and Hailákándi subdivisions of the district of Cachar, the first paragraph of the said section shall be read as if it had reference also to buffaloes and elephants, instead of pigs only, and as if the words "fifty rupees" were substituted for the words "ten rupees." (Notification No. 862J., dated the 20th February 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd February 1895, page 307.)

(79) Rules under sections 68 and 72 of Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation) regulating the powers to be exercised and the procedure to be observed by Forest Officers and the grant of rewards. (Notification No. 612R., dated the 22nd February 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd February 1895, page 306.)

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(80) Subsidiary instructions regarding the grant of furlough and leave to officers, the maintenance of their records of service, and for preparation of their furlough and pension statements, furlough certificates, &c. (Government of India, Military Department Notification No. 134, dated the 8th February 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd February 1895, page 317.)

(81) Alteration in the rules and forms prescribed under section 143 of Act I of 1882 (The Assam Labour and Emigration Act). (Notification No. 708R., dated the 5th March 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 9th March 1895, page 354.)

(82) Levy, under section 78 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876, of a fee on the registration of carts in the Nowgong Municipality. (Notification No. 1096J., dated the 6th March 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 9th March 1895, page 370.)

(83) Prescribing under section 79, Act III of 1877 .(The Indian Registration Act), a revised schedule of registration fees in substitution of that at present in force in Assam. (Notification No. 1477J., dated the 22nd March 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd March 1895, page 393.)

(84) Additions and alterations in the rules under sections 12 and 29 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, which were published in Notification No. 5814R., dated the 27th December 1894. (Notification No. 955R., dated the 28th March 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 30th March 1895, page 421.)

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MANIPUR.

5. The following interesting report submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. P. Maxwell, I.S.C., C.S.I., Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State, is reproduced in *in extenso*:

"*1.* The office of Political Agent and Superintendent of the State was held by Mr. Porteous until 2nd July, when I relieved him, on return from furlough, and I continued in the appointment until the close of the year.

Office of the Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State.

"Lieutenant Goodenough held the post of Assistant to the Political Agent throughout the year.

"*2.* From 1st April to 1st August 1894 the Political Agent was at headquarters, attending to current work. I was in camp 110 days during the year.

Tours.

"From 1st to 7th August I was away at Kaitamabi, arranging about a Gurkha colony, and from 25th to 31st I visited the Tangkhul village of Mapao. From 24th to 29th September I was absent at Kunjupkul, searching for a site for a sanitarium. On 4th October I proceeded up the new cart-road as far as Kairong to lay out camping grounds for the regiments marching in relief during the cold season. On 22nd November I was summoned up to Mao on the frontier of the Naga Hills district to enquire into the murder of two Nepali traders, and returned to headquarters on 2nd December. From 20th December to 3rd January I was absent on a visit to Tammu on the Burma frontier. On 28th January I left Manipur for Cachar to collect rents due on landed property leased by the State from Government, as also to arrange for the sale of the property, and I returned to headquarters in company with the Chief Commissioner on 26th February. On 2nd March I again accompanied the Chief Commissioner as far as Kohima, and returned to Manipur on 15th idem. From 23rd to 28th March I was at Kunjupkul, attending to the construction of a new rest-house.

"Mr. Goodenough was on tour 173 days during the year, and the good behaviour of the hillmen was in a great measure due to the frequent visits he paid them, and to the capable manner he settled their disputes.

"In April Mr. Goodenough made a prolonged tour in the Tangkhul country, returning to headquarters *viâ* the Kohima-Manipur road. In May and June he made short tours along the same road to visit his police guards. During July and August he visited the near hill villages. In September he was away for 13 days in the Moirang direction, and from 14th October to 12th November he toured through the hills to the north-east of the State. For the last week of December and the whole of January Mr. Goodenough was engaged in supervising the repairs of the valley roads. Early in February he marched up the Kohima road, and posted a police guard at

the Nága village of Makhel, and from the middle of March to the end of the year he was collecting revenue from the Kamhow Kukis residing near the southern boundary of the Manipur State.

Frontier.

"*3.* The southern frontier of the State, where it borders upon the Chin hills, was demarcated by a commission consisting of Mr. B. S. Carey, C.I.E., the Political Officer, Chin Hills, and Mr. A. Porteous, Officiating Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State during 1893-94, and the boundary thus fixed was sanctioned by the Government of India in its letter No. 1827E., dated the 22nd October 1894, to the address of the Chief Commissioner of Assam. Stone prisms to be erected at the eight fixed points of the boundary line are now under construction in Manipur, and will be placed in position during the cold season of 1895-96. Nothing further was done in connection with the uncertain frontier line between Burma and Manipur, mentioned in last year's report. As regards the Somra group of villages on the remote north-east corner of the State, I was prepared to settle the vexed question of proprietorship during the year; but at the last moment the Burma Government considered it best to leave the people alone for the present. Since then, however, they have again raided on Burma, and apparently the punishment inflicted upon them last year had no effect.

"If I might say so, it is a mistake to attack a village, destroy it, inflict a fine upon the people, and then leave on the promise of the fine being paid later on. If the Burma Government propose again attacking Somra, I hope the co-operation of Manipur will be invited. To effectually crush the rebellious spirit of the Somra Nágas—a spirit altogether due to their isolated position—I would recommend the Deputy Commissioner, Nága Hills, coming from the north with 50 men, Manipur with an equal number from the west, and the Deputy Commissioner, Kindat, with a hundred sipahis from the south. Fifty of the latter force might remain as an outpost in the most central village of the group for three months. After this there would be little heart for raiding left with these people, and the only expense would be with the Burma column, as the detachments from Nága Hills and Manipur would simply form part of the ordinary cold-weather tours. If, in the cold season of 1895-96, these two boundary questions with Burma are settled, the boundary between Lushai Hills and Manipur might be taken up in the following year.

Behaviour of hill tribes.

"*4.* The hill tribes in Manipur territory behaved well throughout the year. In most cases of disputes the people have come to Manipur, and only a few instances have occurred in which inter-village quarrels were settled with sticks and stones. In villages where firewood is scarce, a collection is made during the cold season, and stacked outside each house; when a dispute on any subject arises, unless a man of authority happens to be near to nip the quarrel in the bud, these handy missiles are used to quiet the spleen. Women and children at once take shelter inside the houses, and the men's heads being hard, meet the contact with the wood with little damage, and after a stormy quarter of an hour peace again follows. On visiting one of these villages later on, the combatants laugh and admit they acted foolishly, and pray for no further action to be taken. The Chasad Kukis with their headman came into Manipur and paid in their house tax with commendable punctuality. I think this clan now realises that, for its own sake, it is advisable to live peacefully with the neighbouring villages. The Nága of Khongdé, accused of the murder of a man of Khordé, and who, as mentioned in last year's report, escaped from the jail before trial, was recaptured early in the year. He was tried and acquitted of the murder, and the village was fined Rs. 200, which sum was paid as compensation to the deceased's relatives. The occurrence of no other serious cases were reported among hill villages.

"In November two Nepali traders were found murdered near the roadside between the Makhel and Maitapham stages of Manipur-Kohima bridle-path. They had four ponies with them, and encamped for the night close to some rice-fields of Makhel village. It is supposed probable that the traders either cut some of the growing paddy for the ponies, or permitted the animals to graze in the crops, which the Nágas resented, and which resulted in the Nepalis being murdered in their sleep. At first, the friends of the deceased suspected some Pathans working on the cart road, some 600 feet above the bridle path, but that was simply because these men bear a bad character; robbery was not the reason of the murder, for the money brought by the deceased from Kohima was found intact on their persons, and Pathans would scarcely kill two sleeping travellers for the sake of killing only. The working party were watched for some time, but the suspicion against the Pathans was not strengthened. As the murder was committed on land belonging to Makhel and near the cultivation where men were on watch that night, the village was called upon to surrender the murderers, and in default a guard of one subadár and 24 men of the Manipur Police was quartered in the village until further orders. That Nágas were concerned in this murder is corroborated by an occurrence in February, and not

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far from the same spot. Two Hindustani travellers were attacked in broad daylight by two Nágas; one of the travellers managed to escape uninjured, but the other was badly hacked and left on the ground for dead; he, however, was carried into Manipur, and eventually recovered. A clue was now given to the Nágas, and they all seemed to suspect a Nága of Tongam Arunepfemi, who had for some time shown symptoms of madness, and had been living the life of an outcaste. Though many search parties were organised, he had not been captured by the end of the year.

"Altogether a sum of Rs. 2,757 was realised from Nága villages as fines for misbehaviour during the year, of which Rs. 1,000 were recovered from the large village of Purum for harassing smaller villages. Such treatment of weaker by stronger villages was not discouraged in the time of the late Darbar, and the Purum Nágas were only checked from committing a third offence by the Assistant to the Political Agent, who was touring near the locality, threatening to destroy the village.

"5. The following table compares the rainfall of the year, month by month, with that of 1892-93 and 1893-94:

Weather, crops, and prices.

Month.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
April	8·38	2·76	7·05
May	7·06	13·08	8·34
June	3·61	26·30	9·88
July	7·93	17·44	11·02
August	9·84	9·20	18·48
September	3·34	3·92	5·24
October	11·33	5·29	8·54
November	1·57	0·73	8·02
December	0·45	0·58	1·14
January	1·57	...	0·44
February	2·87	3·33	0·09
March	2·80	14·38	4·11
Total	60·75	97·01	82·35

"The average rainfall for the years 1884-85 to 1892-93, omitting the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 for which no figures are available, was 57·48 inches, so that the past year's fall, like the one immediately preceding, was much above the average. With the exception of an unusually heavy fall early in November, the rainfall during the year was seasonable, and there were no violent bursts, and hence there was an absence of floods, which cause so much injury to the crops in the valley. On no occasion did the Imphal river top its banks, and the cultivators were able to plough the fields and transplant the rice crop in due season.

The rain in November somewhat retarded the ripening of the paddy, but the outturn of both *aus* and *sali* rice was excellent, and towards the end of the year the price of rice in the valley was reduced to Re. 1-4 a maund; wheat and potatoes, grown, however, only by a few, did well, and I think these crops are gradually coming into favour. During 1895-96 the cultivation of potatoes will be tried by hill Nágas living within a day's journey of headquarters. Some seed given to Manipuris during the year were removed from the ground and eaten as soon as inspection ceased, and the Nágas are similarly inclined to dispose of the seed given to them for planting. Native peas, sugarcane, and English vegetables were successfully grown during the year.

"*6.* The statistics of trade between Manipur and Cachar are collected at Lakhipur; but to be accurate, the check station should be at Jhirighat. From these statistics we have the exports valued at Rs. 3,761 and imports at Rs. 83,457, against Rs. 22,040 and Rs. 45,351, respectively, for the preceding year. The most valuable article exported by this route is tea-seed, of which, to my knowledge, 962 maunds, valued at Rs. 57,720, were taken to Cachar, but of which, for some reason, the returns make no mention. These statistics are valuable to the extent of showing the volume of trade passing under the immediate eye of the check station officer. What were the imports and exports, whilst his attention was diverted in different direction, is another matter.

Trade and manufactures.

"The following table shows the principal imports registered on this route:

	Weight. Mds.	Rs.
Mineral oil	935	4,132
Betel nuts	2,076	14,803
Dried fish	90	417
Salt	8	39
Piece-goods	359	34,424
Yarn	337	16,093
Metals	133	2,341
Miscellaneous	...	11,208
Total	3,938	83,457

"Compared with the previous year, there was an increase in all articles imported, except salt and piece-goods, and slight decrease in the latter was more than counterbalanced by a large increase in yarn. Salt was brought in large quantities from Tammu, and hence the decrease in the returns. The increase under head 'Betel-nuts' was most marked, and is borne out by what I myself saw when going to and from Cachar. Salt comes into Manipur almost entirely from Tammu, which with Kohima also shares the kerosine oil trade. Rice is exported from Manipur to Kohima only, and during the year the requirements in this article of the foreign population were mainly supplied from the valley. Taking this population at 2,000, I estimate that at least 8,000 maunds of rice were exported to the Nága Hills. The export of ponies and cattle, for which there is a brisk demand, was not encouraged, as the country has not recovered from the losses among these animals during the expedition of 1891.

"Local manufactures are of very small account: earthen pots for cooking and brass vessels for domestic use are made in large numbers; *daos* and agricultural implements in small numbers to meet the demand. These latter are to be obtained more cheaply at Lakhipur in the Cachar district, whence the greater supply comes. Every household in the valley prepares the weaving apparel of the female inmates. The principal industries in the time of the late Darbar were the production of iron and salt by either slave or *lalup* (unpaid) labour. The former industry has practically ceased, while the manufacture of salt is fast declining, owing to its cost under voluntary labour being higher than the price of imported Liverpool salt. Under the Darbar, for the purpose of revenue, the use of Liverpool salt was interdicted, and the people were informed that its consumption was caste-destroying; but now this idle story is no longer credited, and the imported article is to be found in every house.

"7. In Appendix A, Parts I and II, are given statements of the revenue and expenditure of the Manipur State for the past year, the corresponding figures of the two previous years being given for comparison.

Finance.

"There was a large increase in the revenue realised within the year, the amount being Rs. 3,43,853 as against Rs. 3,04,335 in 1893-94. Great exertions were made to gather in arrear revenue, and no less than Rs. 1,24,756 were collected. In an administration so lately started and among a people unaccustomed to make payments, the collection of arrears is very difficult; but the year's labours have met with fair success, and I have little doubt in the coming year, now as the collecting establishment is gaining experience, that this distressing item in the accounts is in a fair way to being cleared off. The gross expenditure was Rs. 3,01,209 against Rs. 3,10,849 in 1893-94. The heaviest items in this expenditure are—

	Rs.
Annual tribute	50,000
Indemnity	37,500
Contribution towards upkeep, Mao-Manipur cart-road	30,000

"Of the indemnity of Rs. 2½ lakhs charged to the State for rebellion, all but Rs. 16,849 have been paid, and this balance will be defrayed in 1895-96.

"The closing balance by the Comptroller's accounts shows a sum of Rs. 45,978 to the credit of the State, and outstanding debts are very trivial, so the State, in a financial point of view, is in a satisfactory condition.

"*System of State accounts.*—The State accounts are now passed through the Government treasury, and are subject to audit by the Comptroller. Though adding considerably to the work of the Superintendent and his office, as also to the duties of the Treasury Officer and his staff,

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the change has been satisfactory. The extra work has entailed an increase of Rs. 70 per mensem, in the office establishment of the Superintendent of State, of which, properly speaking, half should be borne by the Provincial Government.

"The following paragraphs deal with the details of revenue and expenditure in several branches of the Administration.

Land revenue.

"*8.* The main source of income of the State is from the cultivated land in the valley held chiefly by Hindu Manipuris. In the time of the late Darbar these cultivators paid revenue in kind and labour. As no officials received salaries in cash, they were remunerated by allowances in paddy; and public buildings, bridges, and roads were constructed or repaired by *lalup* or unpaid labour. For a State so isolated as Manipur, this system was far from unsuitable. It certainly retarded progress, but there were many advantages connected with it. State labour not being paid for, voluntary labour was cheap, and this enabled people to house themselves well; the *lalup* population, possibly 70 per cent. of male adults, became hardy and strong and industrious, and all articles of food were cheap. The continuous employment of the people gave no leisure for individual quarelling or for inciting rebellion against the authorities. Petty revolutions happened every now and then, it is true, but they were not connected with the labouring population, but with pretenders to the throne who, owing to the much married condition of the royal families, were very numerous. In fact, one of the largest suburbs of Imphal is altogether populated by descendants of past chiefs, most of whom had as much legal title to the throne as the actual occupant.

"In the year following our occupation, the revenue from the valley lands was collected for the most part in paddy, the people being given the option of paying either in cash or kind. In the succeeding years, the revenue was paid in cash only, as each cultivator had received a *patta* for the land in his holding. This revenue was collected by clerks in the State Office, but the system revealed the disinclination of the Manipuri to pay taxes unless personally visited, and the result was to leave very large arrears at the end of year. Arrears are very hard to realise, especially from Manipuris, who, speaking now of the male sex, are exceedingly thriftless, and paying creditors is not a strong point in their character. On the other hand, Manipuri women set a most splendid example for industry and thrift, and many times have they scraped together the funds to satisfy the land tax, which, instead of being paid by their worthless partners to the office, is made over to the bazar shopkeepers for a pair of red stockings and patent leather shoes.

"To avoid accumulating arrears and much consequent trouble for the purpose of collecting land revenue, the valley has been divided into four *pannahs* or divisions, and a *lakpa* or tahsildar has been appointed for each *pannah*.

"For the current year, *i.e.*, year under report, the land revenue demand from the *pannahs* was as under—

	Rs.
Ahalup *Pannah*	36,880
Naharup „	43,690
Laifam „	32,199
Khabam „	31,770
Total	1,44,539

and the collections were—

Ahalup *Pannah*	27,319
Naharup „	31,063
Laifam „	22,339
Khabam „	23,816
Total	1,04,537

leaving a total of Rs. 40,002 in arrears, instead of Rs. 90,977 as in the preceding year. In the same manner the *lalup* house tax was collected by *pannah lakpas*. The demand was Rs. 39,580, of which Rs. 28,552 were realised before the end of the year, leaving Rs. 11,028 in arrears instead of Rs. 29,263 as in 1893-94. The more punctual collection of the revenue has entailed an increase in the expenditure; but under any circumstances an establishment was necessary to check cultivation, to ensure to each *patta*-holder the right to cultivate his own plot of land and to hold its produce, and to settle on the spot the numerous petty boundary disputes, which results from the

absence of any kind of survey. By degrees the *pattas* are having boundaries inserted, and in the course of another twelve months I hope to complete most of the *pattas*. Looking ahead, a cadastral survey of the valley would be advisable before the administration of the country is made over to the Rája.

"The total revenue, land and *lalup* house tax arrears, and current demand collected by the *lakpas*, was Rs. 1,35,913, and the expenditure was Rs. 10,956, or 8·06 per cent. In addition to the above collections, the State office collected Rs. 74,686, being arrears of land revenue, and Rs. 22,644, arrears of *lalup* house tax, or a total of Rs. 97,330 during the year under report. A further sum of Rs. 1,341 was collected as house tax on foreigners residing in the State. Each *lakpa* keeps up an office establishment of writers and peons, who receive their salaries direct from the State Office, but the cost is deducted from the commissions of 10 per cent. on collections, which is allowed to *lakpas* as remuneration.

"Fresh cultivation under the rules can only be taken up after application and sanction; but for the present the people prefer to open up new land and take out *pattas* afterwards. This irregular procedure causes much confusion, and adds considerably to the boundary disputes, and will gradually be stopped. With the characteristic recklessness of Manipuris, many persons have added much land to their present *pattas*, and, when asked to pay the excess revenue, express themselves quite unable to do so. The fact is that the valley produces a much larger supply of rice which is the only crop the Manipuri understands how to grow in any quantity, than there is a demand for. He is thus unable to change his produce into money; and until a railway passes through the State, this peculiar condition of things will remain. It is probable that at the present moment a two years' food-supply is stored in the valley. As a safeguard against famine, for seasons of scarcity are not unknown in Manipur as elsewhere, the above circumstance is perhaps a matter for congratulation, but it holds out little promise from a revenue point of view. On the whole, I am not disposed to grumble at our present lot, as the great enjoyment of life is to see other people happy, and peace and plenty are ever allied to happiness.

"The area of land under *patta* is 27,331 *paris*, or 68,327 acres, and is assessed at Rs. 5 a *pari*. A few villages, where land has been carefully measured, show that 40 per cent. of the land in cultivation is not in *patta* at all, and, therefore, escapes taxation. An *amin* establishment to check illicit cultivation has been appointed, and has commenced operations in Laifam *pannah*, and will gradually overspread the whole valley.

"*9.* The current demand of the year under hill house tax amounted to Rs. 57,711 at an universal rate of Rs. 3 a house. Of the demand, Rs. 50,504 were collected up to 31st March. From the sum collected must be deducted Rs. 3,601, being commission paid to headmen. In addition to the above, Rs. 13,288, arrears of previous years, were collected during the year under report. For the last four months of the year, one of the office clerks is deputed to the collection of hill house tax only; and as he sits in the office, the headmen of villages come and pay him their revenue. By this means undue delay is prevented, as nothing distresses a hillman more than kicking his heels about outside the kutchery waiting for the opportunity of relieving himself of what is to him the large sum of village money, which he is treasuring round his waist. On payment of the demand, one anna per rupee is returned to the headman as his commission; but in most instances this remuneration is expended in feasting the villagers to commemorate their freedom from taxation for another year. An establishment of 5 *sardars* on Rs. 15 each per mensem and 35 *lambus* or peons on Rs. 7 each per mensem, is kept up for the purpose of communication with the hill villages, checking taxable houses, &c. Including the pay of this establishment, the collection of the hill house tax cost Rs. 7,261, or 10·22 per cent.

Hill house tax.

"During the year under report the demand for hill coolies as transport was very heavy, the Railway Reconnoissance Survey, the India Survey Department, and the regiments marching on relief, all made constant calls for coolies, and, by the end of the year, the Nágas and Kukis were thoroughly exhausted. The construction of the cart road necessitated the daily impressment of 1,000 hillmen for four months.

"On the 31st March the number of tax-paying houses in our register was 19,687, as compared with 17,120 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 2,567, due in a great measure to more careful assessment. As we tour through the hills, the houses in each village are counted and checked with the register. Widows and elderly householders are exempted from taxation; and lately it was discovered that in many Tangkhul villages the widows' houses numbered 40 per cent., as well-to-do Tangkhuls have seven and more wives apiece who live in separate houses. An enquiry elicited the fact that these women were included in the village roster of houses as widows exempted

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from taxation. They might possibly be termed 'grass widows'; but for purposes of taxation, they have been reinstated on the tax-paying list, and their respective husbands have been called upon to pay the house tax.

Fisheries.

"*10.* The exact demand under this head was Rs. 12,859 current and Rs. 1,337 arrears, of which the whole was collected. The season was successful, and the sales for the forthcoming year show a large increase.

Zamindaris in British India.

"*11.* These consist of shares in three permanently-settled *taluqs* in pargana Pratabgarh, Sylhet, of 3,794 acres of temporarily-settled land near Lakhipur in the Cachar district, and of certain property in Sylhet and Silchar towns. As in previous years, no revenue was received from the Pratabgarh property, but, on the other hand, a former *naib* or agent of the Darbar has submitted a bill, purporting to be certain expenditure incurred by him on behalf of the State, amounting to Rs. 3,017. By the way the account is mixed up, there is no checking it, and the creditor has been asked to come to Manipur to explain the details with a view to a final settlement. A shop building in the Sylhet town, belonging to the State, was sold for Rs. 1,295, and, with the exception of the shares in the Pratabgarh estate mentioned above, the only State property in Sylhet is the *Rajbari*, where the families of ex-Regent and late Senapati are residing.

"The Cachar estate and the shares in Pratabgarh property will, by orders of Government, be sold shortly, and the State will be relieved of a veritable white elephant,

"The nominal demand for the Cachar estate is Rs. 7,386, and the Government revenue per annum is Rs. 4,149. The account for the past year stands thus—

Expenditure.

	Rs.
Government revenue	4,149
Establishment	1,200
Contingencies	306
Total	5,655

Receipts.

Current	3,764
Arrear	2,265
Total	6,029

"Only when the Superintendent of the State visits the locality is any rent paid; at other times the tenants keep aloof from the collecting office. The rent suits filed last year against some of the most defiant *raiyats* are still pending, but the vexatious issues raised by the tenants in the first instance have been adjudged in favour of the State, and mutation of names has been duly recorded on behalf of the minor Rája.

Ferries.

"*12.* The only ferry leased out is that on the Jhiri river at Jhirighat, of which half the proceeds are taken by the Manipur State and half by the District Board, Silchar. The share of the State was Rs. 330.

Salt.

"*13.* This industry is a declining one, and will gradually die out altogether from a revenue point of view. The late Darbar insisted on its subjects consuming the locally manufactured article only, and, to confirm the edict, Brahmins were ordered to outcaste all disciples eating imported salt. The price of salt was kept low by the *lalup* (unpaid) labour utilised in its manufacture, so the Manipuris submitted quietly to this interference with their dinner table. Now, as paid labour is employed at the wells, the price of local salt has much increased, and imported salt can undersell it, and the inhabitants are naturally consuming the cheaper article. Old people, more conservatively inclined, still abide by locally manufactured salt, and keep up the demand which furnishes us with the revenue. Under this head the total income for the year was Rs. 9,601, being current revenue Rs. 5,024, and arrear Rs. 4,577. The expenditure was Rs. 577 for the purchase of iron *kerais* for use at the hill salt-wells.

Forests.

"*14.* The valuable forests near the Cachar border still remain unworked, owing to the reasons given in last year's report. The Langal hill near Imphal has been surveyed and proclaimed a State reserved forest, and in time

I hope it will meet the fuel demand of the town. The income from forests for the year was Rs. 1,142, made up as under—

	Rs.
Agar *mahal*	230
Miscellaneous	912

"The expenditure was Rs. 355 for protective establishment.

Tea-seed.

"*15.* The sale of tea-seed from the State gardens produced an income of Rs. 1,141 at a cost of Rs. 132. The outturn was 26 maunds 21 seers only, as compared with 91 maunds and 10 seers in 1893-94. The serious decrease was due to the heavy rain in November, which rotted the seed. The outturn of Burma seed was similarly affected, and was also very short. The demand for Manipur and Burma tea-seed is brisk; and if the proposals submitted to Government to tax this seed as it passes through Manipur is sanctioned, a large revenue will be forthcoming.

Stamps.

"*16.* The income derived from court fee stamps in proceedings in the Revenue and Judicial Courts of the Superintendent of the State, was Rs. 292, as compared with Rs. 865 in the preceding year. The decrease was due to Manipuri litigants being referred to their own Courts for trial of all petty cases instead of flooding the Superintendent's Court with disputes, the hearing of which prevented him from attending to more important work.

Kubo Valley compensation.

"*17.* This allowance granted to Manipur in 1834 at the rate of 500 Sicca rupees per mensem in consideration of the cession of the Kubo Valley to Burma, was, by favour of the Government of India, continued to the present Rája. The value of the allowance is Rs. 6,270 per annum. The receipts for the year under report amounted to this sum, a moiety being an arrear for the preceding year.

Miscellaneous revenue.

"*18.* The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 5,240, the main sources being Rs. 2,000, part payment for saw-mill machinery sold to a merchant in Silchar, and Rs. 1,295, the proceeds of a State building in Sylhet, which was sold by order of Government in connection with the disposal of State immoveable property in British India. The balance of the income was realised from revenue fines and cattle pounds.

General administrative expenditure.

"*19.* The following paragraphs show the details of expenditure under the various branches of Administration.

Rája's Civil List.

"*20.* The Rája's allowance is Rs. 500 per mensem, and pensions or allowances to exiles at Radhakund, Sylhet, and Hazaribagh, amounted to Rs. 3,844 for the year. The three exiles at the lastnamed place were permitted in July to return to Manipur, and their allowances ceased. The undrawn pension of the late Mahárája Sura Chandra Singh, amounting to Rs. 1,145, was by orders of Government made over to his family. A sum of Rs. 2,195 was paid for the keep of 20 prisoners in the Andamans, the maintenance of temples cost Rs. 244, and miscellaneous expenses, including housing and schooling fees for Sylhet exiles, and the travelling expenses of returning detenus, were Rs. 360. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 13,789, being a decrease of Rs. 1,235 as compared with 1893-94.

State establishments and contingencies.

"*21.* The details of the expenditure are as follows:

	Rs.
Office establishment of the Superintendent of State	4,096
Pay of three clerks in employ in Shillong and Manipur and temporary establishment	3,007
Forms and stationery	677
Contingencies	427
Total	8,207

"and is a decrease of Rs. 1,364 on the expenditure for 1893-94.

Tribute and indemnity fine.

"*22.* The account of Rs. 87,500 stands thus—

	Rs.
Tribute for 1894-95	50,000
Indemnity fine instalment for 1894-95	37,500
Total	87,500

"With the remaining instalment of Rs. 16,849, the indemnity fine will be cleared off in 1895-96.

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"23. The payments under Miscellaneous were Rs. 3,699, due to extraordinary tour charges, expenses incurred in receiving official visitors, and losses sustained in surplus supplies to regiments marching on relief.

Miscellaneous.

"24. A summary of the principal heads of expenditure on account of State public works is subjoined—

State public works.

Cachar-Manipur Bridle Road.

	Rs.
Repairs to road and construction of bungalows	8,288
Establishment	3,741
Total	12,029

Station Buildings, &c.—Original Works.

Assistant Political Agent's bungalow	3,900
Contribution towards Residency	6,000
Chirab and *Panchayat* Courts	2,400
Rest-houses	1,400
Serais for Native travellers	3,000
Pathsalas	510
Clerks' quarters	550
Hospital buildings	409
Public latrines	544
Bridges	7,197
Total	25,910

Miscellaneous.

Establishment	3,981
Tile-making	1,255
Stores and tools	3,726
Godown at Silchar	205
Station road repairs	4,113
Petty works	1,647
Total	14,927

Manipur-Mao Cart Road.

State contribution towards repairs to road	30,000
Grand total	82,866

"The Cachar road was maintained in fair order throughout the year, and traffic at no time was suspended. The valley roads were, I might almost say, reconstructed, as little or nothing had been done to them since 1886, when Mahárája Sir Chandra Kirti Singh died. The Tammu bridle path was repaired by the hill villages along the route, and the Manipur-Mao bridle path was allowed to fall into disrepair, having been replaced by the new cart road. In the station the Assistant to the Political Agent's bungalow was completed and paid for; new court houses for the *Chirap* and Town *Panchayat* were built. An extra ward for hospital patients was commenced, and *serais* for native travellers and hillmen were erected at Manipur and Bishenpur. A new rest-house was erected at Thobal, and similar houses were commenced at Kunjupkul and Moirang. A sum of Rs. 6,000 was given towards construction of the Residency, which building had the foundations laid by the end of the year. Many stout wooden bridges were constructed to replace temporary bamboo ones, which are constantly out of repair.

"*25.* The Mao-Manipur section of the Kohima cart road was completely cut through, and will be open for traffic at the end of the rains of 1895. There was some delay in the earthwork of a small portion owing to a dispute with the contractor; as soon as he left, the work was pushed on with much energy by the Executive Engineer and his assistants. The State contributed a sum of Rs. 30,000 towards the upkeep of the road, and under orders of Government this contribution will be made annually.

Imperial public works.

"A reconnoissance survey for a railway to join the Assam line near Lumding with the Burma line near Wuntho, through Manipur, was carried out during the cold season, as also the practicability of joining Cachar and Manipur by railway was tested. Until the route between Assam and Burma further east is reconnoitred, no decision can be arrived at; but as regards location, the most favourable route of the three possible routes, *viâ* Aeng pass, *viâ* Manipur, and *viâ* Hukong Valley, should be the middle one through Manipur. Burma and Assam are tapped halfway, and not at the extreme ends, and a populous and rich valley is met *en route* instead of sparsely-populated country with no resources.

"*26.* The following buildings are attached to the Political Agency and are in good repair:

Buildings, &c.

(1) Temporary residence of the Political Agent.
(2) The Political Agent's cutcherry.
(3) The Treasury.
(4) The Post Office.
(5) The Telegraph Office.

"All are in the *Pât*, and all but the first are in the citadel. The new Residency was commenced during the year.

"Should the proposal of the Cantonment Committee be accepted by Government and the *Pât* be allocated to cantonments, the present buildings in the citadel will be removed to outside the south-west corner of the *Pât* and reconstructed there. A strong room for the bulk of the treasure will, however, remain in the citadel; the outside treasury will only contain sufficient money for current expenditure.

"The State public buildings in Imphal are—

(1) Residence of Assistant to the Political Agent.
(2) Kutchery.
(3) Charitable Dispensary.
(4) *Chirap* and Town *Panchayat* Courts.
(5) Travellers' serais for foreigners.
(6) „ „ for hillmen.
(7) The Johnstone School.
(8) The Girls' School.

"Of the above, Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 8 were constructed during the year, and all are in good repair.

"A site for a dâk bungalow has been selected, and the building will be erected as soon as funds are available.

"In the interior of the district, new rest-houses were constructed at Thobal, Moirang, Laimatak, Barak, and Makru, and serais for native travellers at Bishenpur and Laimatak; all old rest-houses and serais were thoroughly repaired. On the Manipur-Mao cart road the rest-houses and serais were kept in repair by the Public Works Department from funds allotted to the road.

"The replacement of temporary bamboo bridges by more lasting wooden ones, was proceeded with throughout the year. On the Manipur-Jhirighat road the suspension bridges over the Makru, Barak, Irang, and Laimatak rivers were thoroughly repaired, and were passable during the rainy season. In the dry season they were replaced by floating bamboo bridges.

"*27. With the exception of an epidemic of ophthalmia, which spread most rapidly throughout* the State, finding victims in the most distant hill villages, the public health was good throughout the year. As formerly, most of the buying and selling is done at the *crowded open markets, which sit daily from 8 a.m. until sunset, and form a ready source for spreading epidemics far and wide.*

Public health and sanitation.

"Within the area populated by the troops and British subjects, effective sanitary measures are enforced. Two cinerators on Colonel Young's model disposed of the night-soil from the jail, police hospital, native serai, sadr bazar, and the European quarters, and worked well during the year. The operation is carried on between midnight and dawn, so that no inconvenience is noticed from the smell, which is a cause of complaint in all cinerators. A new cinerator was constructed at the back of the police lines, but was not quite ready for use at the end of the year.

"For the benefit of the travellers in the serai and the hospital patients, a new tank was excavated and railed in, and a pure water-supply was obtained. The question of a pure water-supply for the

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thickly-populated town of Imphal is a matter which merits attention. Small tanks or water-holes, which are to be found in every compound, for the reason that the earth for the plinths of the houses was thus obtained, continue to form the water-supply of the people. I believe these water-holes are purified by the weeds, which grow profusely in all water in the valley, otherwise the polluted condition of these tanks would be a never failing source of disease, as washing the persons, clothes, cooking utensils, seasoning bamboos, and cleaning vegetables, all goes on in the one piece of water which the family use as the drinking supply. At the same time the people are not altogether callous on this subject, as during the dry months of the year, when the water-supply is particularly foul, they can be seen filtering the water through the medium of muslin.

"*28.* The dispensary in Imphal is the only one in the State, and the manner the Manipuris and hill people apply for treatment is most encouraging,—all former prejudice in this respect has vanished with the late Darbar. Any Manipuri now with any serious complaint calls at once at the hospital, instead of vainly attempting the services of incanting *maibas*, or of professional masseurs. These latter are useful in cases of rheumatism, sore bones, and trivial pains in the body, and still are enabled to make a fair living, but the former is fast losing his hold on the simplicity of the people.

Dispensaries.

"To meet the increased number of applications for in-door relief, a new ward to contain 16 beds has been constructed, which will permit the separation of the pauper patient, whose health is undermined by want, from the patients who are suffering from diseases necessitating surgical operations and requiring more watchfulness and care. These pauper patients are generally foreigners in petty employment, as servants, pony and bullock drivers, &c., who are able to live only while health permits them to work; but as soon as health fails, they are thrown out of service, and, unless they are taken into hospital, perish by the roadside.

"A total of 8,519 out-door and 135 in-door patients were treated in the dispensary in the course of the year, as compared with 4,858 out-door and 40 in-door patients in the preceding year. The daily average of out-door patients was 23·33 and in-door patients 6·91. There were eleven major operations, including seven cases of lithotomy, and all, except two, were successful. Minor operations numbered 126, all of which were successfully treated.

"First-grade Hospital Assistant Lutchman Pershad has secured the complete confidence of the people, and his services here are very valuable.

"The total expenditure under the head 'Medical' for the year was, excluding vaccination charges, Rs. 5,184, made up as follows:

	Rs.
Establishment	2,962
Purchase of instruments	*Nil.*
Medicines	299
Buildings	117
Diet	950
Miscellaneous	856
Total	5,184

"Under 'Establishment' is included the monthly allowance of Rs. 100 to the Civil Surgeon and Rs. 49 to dispensary subordinate establishment. The hospital assistant is paid by Government which also contributes Rs. 650 as a grant-in-aid.

"*29.* The total number of vaccinations during the year was 11,686 against 10,198 in the previous year, of which 11,450, or 97·98 per cent., were successful, against 8,849, or 86·77 per cent. There were six vaccinators employed under an inspector, three being temporary for the cold season only. Lymph was obtained exclusively from the Shillong Vaccine Depôt, and was of an excellent quality. The cost of the year's work was Rs. 1,181, of which Rs. 901 was for establishment and Rs. 280 for supply of lymph. The average cost per successful vaccination was 1 anna 7 pies, as compared with 1 anna 11 pies in the preceding year.

Vaccination.

"The Manipuris and hill people willingly accept vaccination; and having now no obstructive Rája and Brahmins to place obstacles in the way, the vaccinators are able to work expeditiously. The immunity enjoyed by the British troops and followers in the severe and fatal epidemic of small-pox in Manipur in 1891, was at the time a matter of comment among Manipuris, and fully convinced them of the value of vaccination. As the population have so willingly accepted vaccination, the practice of inoculation is discouraged, and no cases of small-pox were reported during the year.

Law and Justice.

"*30.* The Courts having jurisdiction in Manipur are— SECTION 2.

(1) The Court of the Political Agent.
(2) The Court of the Superintendent of the State.
(3) The Court of the Assistant to the Political Agent.
(4) The *Chirap* Court.
(5) The Town *Panchayat* Court.
(6) The Courts of the Rural *Panchayats.*

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"Cases in which British subjects are concerned, are heard by the Political Agent or his Assistant.

"On the Criminal side there were, during 1894, 59 cases resulting in 23 convictions and 6 acquittals, and 30 cases were dismissed, either on compromise or in default of appearance of prosecuting parties. The majority of British subjects in the State are so intimately connected with each other, either in business or fellowship, that beyond the mollifying effect of filing a complaint, a prosecution is but rarely carried on to the bitter end. The civil suits numbered 130, of which 50 were contested, 46 were decreed in favour of plaintiff, and 4 in favour of defendant. Seventy-nine suits were struck off owing to various reasons, the chief being a settlement out of court. Only one case was pending at the end of the year.

"With the approval of the Local Government, court fees are now demanded on all civil suits in the Courts of Political Agent and Assistant to the Political Agent. The income from this source was Rs. 446 for the six months of the year, during which the order was in force.

"In the Criminal Court of the Superintendent of the State, 62 persons were convicted for various offences, the greater number being for cattle theft and house-breaking for purposes of theft. In no part of India have I seen such daring house robberies committed as in Manipur; but owing to several successful captures of thieves, the number is fortunately decreasing. Measures have also been taken to watch bad characters, and responsibility for their good behaviour is thrown on the neighbouring residents.

"The Superintendent of the State also disposed of five original civil suits, one criminal, and 21 civil appeals.

"Miscellaneous cases of a petty nature are too numerous to keep a count of; the orders are issued to the parties more in the way of advice than in the light of a judicial decision, but they give satisfaction to the disputants, and tone down domestic brawls until the thermometer registers zero.

"In the Court of the *Chirap*, on the Criminal side, 65 cases were instituted, of which 55 were disposed of. In 28 cases convictions were obtained, and the remaining 27 cases ended in acquittal of the defendants. On the Civil side 100 cases only out of 399 were disposed of. The duration of most of these civil suits are lengthened out by the parties themselves, who having little or nothing to occupy their time, enjoy the excitement of attending court, and for a time becoming the centre of attraction. The leisurely way a Manipuri fulfils the duties of life also, I fear, follows the Magistrates and Judges in their official capacity. The *Chirap* Court has again been ordered to improve its work.

"The Town *Panchayat* shows happier results; of 60 criminal cases instituted, all were disposed of, and on the Civil side out of 424 cases, only 102 were pending at the end of the year.

"For some months of the year the Judges of both Courts were placed at much inconvenience for want of proper accommodation, but new court houses have now been constructed, and the same excuse cannot be accepted for the coming year.

"*31.* The annexed table shows the strength of the State Police force at the commencement and the close of the year, respectively:

Police.

	European officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Sipahis.
Sanctioned strength	1	14	49	337
Strength, 31st March 1894	1	13	48	249
„ 31st March 1895	1	12	50	333

"The reduced number of Sipahis in the force at the end of 1893-94 was reported to be due to desertions, and a proposal was made by Mr. Porteous, then Officiating Political Agent, to completely alter the organisation of the corps by eliminating the Manipuri and enlisting in his place Nepalis and other castes. The great fault of the Manipuri is of course his poor idea of discipline, but he

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cannot be expected to realise its importance at once; it will come to him gradually, and a further attempt has been made to continue the police force on the old and original lines. At the end of the year under report, the force was only five under strength, and on the whole the behaviour of the men has been good. The State Police accompanied the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent in their several tours in the hills, and on no occasion was the Military indented on to supply escorts.

"The year's expenditure on the whole force has amounted to Rs. 53,351 as compared with Rs. 81,612 in 1893-94. The details of expenditure for the two years are compared below:

Details of Expenditure.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Pay and travelling allowance of Commandant	8,182	8,912
Pay of force	11,969	28,756
Rations	6,131	1,382
Ration allowance	8,206	2,297
Arms and accoutrements	27,387	562
Clothing	8,983	911
Buildings	5,058	2,831
Clerical establishment	475	640
Medical charges	691	2,938
Miscellaneous	4,126	1,634
Civil Police	404	2,238
Closing balance in Police chest	...	250
Total	81,612	53,351

"A change was made in the pay of the force, and instead of granting land rent-free and rations, the following rates of pay were sanctioned:

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Sipahis and buglers	7
Naiks	9
Havildars	12
Jemadars	20
Subadars	30

"The finances of the State showing an improvement, it was considered advisable to improve the position of its servants, which had deteriorated by the fall in prices of food. When prices of food ranged high, the issue of free rations to the Police was necessary; the alteration for the eight months of the year, in which it was in force, added Rs. 6,129 to the expenditure. There was a large decrease under the heads—

Arms and Accoutrements, Clothing, | Building, and Miscellaneous,

and increases under the heads Medical Charges and the Civil Police, due, in the former instance, to the proper equipment of the police hospital with instruments, furniture, and medicines, and in the latter instance to the employment of the force for a whole year as compared with only three months in 1893-94.

"Small posts were kept up on the Cachar, Nága Hills, and Tammu roads and at Shugunu, and larger outposts at Khongoi and Powi in the Tangkhul country, and a temporary outpost at Makhel near the Angami frontier. In all, on the 31st March two native officers and 105 men were on duty at the various outposts.

"Lieutenant Goodenough acted as Commandant throughout the year, and the present efficient state of the force is entirely due to his able management. In other ways he has also rendered me much assistance; and, as he will shortly be promoted to Captain, I hope his services may be retained here on a small increase of pay.

"Of the 39 carbines mentioned in last year's report as missing, 24 have been recovered. They were all traced to hillmen, having been disposed to them by deserting sipahis of the force.

"The General Officer Commanding the Assam District and the Chief Commissioner inspected the police battalion and the lines during their respective visits to Manipur.

"*32.* The number of licenses for the possession of firearms in force at the end of the year 1893 was 19; of this number, 18 were renewed in 1894 and one was cancelled, owing to the licensee leaving the State and renewing it in the Bengal district of Rangpur.

Firearms.

"During the year under report, 13 new licenses were issued, and five old licenses, including the one above mentioned, were cancelled, leaving 27 licenses in force at the end of the year. British subjects hold 20 of these licenses and Manipuri subjects 7. In addition to the above, the Chasad Kuki chief, Tonghu, came into Manipur and received 40 licenses for the firearms held by his village; and in the same manner ten licenses were issued to the Kuki headman of Hungwoo village.

"In course of time I hope to have licenses out in other hill villages; and only on good behaviour will the holders be permitted to possess firearms.

"In December the Nága village of Maram showed signs of insubordination and threatened to assault the workmen on the construction of the Mao-Manipur cart road, for which they were punished by the surrender of eight guns, which the villagers declared to be all they possessed; and in March Lieutenant Goodenough visited the Kamhow Kukis, residing near the Chin-Manipur border, to collect the house-tax of Rs. 3 a house. These people live by agriculture, and isolate themselves in the distant hills and carry on no trade whatever; they were unable to pay revenue in cash, and in lieu surrendered their guns, for which they were allowed Rs. 30 each; altogether 221 firearms (all flint locks) were given up and duly destroyed. Our Kamhows are beginning to recognise that they are in an awkward position; on all sides they are hemmed in by law and order; the Burma authorities to the south and east, and Lushai and Manipur to the north and west, are all averse to raiding, and they have rightly come to the conclusion that where no fighting is permitted, the possession of firearms is an incumbrance, and it is more advisable to surrender their guns for a money consideration than to risk losing them later on as a punishment for misbehaviour.

"*33.* The total number of admissions into the State jail during the year was 171 convicts, 247 under-trial prisoners, and 16 political prisoners. The daily average in confinement was 83·19, 20·24, and 9·7, respectively. The actual number of prisoners confined on 31st March 1895, was 66 convicts and 11 under-trial prisoners, as compared with 76 convicts and 13 under-trial prisoners on the same date in 1894. The health of the prisoners was good, and no deaths occurred. The daily average sick was 3·9, or 4·68 per cent., as compared with 4·25, or 5·08 per cent., in the preceding year.

Jail.

"As the convicts are employed in extramural labour, the inducement to escape is great, and seven availed themselves of the opportunity, as compared with 15 in 1893-94. Of these seven fugitives, three were recaptured almost immediately, and three escaped convicts of the preceding year were also apprehended during the year under report. Manipuri convicts escaping generally make for Cachar; but after a few months' absence the desire for home becomes pressing, and on return they again fall into the clutches of the Jail authorities.

"The convicts were employed throughout the year in the construction of State buildings, metalling roads, and gardening, and no departmental receipts for their labour were obtained. The following table compares the expenditure of the past two years:

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	177	24
Rations	2,944	2,479
Establishment	1,387	1,451
Clothing	853	291
Miscellaneous	913	1,026
Total	6,274	5,271

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"The decrease in the cost of rations was due to the jail growing its own vegetables, and a considerable quantity of paddy during the year; a large quantity of clothing was in stock from the preceding year, and hence the decrease under this head. Miscellaneous expenditure was also much less than in 1893-94. Mustard oil is the most expensive item in the jail diet, as the local price is Rs. 25 a maund, and it is proposed to press our own oil in the future.

Education.

"*34.* At the close of the year there were six schools working in the State: the Johnstone Middle English School and two *pathsalas* in Imphal and *pathsalas* in Sengmai, Foiching, and Mao villages, the last being a Nága village. A third *pathsala* was constructed in Imphal; but before opening, the benches were stolen, and the neighbourhood had not replaced them at the end of the year. Bengali is the language taught, and, curiously enough, the boys have to bring pressure on their parents to allow them to attend school. Having the pupils on your side, compulsory education could easily be carried out in the valley, but the finances of the State preclude this measure being undertaken just yet. Accommodation for a girls' school in Imphal has been secured, and a mistress has been written for; this school, I hope, will shortly be opened.

"In the Johnstone School the number of boys on the rolls on 31st March was 133, against 117 in the previous year, and the average attendance was 82 against 66. The progress of the school is not satisfactory, and the head master resigned at the end of the year, and a new master is soon expected. Until his arrival the Reverend William Pettigrew has kindly undertaken to fill the vacancy. The total expenditure on this school was Rs. 986, of which Government gave Rs. 360, the Manipur State Rs. 552, and Rs. 74 were received from other sources.

"The expenditure of the Manipur State on education for the year under report was Rs. 1,677, made up as follows:

	Rs.
Aid to Johnstone School	552
Pathsalas	521
Building schools	367
Stationery and furniture	237
Total	1,677

Postal and Telegraph.

"*35.* No change was made in postal arrangements during the year. The State bears the cost of the Tammu and Kohima lines, which cost Rs. 85 and Rs. 285 per month, respectively. Its whole outlay on postal service was Rs. 4,655.

"The cost of the Manipur office and the Cachar line, amounting to Rs. 9,864, was borne by the Imperial Postal Department. The income was Rs. 4,876 by sale of stamps, and Rs. 2,608 by money order commission, or Rs. 7,484 in all. The Cachar line thus did not pay its way, which, when compared with its financial position in the preceding year, was due to the transfer from Manipur of the 28th Bombay Pioneer Regiment. For some time also the permanent garrison of Manipur was reduced owing to the relief of Assam regiments.

"The weight of parcels to Manipur is still limited to 200 tolas, or 5lbs., owing to the difficulties of carriage; but proposals are now under consideration to transfer the parcel post to the Kohima line, and thus to enable the residents of Manipur to be more favourably treated in this respect.

"Telegraph stamps to the value of Rs. 4,483 were sold, as compared with Rs. 6,198 in 1893-94.

"A most serious defalcation, amounting to Rs. 10,079, was discovered in the headquarters post office early in the year, and the postmaster was tried in the Criminal Court, convicted, and sentenced to a term of seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Of the sum embezzled, only Rs. 837 were recovered during the year under report, but measures are still in progress to realise a further sum of Rs. 800 from a surety; much more than this will not, I fear, be realisable. In conjunction

with the Deputy Postmaster General, arrangements have been made to inspect the office more frequently.

Military.

"*36.* Manipur was garrisoned by the 43rd Gurkha Rifles until November, when five companies and headquarters left for Kohima, and by three companies of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles until December, when they marched on relief by the 44th Gurkha Rifles to Shillong. For the rest of the year the garrison was composed of the 44th Regiment and three companies of the 43rd.

"The outposts at Kaopum, on the Cachar road, and Khongwem, on the Kohima road, were held by the Manipur garrison throughout the year, and the Kalanága outpost, on the former road, by a detachment of the regiment stationed at Silchar. The conduct of the troops was most exemplary, and I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the officers and men of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles, and of the detachment of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles for the ever ready assistance they have given me in preserving order in Manipur during their long sojourn here.

Visiting officers.

"*37.* Early in December the General Officer Commanding the Assam District visited Manipur, and presided at the committee assembled, by order of Government, to select a site for future cantonments, and towards the end of February the State was visited by the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

"Mr. Ward's arrival was eagerly awaited by the inhabitants of the valley, and the following changes were solicited:

(1) a reduction of the land tax;

(2) the removal of the present members of the *Chirap* Court, and the substitution in their places of more suitable men, which, in other words, meant the men who headed the deputation;

(3) the remission of revenue altogether in bad seasons;

(4) the complete abolition of forced labour on roads and bridges; and

(5) the exemption of well-to-do men and Brahmins from any taxes whatever.

"All these matters received the Chief Commissioner's consideration and orders, as well as individual applications for allowances from a large number of connections of the late royal family. It is disappointing to think that in these petitions no mention was made of an improved water-supply and drainage scheme, larger supply of primary schools, and better communications, all of which are crying wants in the valley.

Political prisoners.

"*38.* In September the detenus, Bara Chaoba, with his son Senahal Singh, and brother Megzim Singh, who had since 1886 been in exile at Hazaribagh for an attempt to contest the Manipur *gaddi* with the late Mahárája Sura Chandra Singh, were permitted to return to the State. On arrival, they at once asked for posts under the present Administration, but this request had been anticipated, and, when their release was sanctioned, it was particularly intimated that they could not expect to receive any office in the State. The arrival of these detenus caused no sensation in Manipur, and it was left to a gardener in the employ of a European officer to offer them accommodation.

"The health of the families of the ex-Regent and the late Senapati, and of Zillah Gumba Singh at Sylhet was satisfactory throughout the year.

"In the Andamans one of the Manipuri prisoners concerned in the late rebellion died. At Radhakund, in the Muttra district, North-West Provinces, the two sons of the late Mahárája Kirti Chandra Singh were reported to be in good health.

"As is customary, all the exiles at one time or other during the year applied for an increase of their respective allowances, and in the instance of the families at Sylhet, the district officers appear to think the allowances are too small; but it should be borne in mind, the allowances are compassionate grants only, to enable the parties concerned to live a quiet life; they are not calculated on a scale to permit of extravagance, or to induce the grantees to live the indolent and irregular lives of oriental monarchs.

The minor Rája.

"*39.* His Highness Rája Chúra Chand enjoyed good health throughout the year, and is making fair progress in his studies. It is, however, time, I think, that he should go to school out of Manipur, and be away from the sycophants and flatterers by whom he is surrounded in the palace.

SECTION 2.

Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.

"*Appendix A to the General Administration Report, Manipur Agency*, 1894-95.

PART I.—RECEIPTS OF THE STATE.

Heads of Revenue.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land revenue	62,024	1,24,382	1,33,764	1,81,825
2. Hill house tax	30,325	30,721	69,661	60,191
3. *Lalup* house tax	...	9,754	36,589	52,760
4. Fisheries	5,567	14,522	14,321	14,194
5. Zamindaris	5,891	5,950	3,491	6,029
6. Ferries	240	366	197	330
7. Salt	10,245	13,265	11,874	9,601
8. Forests	...	4,037	452	1,142
9. Tea-seed	1,472	3,377	5,019	1,141
10. Law and Justice	1,551	893	4,804	3,733
11. Jail	...	435	1,198	160
12. Stamps	...	...	865	292
13. Excise	...	...	...	950
14. Kubo Valley compensation	...	...	13,248	6,270
15. Miscellaneous	4,166	7,194	8,852	5,240
Total	1,21,481	2,14,896	3,04,335	3,43,858
Opening balance	...	...	...	3,767
Total	...	...	...	3,47,625

PART II.—EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE.

Heads of Expenditure.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land revenue	...	1,234	4,842	17,623
2. Zamindaris in British India	4,840	14,199	5,484	5,655
3. Salt	640	1,819	29	577
4. Forests	...	452	235	355
5. Tea-seed	...	328	463	132
6. Rája's Civil List	5,100	22,441	15,024	13,789
7. State establishments and contingencies	2,029	7,560	9,571	8,207
8. State works	1,435	78,890	36,467	82,866
9. Police	958	39,057	81,612	53,351
10. Jail	1,163	6,573	6,275	5,271
11. Medical	321	9,747	3,696	6,365
12. Education	...	617	813	1,677
13. Postal	852	4,479	5,223	4,655
14. Expedition and tour charges	3,927	693	3,211	9,484
15. Indemnity and tribute	...	1,07,831	1,37,500	87,500
16. Miscellaneous	2,789	6,120	404	3,699
Total	24,055	3,02,040	3,10,849	3,01,206
Closing balance	...	...	...	46,419
Total	...	...	...	3,47,625

"*Appendix B to the General Administration Report, Manipur Agency*, 1894-95.

PART I.—TABLE COMPARING RECEIPTS IN 1892-93 AND 1893-94 AND DEMAND AND RECEIPTS IN 1894-95.

Heads of Revenue.	Receipts, 1892-93.			Receipts, 1893-94.			Estimate for 1894-95.	Demand, 1894-95.			Receipts, 1894-95.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land revenue ...	86,095	38,287	1,24,382	88,082	45,682	1,33,764	1,83,506	90,977	1,44,539	2,35,516	77,288	1,04,537	1,81,825
2. Hill house tax ...	16,721	14,000	30,721	35,514	34,147	69,661	56,220	15,800	57,711	73,511	13,288	46,903	60,191
3. *Lalup* house tax ...	.....	9,754	9,754	20,852	15,737	36,589	55,564	29,263	39,580	68,843	22,866	29,894	52,760
4. Fisheries ...	2,690	11,832	14,522	1,483	12,838	14,321	13,361	1,337	12,857	14,194	1,337	12,857	14,194
5. Zamindaris ...	1,124	4,826	5,950	868	2,623	3,491	5,765	3,000	7,386	10,386	2,265	3,764	6,029
6. Ferries ...	.....	366	366	.....	197	197	330	.....	330	330	.....	330	330
7. Salt	.....	13,265	13,265	2,846	9,028	11,874	9,527	4,500	5,027	9,527	4,577	5,024	9,601
8. Forests ...	.....	4,037	4,037	.....	452	452	1,091	.....	1,091	1,091	.....	1,142	1,142
9. Tea-seed ...	.....	3,377	3,377	.....	5,019	5,019	1,140	.....	1,140	1,140	.....	1,141	1,141
10. Law and Justice ...	.....	893	893	.....	4,804	4,804	2,669	.....	2,669	2,669	.....	3,733	3,733
11. Jail	.....	435	435	.....	1,198	1,198	160	.....	160	160	.....	160	160
12. Stamps ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	865	865	291	.....	291	291	.....	292	292
13. Excise ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,028	.....	1,028	1,028	.....	950	950
14. Kubo Valley compensation.	.....	.....	.....	10,113	3,135	13,248	6,270	3,135	3,135	6,270	3,135	3,135	6,270
15. Miscellaneous ...	.....	7,194	7,194	.....	8,852	8,852	8,383	.....	8,383	8,383	.....	5,240	5,240
Total ...	1,06,630	1,08,266	2,14,896	1,59,758	1,44,577	3,04,335	3,45,305	1,48,012	2,85,327	4,33,339	1,24,756	2,19,102	3,43,858

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SECTION 2. — *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

SECTION 2. *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

"*Appendix B to the General Administration Report, Manipur Agency*, 1894-95—continued.

PART II.—COMPARING ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL PAYMENTS.

Heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure, 1892-93.	Expenditure, 1893-94.	Estimate for 1894-95.	Expenditure, 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land revenue	1,234	4,842	17,464	17,623
2. Zamindaris	14,199	5,484	5,533	5,655
3. Salt	1,819	29	1,900	577
4. Forests	452	235	400	355
5. Tea-seed...	328	463	132	132
6. Rája's Civil List	22,441	15,024	13,341	13,789
7. State establishment and contingencies	7,560	9,571	7,415	8,207
8. State works	78,890	36,467	70,395	82,866
9. Police	39,057	81,612	52,264	53,351
10. Jail	6,573	6,275	6,545	5,271
11. Medical	9,747	3,696	6,079	6,365
12. Education	617	813	1,293	1,677
13. Postal	4,479	5,223	4,655	4,655
14. Expedition and tour charges	693	3,211	9,000	9,484
15. Indemnity and tribute	1,07,831	1,37,500	87,500	87,500
16. Miscellaneous	6,120	404	1,860	3,699
Total	3,02,040	3,10,849	2,85,776	3,01,206"

BHUTIAS.

SECTION 2. *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

6. The Bhutias behaved admirably during the year under report. Not a single charge of extortion was made against them. Our relations with Bhutan have never been more cordial than during the past year, and this result is no doubt due to the instructions issued by the Deb Rája to his agents to co-operate heartily with the Deputy Commissioners of British districts to preserve peace on the frontier. On the 14th February 1895, Mr. McCabe, the Deputy Commissioner of Kámrúp, marched to Dewangiri, and visited the Bhutia encampment and the boundary pillars. Starting from Dewangiri at dawn on the 15th February, Mr. McCabe ascended to the Lama Guru, a monastery at an elevation of 5,200 feet, where he was received most hospitably by the *guru* in charge and regaled with "brick" tea in quaint antique cups, a closer inspection of which revealed, however, that they were "Made in Germany." From the monastery the Deputy Commissioner descended to Darranga, a round of stiff walking for 22 miles or more. On the road he counted the Bhutia houses in British territory and found 56 of them, the inhabitants of which appeared to be very poor.

Bhutan Proper.

Thelai Rája came to see Mr. McCabe at Tambulpur in the evening of the 16th February 1895, and handed him a letter from the Deb Rája of Bhutan. The Deputy Commissioner explained to the Rája that the Bhutias settled in British territory must pay house tax; and on the Thelai Rája stating that they were too poor, Mr. McCabe offered them, as an alternative, the work of carrying rations for the military guard from Darranga to Subankhatta. This, however, was not to their taste.

The Deputy Commissioner went up the gorge of the Subankhatta river (the Paylading), and visited the Bhutia camp, where he had a long interview with the Solemchang Rája in his hut. He stated that, as nothing had occurred to disturb the friendly relations between Assam and Bhutan in 1894, no special deputy had been sent down by the Deb Rája.

During the cold weather of 1894-95, the following guards were stationed at Darranga and Subankhatta:

(1) A detachment of 1 havildár, 1 naik, and 9 sepoys of the Military Police, and 1 writer constable and 2 constables of the Armed Civil Police at Darranga.

(2) A detachment of 1 jemadár, 1 havildár, 2 naiks, and 25 sepoys of the Military Police, and 1 head constable and 2 constables of the Armed Civil Police at Subankhatta.

No military guard was posted to Kakolabari as in the previous year; there appeared to be no necessity for such a guard to protect our *raiyats* against the molestation of the Bhutias.

The fairs both at Darranga and Subankhatta passed off quietly. The attendance at the latter fair increased from 900 in 1893-94 to 3,769 in the past year, which was due to the friendly terms established with the Bhutias by the Deputy Commissioner at his visit to last year's fair. The value of the imports and exports at the Darranga fair amounted to Rs. 40,473 and Rs. 33,180, against Rs. 65,881 and Rs. 33,351, respectively, in 1893 and 1894. The decrease was due to the fewer numbers which visited this fair. At Subankhatta the larger attendance resulted in the value of the imports rising from Rs. 3,605 to Rs. 7,596, and the exports from Rs. 1,729 to Rs. 11,529. The Bhutias visiting Udalguri gave no trouble. There was a marked decline in the numbers visiting the Darrang district consequent on heavy snowfall.

Trade.

7. The annual *posa* to the two Gelengs and the Sat Rájas was distributed by the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang at a darbar held at Udalguri on the 10th February. The Charduar Bhutia Sat Rájas came to Tezpur on the 26th February last, and received their *posa* allowance, amounting to Rs. 2,526-7, and presents of cloth, &c. They had no grievances to represent. The Thebengia Bhutias visited Tezpur on the 7th March 1895, and received their usual *posa* allowance, *viz.*, Rs. 145-13-6 in cash, and other presents, presenting Government with two blankets, one yak-tail, one seer of salt, and some other hill produce.

Distribution of *posa*.

AKAS.

8. The Kapáschor Akas came to Tezpur on different dates,—in December, January, and February,—and took their *posa* allowance amounting to Rs. 536, with the usual presents of cloth, &c. The chiefs were friendly and cheerful. The Hazárikhoa Akas (5) came to Tezpur on the 10th of April, and received their *posa* (Rs. 164).

Kapáschors and Hazárikhoas.

DAFLAS.

9. As regards the Daflas living on the Darrang frontier, there is nothing worthy of note. One Hali (Ale) Dafla, of Laluk Doloni in North Lakhimpur, stated that the Miripathar Daflas had still got 10* of the persons

Daflas.

* These persons were taken captives by the Miripathar Daflas from the village known as Ale's *chang* in February 1894, as reported in paragraph 7 of the Report for 1893-94.

SECTION 2. *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

carried off from the village on the Dikrang, above Harmati tea garden, 4 or 5 miles beyond the Inner Line. The Gomiri Daflas stated that the Laluk Doloni people had taken some Miripathar Daflas to North Lakhimpur, with a view presumably to get the Assistant Commissioner, North Lakhimpur, to intervene in the matter, in order to get their friends released by the Miripathar people. The Assistant Commissioner, North Lakhimpur, was requested to settle the matter amicably. Enquiries on the subject made by him showed that some 8 or 9 Miripathar Daflas had been seized on the Buroipani, beyond the Inner Line, and were being kept at Tening's *chang* (village), about a day's journey from Harmati. There is no proof that the Laluk Daflas were concerned in the seizure, though it is probable that some of them, who are friends and relatives of Ale, instigated it. Ale has been forbidden to settle in British territory. The Assistant Commissioner does not see any means of effecting an amicable settlement of the dispute. Interference in the matter was, therefore, not considered necessary, as the quarrel does not affect the Government, none of the persons concerned being British subjects.

Our relations with the Daflas living on the North Lakhimpur frontier were, on the whole, satisfactory during the year. Two plains Daflas, who had gone up the Ranganadi river beyond the Inner Line without passes, were seized by hill Daflas for stealing fish from their traps. The captives were afterwards returned with a polite message to the subdivisional officer.

It was reported in paragraph 7 (1) of last year's report that the Dafla chiefs, Muji and Chiring, of the Dikrang valley, had captured and detained some plains Daflas who had gone up to the hills without a pass. As these chiefs were very obstinate and would not come to terms for the return of the captives, a warning was sent them that their men would be seized when they came to the plains to trade, and would not be released till all the Dafla captives were given up. After this, a small party of Daflas from Muji's *chang* was detained at Borpathar, and Muji then returned all the captives. The Daflas settled in the plains gave no trouble during the year.

The amount noted below has been paid to the Daflas as *posa* during 1894-95:—For last year, Rs. 96-15-4; salt, value Rs. 7-11-6: for current year, Rs. 179-13-2; salt, value Rs. 31-11-0: total Rs. 316-3-0.

Apa Tanangs.

10. This tribe came down to Joyhing in considerable numbers, bringing with them quantities of rubber for sale or barter. No complaints were made regarding their conduct.

MIRIS.

Miris.

11. There is nothing of importance to record concerning any of the different tribes of Miris. Their conduct was satisfactory. The Saraks and the Tarbotia and Panibotia Miris came down, as usual, to draw their *posa*.

ABORS.

Doba Abors.

12. Some of this tribe visited Dibrugarh, as usual, to draw their *posa*.

Passi and Meyong Abors.

13. The Assistant Political Officer at Sadiya, Mr. Needham, reported that he saw very little of this tribe during the year under report. As they sympathised with the Bor Abors, they were included in the blockade against that tribe, and their intercourse with the plains was put a stop to, in order to prevent their furnishing them with supplies.

Bor Abors.

14. After the return of the expedition to the Bor Abor country, the Government of India sanctioned the following punitory measures to be taken against the Abors:

(1) that, until all the rifles and firearms were recovered, a blockade should be imposed on all the tribes living north of Sadiya and on the left bank of Dihong to prevent these tribes having any intercourse with the plains;

(2) that all further payment of *posa* to the Abor villages in the abovenamed tract should cease; and

(3) that the Abors of Bomjur should not be permitted to rebuild their village on the old site.

The blockade sanctioned by the Government of India was duly enforced during the year against the Abors, and the Mishmis were prevented from visiting the plains for the purposes of obtaining their supplies, or for trade; and, in order to prevent the Abors receiving supplies even through their friends, the Passis, this tribe was included in the blockade. Mr. Needham reported that, when he visited the Miri villages on the bank of the Dihong beyond the Inner Line,

after the return of the expedition, he found several Abors from Membu, Padu, Silluk, and Dambuk there, who informed the Miris that they were desirous of making overtures for peace with Government; but for a time they made no attempt to communicate directly with the Assistant Political Officer, although the latter sent them messengers saying that if they desired peace, they should come in personally and deliver up the stolen rifles. In the middle of June 1894, the Abors consented to return the stolen rifles, and sent in two or three rifles at a time by messengers. On the 28th November 1894, two *gams* (village headmen) from Membu and one from Padu came in, bringing in with them some rifles, and reported that the Abors, as a body, distrusted the Government; and that this was why all the stolen rifles had not been delivered up. On the 19th February 1895, three or four *gams* came in again with the last rifle, and informed Mr. Needham that the reason why deputations of *gams* from all Abor villages had not come in was that they were afraid of being seized.

In defiance of the orders of Government, the Abors rebuilt twenty new houses on the old site of the Bomjur village. Mr. Needham ordered them to remove the houses within a week. On their failing to do so, he burnt 11 out of 20 houses in February 1895. The rest were spared on the promise of the Abors to remove them at once; but as this promise was not fulfilled, the remaining nine houses were also burnt in March 1895.

As a result of the blockade, the Abors and the Mishmis have delivered up all the rifles, which were taken from our sepoys in November and December 1893 and during the campaign. They have, however, still in their possession certain accoutrements, cash, and other property. Mr. Needham has been directed to ascertain the exact amount of such property, and inform the Abors that until all the property ascertained to be in their possession has been delivered up, the blockade will be maintained.

MISHMIS.

Chulikattas and Bebejiyas.

15. These tribes were also blockaded for the same reasons as the Passis and Meyongs, in order to prevent their obtaining their supplies from the plains. Mr. Needham reported that the deceased Lako's sons and Sika and others came in, and through them he succeeded in recovering the three rifles of the murdered sepoys, which were stolen by Aiyu Mimi's clan in November 1893. Aiyu Mimi's clan refused to return the rifles until they were compensated by the other members of their clan, who desired that the blockade should be raised.

Digaros.

16. Large numbers of this tribe visited Sadiya during the year, and cut rubber in the jungles. They behaved well throughout the year.

KHAMTIS AND SINGPHOS.

Khamtis.

17. Our relations with the Khamtis were, as usual, satisfactory. Chowsa, the Khamti chief of Tengapani, went on a pilgrimage to Rangoon with a Buddhist priest, who came to Assam.

With regard to Khamtis in North Lakhimpur, the subdivisional officer reported that the Khamti settlement still exists at Narainpur, and there these people were engaged by Mr. J. Errol-Gray in catching elephants beyond the Inner Line.

Singphos.

18. Members of this tribe, as usual, visited Sadiya and Dibrugarh, and their behaviour there was satisfactory. Complaints were received against Lasep and Lugum Nongja, chiefs of Khumong, a Khaku Singpho village lying about halfway between Sadiya and the Bor Khamti country, that they levy blackmail from every Khamti coming in to trade from the Bor Khamti country. As the chiefs refused to come in, the Assistant Political Officer requested permission to visit them with a small police force, but his proposal was not sanctioned. Mr. Needham was, however, authorised to endeavour to induce the chiefs to come in and to tell them to put a stop to these practices, of which Government does not approve.

NÁGAS.

Nágas on the Lakhimpur frontier.

19. A party of Rangpong, or trans-Patkai Nágas, raided a Nága village, by name Danran situated beyond the Inner Line. The raiders killed six men, and carried away eleven women from the village. The raid is said to have been committed in revenge for a raid by Namsangiya Nágas. The Borduaria Nága chief, by name Wangman, came on a visit to Dibrugarh.

SECTION 2. *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

A coolie of the Makum tea-garden was shot dead, in the course of a petty altercation, by a Nága named Liwang, who fled to the hills, and has not been arrested. Some complaints were received of thefts of cattle and iron by Nágas at the coal mines.

Nágas on the Sibságar frontier.

20. Deputations from several tribes of Nágas paid visits of courtesy to the Deputy Commissioner, and made presents of goats, fowls, *daos,* spears, &c. The representatives of the Failung tribe said that their tribe had become reconciled with Jaktung, which reconciliation was made the condition of the pardon granted by the Chief Commissioner to four men of the former tribe, who were convicted of murder in 1893-94 (see paragraph 21 of the Report for 1893-94). There was no cessation of the feud between Borgang and Jaktung, out of which that murder arose, Failung having then taken the side of Borgang. It is, however, so far satisfactory that the Failung villagers professed to be at peace with their neighbour. A deputation of Changnoi Nágas, who visited the Deputy Commissioner on the 5th March 1895, stated that they were at war with the Khamlung tribe. These Changnois are a remnant of the once important tribe of that name to the south-east of Molung, which was broken up by an attack of Abor Nágas some years ago. Some of them then emigrated to the neighbourhood of Joboka, while another branch now referred to remained at or near the site of the old village. The Khamlungs, with whom they are at feud, live to the south of their *chang* (village), and are apparently distinct from the Khamlung tribe near Joboka, which sent in presents during the year. The other Nágas, who visited the Deputy Commissioner, said that they were at peace with the neighbouring tribes. There was, apparently, a cessation of hostilities between Joboka and Banfera, but it is probably only temporary. A cow *mithan* was brought in by the Joboka Nágas, and was presented by Mr. Pittar, the Deputy Commissioner, to the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta, where it was safely received.

There were two cases against Nágas brought to trial during the year. In the sadr subdivision a Joboka Nága was convicted under sections 379 and 380, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing from the Joboka tea-garden a china cup, a brass *tow* (cooking utensil), and an axe belonging to a servant of the assistant manager of the garden. In the other case, which occurred in the Golághát subdivision, a Nága was punished with six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 324, Indian Penal Code, for causing hurt to an Assamese by striking him across the ribs with a *dao.* Both parties were apparently drunk, and quarrelled for a trivial cause.

Complaints were made by the General Manager of the Assam Company about petty thefts committed by Nágas in 1892, 1893, and 1894 at the Cherideo and Dholebagan factories of that Company. On the 23rd February 1895 a godown at Cherideo was set fire to, and a large quantity of garden stores, valued at about Rs. 4,000, were burnt in it. The circumstances under which these offences were committed leave little room for doubt that they were the work of Nágas using the Tiruduar, a pass which debouches into the plains by a path leading through the Cherideo garden and close past the manager's bungalow and the godown which was burnt. This last offence was brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner when he was on tour at Golághát; and, in compliance with his orders, *parwanas* were issued by *kotokis* (political peons) to all the Nága villages making use of the path above mentioned, calling upon them to give up the perpetrators of the offences which had been committed, and warning them that if they failed to do so, the path would be closed next cold weather. On the 22nd March 1895, the Deputy Commissioner visited Cherideo, and in company with the manager saw the scene of the occurrences and the path used by the Nágas. There can be no doubt that the situation of the path offers every temptation to the Nágas using it to pilfer and commit mischief. The Deputy Commissioner expressed the opinion that it would be possible, without putting the Nágas to inconvenience, to divert the path, so as not to place these temptations in their way. Since the close of the year, the Chief Commissioner has approved the Deputy Commissioner's proposals to divert the path, and has further ordered that the path is to be closed until the offenders are given up, and that a substantial fine should be inflicted on each of the villages using the path in the event of their failing to surrender the guilty persons.

With the above exceptions, the behaviour of Nágas in the district has been generally satisfactory and peaceful.

NÁGA HILLS DISTRICT.

21. Our political relations in this district are with—

I.—The Trans-Dikhu tribes.
II.—The Semas.
III.—The Eastern Angamis.
IV.—The Manipur State.

SECTION 2.

Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.

I.—The trans-Dikhu tribes.

22. With regard to the trans-Dikhu Nága tribes there is nothing to mention. Our relations with all of them were friendly, and in many instances villagers came in to ask for British protection. Their inter-tribal quarrels increased, and many heads changed hands during the year; but they did not interfere in any way with the villages in the Mokokchang subdivision. No troops or military police were marched through the territory of these tribes during the year.

II.—The Semas.

23. No change in the boundaries of the area of political control occurred during the year. The conduct of the Semas was excellent, with the exception of the one village of Satekha. The men of this village had a quarrel about some *jhúm* cultivation with the men of a small Sema village named Jekya, which is situated outside the sphere of British control, and, in fact, the land about which the dispute arose is also situated beyond the line. The Satekha men killed one of Jekya's men, in retaliation for which a few men from each of the trans-border villages of Jekya, Kyaku, Lhoshupu, and Sotoimi came in and raided Satekha and took four heads. This occurred in November; and when the Deputy Commissioner was out on tour in December, he enquired into the case, and sent for the headmen of the trans-border villages. Satekha was found to be very much to blame, so the trans-border villages were fined and warned that a recurrence of these outrages would meet with punishment. The Semas in the Tita and Tizu valleys continued to raid amongst themselves, and the only wonder is that they so seldom raid in British territory. The Deputy Commissioner made only one tour through the Sema country during the year. The work on the bridle-path through the political control area progressed satisfactorily. The path will eventually be continued to Mokokchang.

III.—The Eastern Angámis.

24. The behaviour of the Eastern Angámis during the year was excellent. In the month of March the Deputy Commissioner went on tour amongst a few of the villages on the Sema side. During the year the Deputy Commissioner was unable to get hold of the murderers of the Lozema trader, whose case was reported in paragraph 25 of the report for 1893-94; but at the end of March he received the names of four Satazumi men, who are supposed to be the murderers. The boundaries of the area of control remained the same as in the previous year.

IV.—The Manipuri Nágas.

25. Small-pox, which was reported to be prevalent in the political control area in para graph 25 of last year's report, completely died out during the year under report. Nothing occurred to disturb the satisfactory relations of the Deputy Commissionerwith the Manipur State.

Conduct of Nágas.

26. During the year the general conduct of the Nágas was good, and there was no crime worthy of mention, with the exception of two riots, one in the Angámi village of Kidima and the other at Mima. In the Kidima case ten persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to two years. The Mima case was not disposed of before the close of the year.

Arms Act.

27. The following statement shows the number of gun licenses held for the year and the classes of persons holding them:

Angámi.		Lhota.		Kacha Nága.		Kuki.		Mikir, Cachari, and plains-men.		Total.		Remarks.
New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.	
7	426	11	65	4	55	16	102	23	358	61	1,006	122 remained unrenewed at the close of the year.

In the previous year there were 1,128 licenses issued, and out of this number, 122 remained unrenewed at the end of 1894. There were 61 new licenses issued during the year. A register was opened, and passes were issued to holders of guns in the political control area. During the year heavy fines were inflicted on persons failing to renew their licenses, and next year all persons failing to renew within a reasonable time will have their guns confiscated. There were 35 cases under the Arms Act against 64 cases in the previous year.

SECTION 2.

Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.

28. The following statement shows the number of coolies impressed during the last five years at headquarters for the different departments:

Impressed labour.

Name of department.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Civil	1,566	1,070	764	1,016	1,008
Police	2,179	2,054	3,713	2,150	1,737
Military	701	4,191	9,201	5,535	3,778
Telegraph and Postal	...	2,149	224	45	1,099
Survey Party	...	...	...	...	3,626
Public Works Department	4,541	2,392	20,574	77,697	80,268
Commissariat	379	8,651	...	...	...
Total	9,366	20,507	34,476	86,443	91,516

The large increase in the number of coolies impressed during the past two years is due to the construction of the cart road from Nichuguard to Kohima and Manipur. As in the previous year, the Public Works Department was supplied with the great bulk of impressed labour. The above figures only include coolies called in under orders from headquarters. The Deputy Commissioner expects that there will be a great decrease in the number of impressed coolies in the next year.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

Khásis and Syntengs.

29. The number of Seims, Sardárs, &c., remained the same as in the preceding year. The only occurrence of the year to be noticed was the dismissal of the three senior Wáhádádárs of Shella,—U Sunder Rai, U Mon, and U Lait,—for disobeying the orders of Government in respect of the working of the lime quarries at Shella and for entering into an agreement with a certain firm, whereby a complete monopoly of the entire limestone business was again given over to that firm, contrary to the declared policy of Government. It further appeared that the Wáhádádárs abused their position as such by coercing certain dealers in limestone to sell their stone to the firm with which they had made the agreement, in order to make a pecuniary profit themselves, either directly or indirectly through their relatives. The election of U Wandop, U Kirai, and U Shloin in the place of the three dismissed Wáhádádárs was duly confirmed by the Chief Commissioner.

Complaints against Hain Manick, Seim of Mylliem, did not altogether disappear; but a number of the malcontents renewed their allegiance to the Seim, and the ringleaders of the dissatisfied party were warned against influencing others from doing likewise.

U Shillong Singh, Sardár of Nongpoh, died in April 1894, and was succeeded by his nephew, U Rabon Singh, who was duly elected.

U Ruton Singh, Sardár of Saitsohpen, resigned his appointment in consequence of old age and inability to carry on his work, and was succeeded by U Ramun, who was duly elected.

U Salong Dykhar, Dolloi of Nartiang, was permitted to resign his office, as he was found unable to carry on his duties efficiently. The Dolloi of Nongtalong and the Sardár of Saipung also resigned on account of old age and infirmities. Elections were duly held by the subdivisional officer of Jowai, and U Kha Lamare, U Khung Sangot, and U Woonga, were respectively appointed to fill up the three vacancies.

Complaints were received against the newly-appointed Dolloi of Jowai for inflicting fines on suitors on one pretext or another, *e.g.*, for not paying sufficient respect to the Dolloi and the members of the darbár. The Dolloi was warned by the subdivisional officer.

Complaints were also made against the Dollois of Mynsaw and Shilliang Myntang; but the subdivisional officer reported that they were found, on enquiry, to be more or less frivolous. The Seim of Khyrim appears to have been less in favour with his people than formerly, but nothing in the way of overt resistance to his authority occurred.

Arms Act.

30. There were 437 gun licenses at the beginning of 1894. One gun was sold back to a licensed vendor, three guns were destroyed as unserviceable, fourteen owners left the district and could not be traced, and three renewed their licenses in other districts. The remaining 416 were duly renewed, including the 54 new

licenses granted during the year under report; there were thus 470 gun licenses in force in the Khási and Jaintia Hills district on the 31st December 1894. During the year 278¾lbs. of gunpowder were sold by the licensed vendors. In addition to five maunds of blasting powder, one maund of gunpowder and 940lbs. of dynamite and appliances were permitted to be imported by the lime-quarry leaseholders for blasting purposes.

SECTION 2. *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

GÁRO HILLS DISTRICT.

Garos.

31. There is nothing of importance to be noticed in connection with the Gáros, who behaved well during the year.

Arms Act.

31*a*. There were 579 gun licenses issued during the year under report. Of these, 493 were renewals of old licenses and 86 were for new guns. In addition to the above, there were 22 licenses in force granted in previous years. Thus the total number of gun licenses in force in the district during the year 1894 was 601; 279¾lbs. of gunpowder were sold by the licensed vendor at Tura.

NORTH LUSHAI HILLS.

District Administration.

32. Mr. A. W. Davis, I.C.S., held charge of the office of Political Officer from the 1st April to the 1st June 1894, when he proceeded on leave. From the 1st June to the 26th July 1894, Captain G. H. Loch, I.S.C., Commandant, North Lushai Hills Military Police, officiated as Political Officer, and from the 26th July till the close of the year Mr. A. Porteous, I.C.S., held officiating charge.

Weather and crops.

33. The year's rainfall was less than the average of the three previous years by 7·18 inches. The dryness of the cold-weather months was remarkable, no rain having fallen from the 18th December to the 12th March. The want of a proper water-supply at Aijal was, in consequence of the prolonged drought, very seriously felt, the ordinary sources of supply being dry, and all water having to be fetched from a depth of several hundred feet down the hillside below the station. The question of providing the station with a sufficient water-supply is under the Chief Commissioner's consideration. The rice crop was a good one throughout the district, although, in the case of one or two villages, some scarcity was alleged. The crop in Lienkhunga's village suffered from rats, and in Jataiya's village from the *jhúms* not having been burnt at the proper season; but, in general, the harvest was above the average. The minor crops of maize and millet were also good.

Post and Telegraph.

34. No change was made in the postal arrangements during the year, the mails coming up the Dhaleswari river by dák boat from Jhalnacherra to the old Changsil ghát three times weekly, and returning at the same intervals. From Changsil to Aijal, a distance of 22 miles, the mails are carried by runners. It is hoped that a daily service by runners the whole way from Silchar may be arranged for. The Aijal-Silchar bridle-road was much improved, staging bungalows were built along it, and the telegraph line follows it throughout, so that there should now be little difficulty in effecting this improvement. The saving in time on the up journey would be five days in the rains and two days in the cold season.

The permanent telegraph line, which was carried last year to a point near Kolosib on the Silchar road, was continued up to Sairang. The work of construction was carried out by Mr. W. J. Donoghy, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs. Imported labour, assisted by 50 Lushais for a period of three months, was employed. The risk of interruption, which was great on the old temporary line west of the Dhaleswari river, has been reduced to a minimum. The section from Sairang to Aijal still remained to be completed, the existing line being merely of a temporary nature; but as this is always immediately accessible for repairs, no prolonged interruption can occur.

The proposal to utilise the dismantled line for telephonic communication between Aijal and Shership outpost was abandoned, on the ground of the probable difficulty of maintaining the line in working order without expert assistance, if, as was intended, the line should be in charge of the Political Officer.

Public Works.

35. There are two classes of public works in the district, those in charge of Civil Officers and those under the Public Works Department.

Works under Civil Officers.—The total sum allotted for works under Civil Officers was Rs. 32,000, *viz.*, Rs. 10,000 for district roads and Rs. 22,000 transferred from the Public Works Department

SECTION 2. *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

budget for Military Police buildings and improvements to the channel of the Dhaleswari river Against the allotment of Rs. 32,000, the total expenditure was Rs. 25,161, but additional expenditure, to meet which funds were not available, was incurred on Military Police buildings to the extent of Rs. 13,520 during the year.

Works under the Public Works Department.—The total expenditure by the Public Works Department in the North Lushai Hills during the year was Rs. 64,283, omitting Rs. 12,332 reserved for materials ordered through the Secretary of State. The principal works in charge of the Department in progress during the year were the following:

(1) Assistant Commandant's bungalow (completed).
(2) Commissariat godown (incomplete).
(3) Public Works Department establishment quarters (completed).
(4) Construction and repairs to the—
  (*a*) Sairang-Silchar road (incomplete);
  (*b*) Aijal-Shership road (incomplete); and
  (*c*) construction of a rest-house at Sairang (completed).

Military Police.

36. The post of Commandant of the North Lushai Battalion was held by Captain G. H. Loch, I.S.C., throughout the year; that of Assistant Commandant was held by Lieutenant C. C. Boileau, I.S.C., up till 11th August, and from September 19th to the close of the year by Lieutenant A. Playfair, I.S.C. The complete separation of the North Lushai Battalion from the Silchar Battalion was finally effected during the year under review.

Strength.—The following table shows the strength of the battalion on the 31st March 1895, as compared with its sanctioned strength and with its actual strength on 31st March 1894:

	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Sepoys and Buglers.
Sanctioned strength, 31st March 1895	2	17	82	745
Actual ditto ditto	2	16	79	703
Ditto ditto ditto 1894	2	17	80	550

The battalion was, it will be seen, within 46 of the full sanctioned strength of all ranks at the close of the year, and was 151 in excess of the strength on the corresponding date in 1894.

Distribution.—The distribution of the force on the 31st March was as follows:

	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Sepoys and Buglers.
Headquarters	2	8	59	518
Kolosib outpost	...	...	2	25
Sairang „	...	2	4	39
Sellukot „	...	2	2	23
Shership „	...	2	7	61
Escorts	...	1	4	31
Recruiting, leave, &c.	...	1	1	6
Total	2	16	79	703

Cost.—The cost of the force for the calendar year 1894 was Rs. 3,54,161, as against Rs. 2,52,567 during the previous year. The main heads under which the increase occurred were—Pay of the

Men, Rs. 40,317, due to the larger numbers and to the increased scale of pay as compared with 1893; Clothing, Rs. 23,120; Purchase of Arms, Rs. 18,770; and Purchase of Rations, Rs. 18,657.

Medical.

37. Surgeon-Lieutenant W. Young, I.M.S., held the post of Civil Surgeon throughout the year 1894-95.

Public health.

38. The year was not marked by any epidemic of cholera or small-pox. A single case of the latter disease occurred in Aijal station in December, but the sufferer, a Khási coolie, was promptly isolated, and no further cases occurred. An epidemic of some severe form of malarial fever is said to have carried off nearly 100 souls in the village, numbering 323 houses, of Chim Lalbura in May. A compounder was sent to treat cases and report on the nature of the outbreak, but arrived too late to be of much service. The Lushai estimate of the deaths that occurred was probably much exaggerated. The general health of the district was good.

Dispensaries.

39. No regular civil dispensary has as yet been started at Fort Aijal, but a large number of patients, Lushais, and natives of India—the latter chiefly Political and Public Works Department coolies—are treated by the Civil Surgeon. The following are the figures for the period, May to March inclusive, of out-door patients and attendances:

Period.	Patients.			Attendance of all classes.	Daily average attendance.
	Lushais.	Others.	Total.		
1st May 1894 to 31st March 1895	397	1,395	1,792	2,678	7·99

The above figures seem to be sufficient to justify the opening of a regular civil dispensary with the necessary staff, and this will be considered separately by the Chief Commissioner.

There is no vaccinating staff in the North Lushai Hills, but the Civil Surgeon and hospital assistants under him vaccinate as occasion offers, both in Aijal and in the district when on tour. The Civil Surgeon has reported that Lushais regard vaccination with great disfavour, and, having lost fear of small-pox owing to its long absence from their midst in epidemic form, they cannot be made to understand the necessity of the operation.

The following table shows the results of vaccination work for the past three years:

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Operations	238	202	408
Successful	210	164	229*

House tax.

40. The following table compares the demand, collections, and balances on account of house tax for the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95:

Year.	Villages.	Houses.	Demand.			Collections.			Balances.			Commission paid.	Net receipts.
			Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	57	8,070	890	8,070	8,960	596	6,922	7,518	..	1,148	1,148	632	6,886
1894-95	60	8,190	1,252†	8,190	9,442	1,107	5,839	6,946	25‡	2,351	2,396	545	6,401

Of the arrear of Rs. 2,376, all, except a sum of Rs. 526, was collected on the date on which the Political Officer submitted his Annual Report. The largeness of the arrear on 31st March 1894 was due to the absence of the Political Officer on tour till within a few days of the close of the year. No difficulty was anticipated in the realisation of the balance.

Owing to the migratory habits of the Lushais, the correct assessment of the tax due on different villages is not an easy matter, as sudden fluctuations in the number of houses are constantly occurring, due to deaths of chiefs or to scarcity or abundance of food-grains in particular tracts.

* One hundred and eleven cases could not be inspected.

† Rs. 104 was not added to the arrear demand after submission of last report.

‡ Rs. 120 was remitted.

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The current assessment in the great majority of villages was verified by the Political Officer personally.

Frontier relations.

41. The relations of the Lushais in this district with their neighbours in the adjoining districts of Assam, Bengal, and Burma, and with the Native States of Tippera and Manipur, were uniformly good, no outrage of any sort by or on any of the Northern Lushai villages being reported. The fear of the more northerly Lushai villages of the tribes on the Manipur border seems to have passed away, the warnings given by the Political Agent, Manipur, when on tour among the latter in March 1894, having been apparently effective in stopping any repetition of raids similar to that which occurred in January 1893 on Lenkham.

The Political Officer reported that the chief of Falam continues to claim tribute from villages on the west of the Tyao river, and that Kairuma has this year so paid tribute. It is understood that villages so near Aijal as Lalruma's and Vanpunga's have also paid within the last three years. Notice was given to all these villages that no such payment of tribute to Falam is authorised.

Disarmament.

42. The following guns were recovered from the Northern Howlong villages during the past year for their share in the rising of 1892:

Name of Chief.	Number of guns.
Daokoma	31
Kamlova	29
Lalrhima	29
Tlongbuta	23
Lienkhara	33
Total	145

The guns were obtained in each case by posting a guard in the village to live at free quarters until the full number of guns was delivered.

On a guard being placed in Rochungnunga's village to recover 22 guns due from that chief, his village dispersed. These 22 guns and 28 due from the chief Kanglova, now deceased, remained still outstanding from the Howlongs as a community. Four guns out of seven due were realised from Lalthuama, a refugee chief from the South Lushai Hills. Pajika, a similar refugee owing five guns, was given notice that punitive measures would be taken against his village next cold weather were payment not made before then.

Trade.

43. The bázár at Sairang, containing seven shops, continued to monopolize the Lushai trade of the district. There were two shops at Aijal, but their dealings were principally with police sepoys and imported coolies. Some idea of the extent of the trade done at Sairang may be gained from the postal remittances made from that place to Aijal. These remittances amounted to the sum of Rs. 41,038 during 1894-95, and undoubtedly represent, in the main, the cash results of sales to Lushais.

It is difficult to understand where all this cash comes from. The total payments to Lushais in wages for coolie work, and their gains by sale of rubber and wax to traders, and fowls, goats, and rice to the garrison and foreign population in Aijal generally, would hardly seem to account for so large a sum. The explanation is, probably, as suggested by Captain Shakespear in his report for 1892-93, when discussing the same question in regard to the South Lushai Hills, that money filters in from the Chin Hills, where Government expenditure is much greater and the rate of wages higher, either indirectly in the course of inter-village trade, or directly by the inhabitants of the nearer Chin villages resorting to Sairang bázár in person. This they are known to do to some extent.

Behaviour of the people and general condition.

44. (1) *The Western Lushais*, i.e., *the villages ruled by the descendants of Sukpilal.*—The Western Lushais gave no trouble during the year. Excepting the villages of Sailenpui, Rankupa, and Lalsavuta, the Officiating Political Officer visited the villages of all the chiefs of this group. Lenkhunga, of late the most powerful chief among them, died in February last, leaving no male descendant. He was a grandson of Sukpilal, and a comparatively young man.

(2) *The Eastern Lushais*, i.e., *the villages ruled by the sons of Lalpunga and Vonolel.*—These villages gave some trouble in the way of failure to comply with demands for coolies until detachments of police were sent to enforce obedience. For this offence, and failure to meet the Political Officer when on tour in their villages, the chiefs Lalruma and Vanpunga were fined Rs. 200 and Rs. 150, respectively. This group of villages has fully recovered from the effects of the

SECTION 2.

Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.

suppression of the rising in 1892. The chief Lalbura still held aloof and made no response to Mr. Davis' offer to accept his submission at the price of the surrender by him of 50 guns and ten *mithan*. He started a small village alongside of his nephew, Kairhanga, which was deserted when the Political Officer visited it in March 1895. It was made known to him that unless he surrendered before then, any village proved to be occupied by him in the capacity of chief would be summarily destroyed during the cold weather of 1895-96. Kairhanga, who is still a young boy, presented himself before Mr. Porteous when he visited his village. He has little command over his people, and has only partially complied with orders for coolies and rice for Sellukot guard.

(3) *The Howlongs*, i.e., *the villages ruled by the sons of Benkoia and Sanvunga.*—None of these villages have given any cause for complaint by their behaviour in 1894-95. Their supplies of rice and coolies were furnished promptly. As above noted, 145 guns were withdrawn from them during the year, and it may be presumed that they have now no longer the power to give us serious annoyance.

(4) *The Kairuma group*, i.e., *villages ruled by Vuta's descendants.*—Our relations with this group of villages continued to be on the rather unsatisfactory footing noted in paragraph 43 of last year's report. Mr. Porteous visited every village of the group in the cold weather, and all demands for rice for the supply of Shership outpost were obeyed, and coolies were readily furnished for the carriage of his escort; but in no case was he able to obtain an interview with any of the chiefs, nor were coolies forthcoming for work in Aijal or in the Shership road. It was Mr. Davis' intention to have posted detachments of 50 rifles in each of the villages of the two chiefs, Jataiya and Kairuma, last cold weather until demands were complied with. In pursuance of this plan, Mr. Porteous visited Kairuma's village in January 1895 with 150 men, meeting there Captain Shakespear, Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills, who had with him an escort of 100 men. This demonstration had not the effect of making Kairuma yield on the point of supplying coolies for work in Aijal; and as his old village was abandoned and ready for burning, and his new village not yet commenced, the inhabitants living in their *jhúms*, the posting of guard was obviously, as a means of coercion, inapplicable.

After consulting with Captain Shakespear, Mr. Porteous decided to abandon the measure of posting detachments in Jataiya's and Kairuma's villages, and to build instead a permanent post near Jataiya's village, which should be on the direct line from Aijal to the Vuta group, and afford a base for operations, if necessary. A post was accordingly constructed at Sellukot—an old village site of Jataiya's father—near the Arbam peak, and garrisoned by 50 men.

Fresh orders were issued to Kairuma to supply coolies; and as he still declared his inability to comply, he was informed that he was fined 60 guns for disobedience. The Political Officer considers that the payment of these guns, by 1st October 1895, should be treated as a test, failure to comply with which should involve regular operations against the whole group of Vuta's descendants, with a view to their entire disarmament at the commencement of the cold weather 1895-96.

45. The following statement shows the number of Lushai coolies impressed for labour under the different Departments during the year :

Impressed labour.

	Number of coolies employed one day.
Telegraph Department	5,538
Public Works	18,494
Military Police Department—	
Buildings	6,461
Carriage	1,296
Civil Department—	
Roads	10,469
Political Officer's tour	2,600
Total	44,858

SECTION 2.

Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.

The totals in 1892-93 and 1893-94 were 40,505 and 45,734, respectively. These figures exclude coolies employed in carrying rice to Shership and Sellukot outposts, the rice being paid for at a fixed price at the outpost, and carriage arranged for by the villagers themselves. Days spent in coming and going from villages to the place of labour have also been excluded.

The population from which the labour above detailed was drawn numbered about 6,000 houses, the Kairuma group and some of the more distant of the Eastern Lushai villages having escaped the burden. Taken all in all, the labour tax worked out to close on ten days' labour per able-bodied man per annum on the villages on which it fell.

Transport and supplies.

46. The permanent transport corps of 150 coolies was maintained as nearly as possible at full strength throughout the year. It is recruited in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, but includes a few Gurkhali coolies. During the rains the coolies were principally employed on the widening of the Aijal-Sairang road, and in the cold weather on tour with the Political Officer. The carriage of stores to Aijal from Sairang has been included in the contract of the contractor for the supply of rations, and was effected without hitch entirely by means of pack bullocks at a charge of Rs. 2 per maund.

The rationing of Shership and Sellukot guards was effected by means of impressed Lushai labour, aided by the transport corps. As in 1893-94, the rice required for Shership outpost was supplied by the Howlongs and the villages of Kairuma's group, at the rate of Rs. 2 per maund.

An attempt was made to collect revenue at Aijal in kind at the rate of 12 seers per rupee of house tax; but it was an entire failure. Payment in kind was optional, but had no attractions for the tax-payer. The Lushai rice stored at Shership kept in bulk was found to remain good, with only slight deterioration during the rains.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

SECTION 1.

SURVEYS.

The Cadastral survey.

47. The revision survey of the 483·91 square miles cadastrally surveyed in the Jaintia parganas was, as noticed in last year's report, closed by the end of May 1894, and the provisional classification of villages for re-assessment purposes, which had been made during the months of July and October 1893, was revised after such further local enquiry as seemed necessary. Owing to the unusual pressure of case work, the final preparation of the papers was much retarded; it was nevertheless expected that this would be completed in time for the new settlement to be brought into effect on the 1st April 1894. But as the Government of India have asked the Chief Commissioner to submit for sanction the rates of assessment as finally approved by him, the *jamabandis* cannot be completed until the rates are finally passed. The Chief Commissioner has, therefore, ordered the postponement of the date to the 1st April 1895.

At the commencement of the year, cadastral survey was in progress in the Katigora tahsil of the Cachar district, where by the close of the season in May 1894, an area of 144·56 square miles was surveyed in detail. A small area of 5·90 square miles was also surveyed cadastrally in the sadr tahsil, making a total of 150·46 square miles of cadastral survey.

Field operations were resumed in November 1894, and were brought to a close in June 1895. They consisted, as usual, of three different kinds of work—

(*a*) Traverse Survey. | (*b*) Cadastral Survey.
(*c*) Revision Survey.

(*a*) *Traverse Survey.*—Traverse survey was carried on in the sadr and Hailákándi tahsils where an area of 510 square miles was done during the season. Of the 360 square miles traversed in 1893-94, 150·46 square miles had, as already stated, been cadastrally surveyed in that season, so that at the commencement of the field season, there was an area of 209·54 square miles as advance traverse survey.

(*b*) *Cadastral Survey.*—Cadastral survey, which embraced an area of 540 square miles in the sadr and Hailákándi tahsils, was finished rather late in the season, *i.e.*, by the first week of June 1895. The work was somewhat retarded at the outset by the unwillingness of the raiyats to have their lands surveyed so long as the rice crop was on the ground.

(*c*) *Revision Survey.*—Revision survey was carried on in the 144·56 square miles in the Katigora tahsil cadastrally surveyed in the previous season. The work was somewhat complicated by the fact that, in the course of the operations, it was decided to break up the joint *maháls* into ordinary raiyatwari holdings, similar to those of the Brahmaputra Valley, but the work so far has gone on smoothly.

The extent of the operations carried out in Cachar is given in the following statement :

	Work done		
	From 1st April 1894 to close of season in May 1894.	From 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.	From 1st April 1894 to close of season in June 1895.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Traverse Survey	110·46	432·76	620·52
Cadastral „	33·52	400·69	573·58
Revision „	...	100	144·56

SECTION 2.

SETTLEMENTS.

SECTION 3. *Waste Lands.*

Scope of the section.

48. In this section all settlements are dealt with, except settlements of waste land grants, which are discussed in Section 3 of this chapter, and ordinary settlements of waste land which consist simply of the application of fixed rates to lands newly taken up for cultivation, which are dealt with in Section I—Land Revenue, Chapter V, of this report.

Resettlement of the districts of Assam Proper.

49. During the year the final classification and re-assessment of villages of the five upper districts of the Brahmaputra Valley, cadastrally surveyed in 1890-91 and subsequent years, were taken up. Four hundred and fifty villages, comprising 364·60 square miles, surveyed in 1890-91 in the Kámrúp district, 191 villages, comprising 181·86 square miles, surveyed in 1891-92 in the sadr subdivision of the district of Darrang, and 255 villages, comprising 192·36 square miles, surveyed in 1890-91 in the district of Nowgong, were finally classified. Of the 450 villages classified in Kámrúp, 19 were assessed in the first class, 31 in the second class, and the remainder were left in the third class, in which they were provisionally assessed in the preceding year. Of the 255 villages classified in Nowgong, 5 were assessed in the first class, 6 in the second, and the rest in the third class. In the sadr subdivision of the Darrang district, 65 villages were classified in the first class, 46 in the second, and 80 in the third class. The increase of revenue, owing to the final classification of villages in this subdivision, as compared with the previous year, when the whole of it was assessed at third-class rates, was estimated at Rs. 24,048, or 21·10 per cent.

The Jaintia settlement.

50. The revision survey of the 483·91 square miles cadastrally surveyed in the Jaintia parganas was closed by the end of May 1894, and the provisional classification of villages for re-assessment purposes, which had been made between July and October 1893, was revised after further local enquiry. Owing to the unusual pressure of case work, the final preparation of the papers was much retarded, and the orders of the Government of India, requiring the Chief Commissioner to submit for sanction the rates of assessment, as finally approved by him, necessitated the postponement of the date from which the resettlement of these parganas was to have taken effect to the 1st April 1895.

SECTION 3.

WASTE LANDS.

Scope of the section.

51. This section deals only with waste lands taken up for special cultivation, either under the Settlement Rules under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation now in force, or under rules previously in force for the settlement of such lands.

Disposal of applications under Section I of the Settlement Rules.

52. The number of applications under the Special Waste Land Rules was 166, against 155 in the previous year. The statement below compares the work done in connection with these applications during the past two years:

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Number.	Area, in acres.
Rejected, withdrawn, and struck off	34	20,425	43	23,571
Settled	26	4,466	38	12,272
Pending	95	42,584	85	42,343
Total	155	67,475	166	78,186

Leases under the 30 years' Lease Rules.

53. The statement below gives particulars as to the waste land grants settled in accordance with the 30 years' Lease Rules during the past two years. It also shows the total number and area of grants settled under these rules as they stood at the end of the year :

District.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Altogether to the end of 1894-95, excluding leases resumed and cancelled.	
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Number.	Area, in acres.
Cachar	...	...	...	...	1	69
Sylhet	7	1,043	9	2,614	130	76,312
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	1	360
Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	23	4,978
Darrang	12	2,000	4	1,077	153	42,245
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	85	30,084
Sibságar	4	849	12	1,804	189	56,427
Lakhimpur	4	877	7	3,418	107	43,241
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	2	100
Total	27	4,769	32	8,913	691	253,816

The largest number of grants was in the Sibságar district, but the largest area settled was in Sylhet, the average area of each grant having been 587·02 acres in the latter district, against 298·56 acres in the former. In the Brahmaputra Valley, the average area settled in the past two years was 5,012 acres ; the annual average in the nineteen years ending 1894-95, *i.e.*, since the rules were promulgated in 1876, was 9,333 acres.

Auction price realised by the sale of leases.

54. In no case was there more than one applicant for the same parcel of land ; there was, therefore, no competition at the auctions, and the lands sold merely fetched the upset price of Re. 1 per acre.

Resignations and resumptions.

55. In Sylhet, one 30 years' lease rule grant, with an area of 1,367 acres, was resigned, but the resignation was not accepted until after the close of the year. In the same district, one grant under the rules of 1854, covering an area of 3,968 acres, was resumed in consequence of the nonfulfilment by the lessee of the clearance conditions of the lease. In Kámrúp, one 30 years' lease rule grant, covering an area of 109 acres, was resigned with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. In Nowgong, five such grants, covering an area of 2,057 acres, were resigned, and in three of these cases the resignations were sanctioned ; in respect of the remaining two grants, which cover an area of 965·60 acres, a further report has been called for from the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts. In the district of Darrang, the settlement of two grants, covering an area of 222 acres, was annulled for non-payment of revenue under section 90 (1), clause (*a*) of the Land and Revenue Regulation.

Leases brought under assessment.

56. The total number of leases settled up to the close of the year, under the Special Waste Land Rules, was 691. Of these, 625 came under assessment, as detailed in the statement below :

District.	Number of leases.	Area, in acres.	Revenue Rs.
Cachar	1	69	35
Sylhet	114	73,163	36,666
Goálpára	1	360	180
Kámrúp	23	4,978	2,430
Darrang	135	38,320	17,915
Nowgong	85	30,084	14,988
Sibságar	169	53,524	24,454
Lakhimpur	95	38,421	17,711
Khási and Jaintia Hills	2	100	44
Total	625	239,019	1,14,423

SECTION 3. *Waste Lands.*

As compared with the previous year, the revenue increased by Rs. 2,331, some grants having come under assessment on the expiry of the revenue-free terms, and others having been assessed at progressive rates. There were decreases in Kámrúp and Nowgong, amounting to Rs. 54 and Rs .1,017, respectively. The decrease in Kámrúp was due to the resignation of a grant, and that in Nowgong to the disappearance of a grant and the adjustment of areas in connection with the cadastral survey.

57. The following statement shows the demand, collections, remissions, and balances on account of the price of timber on waste lands settled during the year :

Price of timber.

District.	Demands.		Collections.		Remissions.	Balances.	
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Sylhet	18,900	...	18,900	...	...	...	...
Darrang	2,319	483	2,319	483	...	...	...
Nowgong	1,300	...	1,300	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	1,408	...	1,408	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	1,178	4,853	1,178	3,129	1,724	...	...
Total	25,105	5,336	25,105	3,612	1,724	...	...

58. The following statement shows land taken up under the ordinary Settlement Rules by tea-planters :

Waste land taken up in the Brahmaputra Valley under Section II of the Settlement Rules.

District.	1893-94.				1894-95.				Existing at the end of 1894-95.			
	Number of new leases.		Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number of new leases.		Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Total number of leases.		Area, in acres.	Revenue.
	Decennial.	Annual.			Decennial.	Annual.			Decennial.	Annual.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs.				Rs.				Rs.
Goálpára		1	192	319	1	...	192	319	1	...	192	319
Kámrúp		44	2,160	3,680	...	...	...	...	34	4	1,953	3,326
Darrang ...	73	16	4,406	7,770	2	8	347	750	129	26	10,943	22,794
Nowgong		6*	162*	306*	...	8	50	103	32	34	3,217	6,067
Sibságar ...	8	29	1,141	2,289	30	18	1,500	2,290	490	160	53,172	1,20,642
Lakhimpur ...	2	2	1,199	2,474	3	1	5,800	159	175	104	27,255	48,803
Total ...	83	98*	9,260*	16,838*	36	35	7,889	3,621	861	328	96,732	2,01,951

Compared with the settlements at the close of 1893-94, there was a decrease in annual, and an increase in decennial, settlements. Taking both kinds of settlements together, the number of holdings increased by 54. The area and revenue also showed increases. In the districts of Kámrúp and Darrang there were decreases. The decrease in Kámrúp was due partly to the results of the extension survey, in which two estates were amalgamated, and partly to the cancelment of four *pattas* held by a native of Bengal, who had left the district. Of the decennial leases which were issued during the year in the Lakhimpur district, 1 was for 4,046 acres, and another for 1,684 acres. The former was settled on special terms with the South Sylhet Tea Company, and the latter with the Makum Tea Company.

* Revised.

Waste land taken up under the ordinary reclamation leases in Cachar.

59. In Cachar, six estates, comprising an area of 812 acres, were granted during the year under the Reclamation Rules, which have since been superseded by Rules under the Land and Revenue Regulation. The total number of estates held under the Reclamation Rules in this district at the end of the year was 582 with an area of 108,259 acres.

Waste land taken up in Sylhet under Section III of the Settlement Rules.

60. In Sylhet, eleven applications were made under Section III of the Settlement Rules for land required for special cultivation. Besides these, six applications, which had originally been made under Section I of the Settlement Rules, were treated as applications under Section III, in consequence of the Chief Commissioner's orders prohibiting the settlement of hill lands under the Waste Land Rules; there were thus in all 17 cases for disposal, of which 2 were withdrawn, and the remaining 15 were not ready for disposal before the close of the year.

Grants under the Rules of 1838.

61. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of grants under the Rules of 1838:

District.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
			Rs.			Rs.
Kámrúp	2	29	70	2	32	70
Sibságar	16	5,494	8,481	16	5,196	7,966
Total	18	5,523	8,551	18	5,228	8,036

The difference between the area now shown and that returned in 1893-94 against Kámrúp is due to the fact that in the case of one grant, the land acquired for the Assam-Bengal Railway was deducted twice over in the last report. The areas of grants in Sibságar were corrected according to the results of the cadastral survey.

Grants under the Rules of 1854.

62. The statement below gives details as to the grants held under the Rules of 1854:

District.	Number of grants.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
			Rs.
Cachar	23	25,930	7,293
Sylhet	4	6,997	1,968
Kámrúp	4	986	277
Darrang	1	293	82
Nowgong	2	469	132
Sibságar	2	726	204
Total	36	35,401	9,956

The increases of area and revenue in the Nowgong and Sibságar districts were due to re-adjustments made on the resurvey of estates.

Commutation of Old Rule grants to fee-simple.

63. The table below shows the Old Rule grants commuted to fee-simple, and the amount of purchase-money realised and remaining to be realised, on account of such grants in each district:

District.	Number of grants.	Area, in acres.	Government revenue at the time of commutation.	Price of commutation paid, including part payments for grants sold for arrears.	Price remaining to be paid.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Cachar	67	1,36,207	6,660	4,66,681	...
Sylhet	1	2,340	...	7,924	...
Kámrúp	20	12,527	80	43,430	...
Darrang	15	6,758	347	27,500	...
Nowgong	13	6,120	294	24,263	...
Sibságar	111	93,879	2,467	3,41,568	...
Lakhimpur ...	41	30,216	1,229	1,23,610	...
Total	268	288,047	11,077	10,34,976	...

SECTION 3. *Waste Lands.*

In Kámrúp three grants, covering an area of 386 acres, were resumed on account of default in the payment of local rates, and were purchased by Government for the sum of Re. 1 each under rule 13 of the Rules under Chapter V of the Land and Revenue Regulation. On the other hand, there was an increase of 46 acres, owing to the re-adjustment of grants in the course of the extension survey. Thus, the net decrease was 340 acres. The area in Nowgong increased by 6 acres on account of the re-adjustment of the boundaries of the Kellyden Tea Company's grant No. 2, and that in Sibságar by 254 acres as a result of the cadastral survey.

64. The following statement gives the particulars of fee-simple grants, and the amount of purchase-money realised on account of such grants in each district :

Fee-simple grants.

District.	Number of grants sold.	Area, in acres.	Price realised. Up to the close of 1893-94.	Price realised. In 1894-95.	Price remaining to be realised.
			Rs.		
Cachar	23	9,587	60,150	...	...
Kámrúp	17	4,456	19,712	...	...
Darrang	85	45,313	1,53,024	...	...
Nowgong	42	15,229	74,215	...	...
Sibságar	51	31,206	3,27,292	...	...
Lakhimpur	101	86,603	3,62,502	...	...
Total	319	192,394	9,96,895	...	...

The area of the fee-simple grants in the province decreased by 423 acres,—239 acres in Nowgong and 184 acres in Sibságar. The decrease in Nowgong was due to the re-adjustment of the boundaries of certain grants belonging to the Kellyden and Nonai Tea Companies. The decrease in Sibságar was the result of alterations made by the cadastral survey.

65. The following statement gives particulars as to the waste land grants taken up for the cultivation of tea during the past five years, and the grants existing at the end of the year under report under the different tenures :

Waste land taken up for tea-panting during the past five years, and total of existing grants at the end of 1894-95.

Class of tenure.	Number and area of grants taken up in 1890-91. Number.	1890-91. Area, in acres.	1891-92. Number.	1891-92. Area, in acres.	1892-93. Number.	1892-93. Area, in acres.	1893-94. Number.	1893-94. Area, in acres.	1894-95. Number.	1894-95. Area, in acres.	Total, 1st April 1895. Number.	Total, 1st April 1895. Area, in acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Thirty-years' Lease Rules	9	1,949	21	8,835	16	3,765	27	4,769	32	8,913	691	253,816
II. Leases under the ordinary Settlement Rules of Assam Proper.	96	4,942	48	2,743	93	1,091	175	12,281	71	7,889	1,189	96,732
III. Ordinary reclamation leases taken for tea-planting in Cachar and Sylhet.	5	1,255	8	1,131	4	250	13	1,480	6	812	587	115,821
IV. Leases under the modified *Ilam* Rules, Sylhet.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	26,317
V. Grants under Old Rules of 1838 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	5,228
VI. Ditto ditto 1854 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	35,401
VII. Grants redeemed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268	288,047
VIII. Fee-simple grants...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319	192,394
Total	110	8,146	77	12,709	113	5,106	215	18,530	109	17,614	3,169	1,013,756

SECTION 4.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

66. Under this section are included petty estates in the districts of Sylhet and Goálpára, which have not been regularly settled for a term of years, and the revenue of which is collected direct from the tenant. The demand, collections, remissions, and balances on their accounts for the year 1894-95 were as follow :

Government estates.

SECTION 5. *Wards' and attached Estates.*

District.	Number of estates.	Demand.			Collection.			Remissions.			Balances.		
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sylhet	143	600	68	668	432	26	458	..	10	10	168	32	200
Goálpára	1	8	..	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	144	608	68	676	440	26	466	..	10	10	168	32	200

There was an increase of six estates in Sylhet, which was due to transfers effected during the year. The arrear demand of Rs. 68 was owing to the assessment of certain estates with retrospective effect, and the falling off in the current demand to the reduction of the revenue from a *khás mahál* which was found to be mostly under water.

SECTION 5.

WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

[*Nil.*]

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

SECTION 1.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

[BLANK.]

SECTON 2.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

SECTION 2. *Course of Legislation.*

67. The following legislative enactments were extended to parts of the province in which they had not previously been in force :

Acts extended or notified to be in force.

The provisions of Part X of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 (The Bengal Municipal Act) were extended to the Dibrugarh Municipality (Notification No. 6720J., dated the 19th October 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 27th October 1894, page 1033) ; the provisions of Part IX of Act V (B.C.) of 1876 (The Bengal Municipal Act) were extended to the Dhubri Municipality, and the provisions of Part VII (Chapter II) of the same Act were extended to the Silchar Municipality (Notifications Nos. 6910J. and 7017J., dated the 26th October and 1st November 1894, respectively, and published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 3rd November 1894, page 1075).

The scope of the operation of the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, Act III (B.C.) of 1869, and section 34 of Act V of 1861 was made co-extensive with the limits of the Municipalities of Nowgong and Tezpur by Notifications No. 7387J., dated the 26th November 1894, and No. 7691J., dated the 1st December 1894, published, respectively, in the *Assam Gazette* of the 1st and 8th December 1894.

The provisions of sections 3-12 and 14-16 of Act III of 1867 (an Act to provide for the punishment of gambling or the keeping of gaming-houses) were extended to the Municipalities of Tezpur and Nowgong. (Notifications Nos. 8064J. and 8203J., dated the 18th and 22nd December 1894, respectively, and published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 22nd and 29th December 1894, pages 1275 and 1357.)

The following Acts of the Governor General in Council came into force during the year :

Act IX of 1894 (The Prisons' Act).
„ XVI of 1894 (Amending Indian Tariff Act, 1894).
„ XVII of 1894 (The Cotton Duties Act).
„ III of 1895 (amending the Penal Code and other Acts).
„ IV of 1895 (amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882).
„ V of 1895 (The Cantonments Act Amendment).
„ VIII of 1895 (amending Act V of 1861).
„ X of 1895 (The Indian Railway Companies' Act).
„ XII of 1895 (The Indian Companies' Memorandum of Association Act).

SECTION 3.

POLICE.

68. The table below shows the total strength of the police of the province as it stood on the last day of the years 1893 and 1894 :

Total police force.

	Sanctioned force of all ranks.		Actual force of all ranks.		Cost.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893. Rs.	1894. Rs.
Military Police	2,941	2,941	2,675	2,851	7,16,259	8,99,599
Civil Police (including Armed Civil and Municipal) ...	2,191	2,193	2,105	2,125	4,48,029	4,51,158
Union Police	15	15	15	15	1,389	1,375
Rural „	6,984	6,971	6,984	6,971	2,99,592	3,07,627

Military Police.

69. The Military Police Battalion at Silchar, which was formerly linked with the battalion in the North Lushai Hills under one Commandant, was made a separate battalion, and an Assistant Commandant was appointed to the command of it, with the usual powers of a Commandant. One subadar and one havildar were transferred also from the Gáro Hills to the Lakhimpur Battalion in addition to the transfer of three havildars and 36 sipahis mentioned in paragraph 70 of last year's report. The actual strength of the several battalions on the 31st December 1894 was short of the sanctioned strength by one jemadar, four havildars, and 85 sipahis; the vacancy in the grade of jemadars occurred in the North Lushai Hills Battalion, and in the case of the havildars, two men were short in the North Lushai Hills and two in the Silchar Battalion. The vacancies among sipahis were chiefly in the North Lushai Hills and Lakhimpur Battalions, as their recruiting parties had not returned before the close of the year. The Abor expedition, which was noticed in the last report, was brought to a close on the 16th March 1894, and the Government of India commended the conduct of the officers and men engaged in that expedition. Captain Maxwell, who commanded the expedition, was granted a Brevet Majority for his services ; Lieutenant East, R.A., was appointed to the Distinguished Service Order; and Havildars Buta Singh and Bakshi Dogra were admitted to the third class of the Order of Merit. Besides the Abor expedition, there were no military operations or expeditions in 1894 in which the Military Police were employed. The discipline of the several battalions continued to be good, and the men were regularly practised in the different branches of drill. In the North Lushai Hills, the drill was confined almost entirely to the recruits, every available man having been employed in constructing barracks, &c., at Aijal. The Inspector General himself inspected the Nága Hills Battalion, the Silchar Battalion, the Lakhimpur Battalion, and the Gáro Hills Battalion, and found them in a very satisfactory condition, and in every respect fit for any service. The Nága Hills Battalion which was particularly good has maintianed under Captain Little its high reputation. There was no signalling class in the Silchar Battalion owing to the transfer of the signaller and signalling apparatus to the North Lushai Hills ; but in other battalions the men were regularly practised in signalling. The men of the Silchar Battalion were allowed during the year to draw compensation allowance at the rate of Re. 1-8 a month, owing to the high prices of food-grains which prevailed throughout the year. In the Nága Hills, arrangements were made with a contractor who supplied rice at the rate of Rs. 8 per maund ; it was issued to the men at Rs. 3-4 0 per maund, and the difference charged to Government. The proposals in connection with the improvement of the position and prospects of the men in the several Military Police battalions both in regard to their pay and their rations were sanctioned by the Secretary of State after the close of the year. They provided for the grant of fixed pay, in lieu of the old system of graded pay, in all battalions, the rates being Rs. 7 per mensem in the two plains battalions in Lakhimpur and Cachar, Rs. 8 in the Gáro Hills, and Rs. 9 in the Nága Hills, and the grant of good-conduct pay after three, six, and ten years' approved service respectively. All ranks under that of native officer will also receive compensation for dearness of provisions when the cost of a monthly ration according to a fixed scale exceeds Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem. The total number of men enlisted during 1894 was 435, against 449 in 1893, there being thus a slight decrease of 14. The percentage of Gurkhas enlisted was 69, against 80 in the previous year, due to the enlistment of Dogras and Gurhwalis for the Nága Hills Battalion. Casualties decreased by nearly the same number by which they rose in 1893, the total number of casualties in the several battalions during 1894 being 294 against 335 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred under all heads except " Deaths " and " Discharges "; the latter increased by 3 only, and the number of deaths increased from 42 to 50, which is accounted for by the fact that 9 deaths occurred in connection with the Abor expedition.

SECTION 3. *Police.*

There was a satisfactory decrease in resignations, and the number of men who failed to rejoin on expiry of leave fell from 41 to 19. The proportion of judicial punishments to actual strength remained the same as in 1893, *viz.*, 1·0 per cent., while the proportion of departmental punishments fell from 2·1 to 1·9.

Civil, Armed Civil, and Municipal Police.

70. Details of the sanctioned strength of the Civil, Armed Civil, and Municipal Police forces for the past two years are given in the following statement :

	Strength.	
	1893.	1894.
Civil Police	1,655	1,656
Armed Civil Police	383	383
Municipal, including Station Police	153	154
Total	2,191	2,193

The proportion of the whole Civil Police force of the province to area was 1 to every 20 square miles, and to population 1 to every 2,486 inhabitants, the same as in 1893. Taking into consideration police employed on purely police duty (excluding guards, recruits, and absentees from all causes), the proportion was 1 to every 33 square miles and 1 to every 4,158 inhabitants, as reported in paragraph 71 of last year's report. The actual strength of the Civil and Armed Civil Police forces of the several districts taken together, as it stood on the last day of the year 1894, was short of the sanctioned strength by 2 Sub-Inspectors, 1 head constable, and 65 constables. The vacancies in the grades of Sub-Inspectors and head constables were merely temporary, but in the case of constables the vacancies existed to a considerable extent all through the year. Proposals for the abolition of the lowest grade of constables on Rs. 6 a month and for the general improvement of the force have finally been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India. They include—(1) the raising of the pay of the constables of the lowest grade in the Civil and Armed Civil Police from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 a month in all plains districts, except Lakhimpur and Sibságar, in which the minimum rate is fixed at Rs. 8 ; (2) the increase in the sanctioned strength of the force in all districts in the Assam Valley except Goálpára, by 1 head constable and 10 per cent. of the previous sanctioned strength of constables ; (3) the grant of free kits to all recruits on joining at a cost not exceeding Rs. 20 per annum and the grant of clothing allowance at Rs. 5 a year for the maintenance of kit to all constables and head constables.

Drill and discipline.

71. The Civil and the Armed Civil Police of the several districts were drilled during the year as far as practicable, and there was a marked improvement in their drill in nearly all the districts. There was a slight increase in casualties, the total percentage of casualties to actual strength having risen from 16·4 in 1893 to 17·0 in 1894. The increase occurred under the heads of "Resignations," "Dismissals," and "Discharges." The increase in resignations was attributed to the low rate of pay of the lowest grade of constables compared with the high rate for labour prevailing in tea-gardens and on railway works ; and the Inspector General has also reported that his inspections showed that in the Nowgong district men resigned to go home and be nursed when attacked with the *kála-azár*, or to go home and attend to sick relatives, thereby increasing the number of resignations and discharges in that district. Dismissals showed an increase of 11 ; but 9 of these occurred in the Goálpára district, where five constables were dismissed in connection with the escape of a prisoner, Mohar Khan, and his gang from the Dhubri jail. There was a slight decrease in the number of retirements on pension and gratuity, and a slight reduction in the number of deaths. Three hundred and forty persons were punished departmentally during 1894 by fines, suspension, or degradation, against 442 in the preceding year, the percentage of persons punished to actual strength being 16·1 against 21·1. The total number of officers and men punished judicially was 66 against 63 in 1893 ; the percentage of punishments to actual strength was 3·1 against 3·0. Two hundred and sixty-four men of the several districts were awarded good-conduct stripes during 1894, against 206 in 1893. The total amount paid as rewards to the police in 1894 was Rs. 5,994-12-0, against Rs. 12,244-4-11 in the previous year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 5,351-4-0 was awarded for the successful detection of cases under the Excise Laws and the Opium, Arms, and Gambling Acts, and also in connection with enquiries into the registration of births and deaths. The balance of Rs. 643-8-0 was paid for the apprehension of absconded offenders and for good work in connection with the investigation of cases.

Rural Police.

72. The number of chaukidars decreased from 6,984 in 1893 to 6,971 in 1894 ; but notwithstanding this decrease of 13 men, there was an increase of Rs. 8,035 in the total cost over the year 1893. This increase, due to the rise in the average emoluments of the chaukidars, was shared by all the three districts of Cachar, Sylhet, and Goálpára. The chaukidars continued to be favourably reported on.

73. In the following statement is shown the number of processes served by the Civil Police during the past three years:

Processes served by police.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Warrants	3,852	3,731	4,062
Summonses	16,783	17,652	18,520
Other orders	14,873	16,222	16,567
Total	35,508	37,605	39,149

The total number of processes under all the three heads showed an increase in 1894 over the preceding year. Warrants increased considerably in the Khási Hills, *viz.*, from 58 in 1893 to 226 in 1894. The higher figures are attributed to a large number of warrants received from Sylhet for execution, and also to the issue of warrants by the Chairman of the Shillong Station Committee for the realisation of municipal taxes. Sylhet alone was responsible for the large increase in the number of summonses, the Nága Hills and the Gáro Hills districts showing figures only very slightly higher than those returned in 1893; in all the remaining eight districts fewer summonses were issued. There was a larger number of processes issued under "Other orders" in Cachar, Sylhet, Goálpára, and the Khási Hills. As in the case of warrants, the numbers were highest in the Khási Hills district, which result was said to be due to the issue of a large number of notices received from Sylhet in connection with the realisation of land revenue.

74. The table below shows the total amount of fines imposed during the year, the outstanding balance of the previous year, and the amount realised, remitted, and left outstanding at the close of the year:

Fines.

Years.	Imposed during, and outstanding at the commencement of, the year.	Realised.	Remitted.	Outstanding at the close of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893	1,35,697	1,01,577	7,999	26,121
1894	1,26,253	88,945	10,616	26,692

The following statement shows the progress made in the realisation of fines during the past seven years:

Year.	Imposed.	Realised.	Remitted.	Outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888	69,926	66,022	7,697	21,650
1889	72,836	67,708	7,839	18,920
1890	73,005	66,226	5,193	20,496
1891	94,655	86,034	7,493	24,841
1892	1,05,839	1,00,773	7,943	22,255
1893	1,13,442	1,01,577	7,999	26,121
1894	1,00,132	88,945	10,616	26,692

The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 1,00,132, against Rs. 1,13,442 in 1893, there being thus a decrease of Rs. 13,310. There was a corresponding decrease in the amount of fines realised during the year. The total amount outstanding on the 31st December 1894 was Rs. 26,692, being nearly the same as the balance at the close of 1893. The outstanding balance was comparatively large in Cachar and in the Gáro Hills. In the latter district it was due to a fine of Rs. 2,000 imposed on a Public Works Department official during 1894, and no portion of which was recovered.

75. The total cost of the police, excluding the amount spent on buildings by the Public Works Department, during 1894 was Rs. 14,07,238, against Rs. 12,22,583 in the preceding year, or an increase of Rs. 1,84,655. This amount was distributed among the different branches of the force as shown in the following statement:

Cost of the department.

	1893.	1894.
	Rs.	Rs.
Military Police	7,23,759*	8,99,599
Civil and Armed Civil Police	4,48,029	4,51,158
Office of Inspector General of Police	50,795	56,481
Total	12,22,583	14,07,238

* Includes Rs. 7,500 drawn by Deputy Commissioner, Khási Hills, on account of the Abor expedition.

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Besides the above, there are other branches of police which are not paid by the State, *viz.*, the Union Police, cost of which (Rs. 1,375) was met from Union funds, and the Rural Police, the cost of which (Rs. 3,07,627) was paid by the villagers. It will be observed that, while the cost of the Civil and Armed Civil Police remained practically the same as it did last year, there was a considerably larger sum expended on the Military Police. The increase of Rs. 1,75,840 was largely due to charges incurred in connection with the Abor expedition, which alone caused an additional expenditure of Rs. 84,071. The balance was mainly due to the cost of compensation for dearness of rice in the Nága Hills Battalion, additional expenditure on pay, purchase of arms, clothing, and rations incurred in giving effect to the proposals for increasing the strength of the North Lushai Hills Battalion, and to the appointments of Assistant Commandants in the North Lushai Hills and Silchar Battalions being filled for longer periods during the year.

Escapes.

76. The total number of persons, who escaped from the custody of the police during 1894, was 57, against 33 in 1893. Of these, 31 escaped from jails, 10 from police stations and courts, and 16 while on transit, against 6, 7, and 20, respectively. Altogether 42 persons, or 72·4 per cent., were recaptured during 1894, against 23 and 69·7, respectively, in the previous year.

Classification of reported cognisable cases.

77. The table below classifies the total number of cases reported in the several districts of the province during the past five years. The figures for 1890 exclude the three Hill districts.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
I. Offences against the State, &c. ...	624	706	659	717	673
II. Serious offences against the person ...	799	825	783	738	673
III. Ditto ditto persons and property	1,580	1,707	1,615	1,801	1,763
IV. Minor offences against the person ...	593	696	575	615	564
V. Ditto ditto property ...	5,410	5,446	5,227	5,550	5,337
VI. Other offences not specified above ...	1,440	1,920	2,161	2,131	1,995
Special Laws	135	204	224	196	378
Total	10,581	11,504	11,244	11,748	11,383

Cognisable cases reported district by district.

78. The following statement shows separately the number of cases reported in the several districts of the province during the past two years :

	Cases reported. 1893.	Cases reported. 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cachar	1,073	1,160	87	...
Sylhet	4,175	4,255	80	...
Goálpára	727	624	...	103
Kámrúp	1,116	1,181	65	...
Darrang	868	692	...	176
Nowgong	724	587	...	137
Sibságar	1,626	1,505	...	121
Lakhimpur	984	973	..	11
Nága Hills	205	141	..	64
Khási „	145	109	...	36
Gáro „	105	156	51	...
Total	11,748	11,383	283	648
Net decrease	...	...	365	

Taking the province as a whole, reported cases decreased by 365 as compared with 1893. There was a general decrease in all classes of crimes except in cases under "Special Laws." The only districts showing any increase are Cachar, Sylhet, Kámrúp, and the Gáro Hills. The largest increase occurred in Cachar, mainly in minor offences against property, owing to the presence of a large number of foreigners in the district in connection with the railway works. The increase is possibly also due to the high price of rice which prevailed during the year. In Sylhet, crime increased in two subdivisions only, there being a considerable decrease in the other subdivisions. The

high price of rice was the cause of the increase in petty thefts. Rioting cases increased in Kámrúp, owing to the disturbances in connection with the re-assessment of land revenue; and in the Gáro Hills district, cases under the Gáro Hills Administration Rules more than doubled in 1894; in all other districts reported crime decreased. The cause of the general decrease in the four upper districts of the Assam Valley is probably due to the fact that the people in the early months of the year were somewhat uneasy and disquieted in consequence of the agrarian disturbances; and this kept them away from the police and the courts.

Cases not enquired into by the police.

79. The statement below shows the details of cases reported to the police and refused enquiry in the several districts of the province during 1893 and 1894:

District.	Number of cases reported to the police.		Number of cases not enquired into.		Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported to the police.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Cachar	1,094	1,071	32	55	2·9	5·1
Sylhet	2,883	2,759	116	174	4·0	6·3
Goáplára	725	611	20	15	2·8	2·4
Kámrúp	604	700	49	40	8·1	5·7
Darrang	888	562	47	37	5·3	6·6
Nowgong	563	497	38	17	6·7	3·4
Sibságar	1,236	1,228	52	53	4·2	4·3
Lakhimpur	984	961	13	42	1·3	4·4
Nága Hills	193	128	4	1	2·1	·9
Khási „	148	129	5	10	3·4	7·8
Gáro „	52	87	1	2	1·9	2·3
Total	9,370	8,733	377	446	4·0	5·1

True and false cases and their proportion to cases reported.

80. The number of true and false cases and their ratio per cent. to the total number of cases reported during the past two years are shown in the statement below:

District.	Number of cases reported, including cases pending from previous year.		Cases accepted as true.		Cases declared by Magistrate to be false, and never to have occurred.		Percentage of true cases to cases reported.		Percentage of false cases to cases reported.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Cachar	1,108	1,214	1,004	1,100	104	114	90·6	90·6	9·4	9·4
Sylhet	4,383	4,485	4,082	3,946	301	539	93·1	88·0	6·9	12 0
Goálpára ...	796	658	680	574	116	84	85·4	87·3	14·6	12·8
Kámrúp	1,145	1,230	1,073	1,143	72	87	93·7	92·9	6·3	7·0
Darrang	896	728	830	672	66	56	92·6	92·3	7·4	7·7
Nowgong ...	750	604	697	540	53	64	92·9	89·4	7·1	10·6
Sibságar	1,666	1,561	1,550	1,437	116	124	93·0	92·1	7·0	7·9
Lakhimpur ...	997	998	936	911	61	87	93·9	91·3	6·1	8·7
Nága Hills ...	216	146	207	138	9	8	95·8	94·5	4·2	5·5
Khási „ ...	150	114	135	103	15	11	90·0	90·4	10·0	9·6
Gáro „ ...	108	160	106	143	2	17	98·1	89·4	1·9	10·6
Total	12,215	11,898	11,300	10,707	915	1,191	92·5	90·0	7·5	10·0

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With a smaller number of cases reported, false cases and their percentage increased, *viz.*, from 915 and 7·5 in 1893 to 1,191 and 10·0 in 1894. The Cachar figures are the same as in 1893, Goálpára and the Khási Hills improved; but everywhere else false cases increased. The number of false cases was abnormally high in the Gáro Hills.

Proportion of true crime to population.

81. The following table shows the number and proportion of true crime to population in the several districts of the province for 1894. The districts are arranged according to their order of criminality, beginning with the district in which crime was least.

	Population.	True crime.	Proportion of true crime to population.
Khási Hills	197,904	103	1 to 1,924
Nága „	122,867	138	1 „ 890
Gáro „	121,570	143	1 „ 850
Goálpára	452,304	574	1 „ 788
Nowgong	344,141	540	1 „ 637
Kámrúp	634,249	1,143	1 „ 555
Sylhet	2,154,593	3,946	1 „ 546
Darrang	307,761	672	1 „ 458
Cachar	386,483	1,100	1 „ 351
Sibságar	457,274	1,437	1 „ 318
Lakhimpur	254,053	911	1 „ 279
Total	5,433,199	10,707	1 „ 507

The proportion of true crime to population was lower than it was in 1893 and nearly the same as in 1892; in every district, except in Cachar, Kámrúp, and the Gáro Hills, the proportion diminished. The smallest amount of crime was returned in the Khási Hills; the Nága Hills and Nowgong have each gained two places, and Darrang one place, while the Gáro Hills, Goálpára, Kámrúp, Sylhet, and Cachar have each lost one place, Sibságar and Lakhimpur continuing at the bottom of the list.

Results of trial of persons arrested and of cases decided district by district.

82. The statement below shows for the past two years the proportion of convictions to persons arrested and to persons brought to trial, and also of cases ending in conviction to cases decided:

	Percentage of convictions to arrest.		Percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by police *suo motu*.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by police by order of Magistrate.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Cachar	55·2	52·6	57·3	49·4	67·1	70·2	61·9	52·6	38·8	34·2
Sylhet	58·4	64·3	60·0	61·9	69·5	76·7	67·0	57·0	42·5	42·5
Goálpára	66·0	56·8	66·9	55·3	71·6	68·4	61·9	59·0	25·0	21·4
Kámrúp	69·5	74·4	70·8	71·4	79·5	82·2	80·6	74·4	35·2	50·0
Darrang	67·7	63·5	69·6	62·9	79·7	81·8	72·2	62·2	66·6	50·0
Nowgong	48·7	58·9	49·2	56·3	63·1	74·2	58·7	56·3	40·7	35·0
Sibságar	64·1	78·4	74·4	76·7	81·5	87·9	74·1	78·5	56·7	75·0
Lakhimpur	67·5	72·2	67·1	70·2	69·2	81·5	69·6	72·2	29·4	...
Nága Hills	80·4	70·2	80·4	71·2	84·2	87·6	84·5	70·2	66·6	...
Khási „	64·4	83·5	69·5	89·1	84·2	89·8	64·4	83·5	85·3	46·6
Gáro „	77·9	67·6	77·9	67·6	89·1	59·1	53·3	67·6	90·3	85·2
Total	61·5	66·7	63·0	64·7	73·1	79·2	...	...	...	...

The provincial percentage continued to improve.

Classification of true crime.

83. The table below shows the classification of true cases during the past two years :

	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I. Offences against the State ...	716	639	...	77
„ II. Serious offences against the person ...	751	639	...	112
„ III. Ditto ditto property ...	1,669	1,634	...	35
„ IV. Minor offences against the person ...	559	504	...	55
„ V. Ditto ditto property ...	5,253	4,889	...	364
„ VI. Other offences not specified above ...	2,155	2,019	...	136
Special Laws	197	383	186	...
Total	11,300	10,707	186	779
Net decrease	...	...	593	

True crime decreased under all classes except under "Special Laws."

Cases investigated by the police *suo motu*.

84. With the decrease in reported cases, there was a corresponding decrease in cases investigated by the police *suo motu*, the decrease being from 7,406 to 7,034 ; the provincial percentage of cases investigated *suo motu* to the total number of cases reported fell from 62·0 to 60·6. This percentage, though low as compared with other provinces, is higher than the percentage of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1893, which was 57·3. There was a marked falling off in the Cachar district, while Goálpára, Darrang, Lakhimpur, and the Nága Hills also showed less favourable results. Nowgong, Sibságar, and the Khási Hills made some improvement.

Prosecutions for false cases.

85. Although false cases increased largely as compared with 1893, prosecutions for false complaints fell off. The result was bad in almost all the districts. Sibságar was the only district where there was some improvement, and where by judicious prosecutions some attempt was made to check the institution of false cases. Compensation, amounting to Rs. 205, was awarded in 1894 in Kámrúp, Nowgong, Sibságar, and the Gáro Hills to accused persons on the dismissal of cases proved to be false or vexatious.

Percentage of stolen property recovered.

86. The provincial percentage of property recovered to property stolen continued to improve, having risen to 44·5 in 1894 ; only Kámrúp, Darrang, and Nowgong showed a falling off. The percentage was extraordinarily high in the Khási Hills, *viz.*, 87·9 ; but this was a mere chance, and in consequence of the recovery of a parcel of stamps of considerable value in a case of theft.

Non-cognisable cases.

87. There were 18,408 non-cognisable cases in the several districts of the province in 1894, against 18,265 in the preceding year. Of the 18,408 cases, 17,764 were instituted by complaint, and 644 were taken up by Magistrates of their own motion. The table below shows class by class the number of cases instituted during the past two years :

	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I	754	715	...	39
„ II	11	8	...	3
„ III	121	105	...	16
„ IV	7,261	7,089	...	172
„ V	1,970	2,191	221	...
„ VI	2,258	2,209	...	49
Special Laws	5,890	6,091	201	...
Total	18,265	18,408	422	279
Net increase	...	...	143	

Non-cognisable cases increased by 143 over the previous year. The increase occurred in class V and in cases under "Special Laws"; all other classes showed a decrease. The increase in class V was shared by all the plains districts and by the Gáro and Nága Hills, Cachar returning the largest increase. The Khási Hills alone showed a small decrease of 3 cases. Sylhet had the largest increase in cases under "Special Laws" owing to an increase of cases under Act XIII of 1859, for breach of contract of service and under the Rural Police Regulation. Sibságar and Lakhimpur had also a large increase, due to cases under the Emigration Act and Municipal cases. In Kámrúp, Goálpára, Darrang, and Nowgong, there was a considerable decrease in prosecutions under "Special Laws." Taking all classes of non-cognisable crime showing a decrease, the total falling off was 279 cases. Class IV accounted for 172, 109 of which appertained to the Nowgong district. Sylhet also had a

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large decrease, namely, of 200 cases under this class, chiefly caused by a decrease in petty cases of using criminal force.

88. In the following statement are shown the results of non-cognisable cases instituted during the past two years :

Results of cases instituted.

District.	Total number of cases instituted during the year, including cases taken up by Magistrates of their own motion.		Number of cases in which process issued.		Number of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry.		Number of persons who actually appeared before the Courts, including those pending from last year.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.		Percentage of cases in which process issued to cases instituted.		Percentage of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry to cases instituted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons who actually appeared.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Cachar	2,041	2,093	746	757	368	354	1,165	1,157	660	587	408	425	36·6	36·2	18·0	16·9	56·7	50·7
Sylhet	5,630	5,938	2,730	3,505	466	546	3,251	4,757	1,679	2,332	1,346	2,244	48·5	59·0	8·3	9·2	51·6	49·0
Goálpára ..	920	827	269	399	607	525	880	731	655	534	190	107	29·2	48·2	66·0	63·5	74·4	73·1
Kámrúp	1,645	1,511	848	902	144	165	1,022	1,026	513	526	490	491	51·6	59·7	8·8	10·9	50·2	51·3
Darrang	1,378	1,274	659	583	105	54	614	577	406	363	166	170	47·8	45·7	7·6	4·2	66·1	62·9
Nowgong ..	1,625	1,489	898	749	110	103	1,314	1,429	685	741	556	595	55·3	50·3	6·8	6·9	51·0	51·9
Sibságar ..	3,128	3,239	1,394	1,480	747	756	2,083	1,998	1,559	1,544	575	404	44·6	45·7	23·9	23·3	74·8	77·3
Lakhimpur ..	1,690	1,821	659	678	410	481	1,438	1,528	992	1,044	308	414	39·0	37·2	24·3	26·4	69·0	68·3
Nága Hills ..	36	37	31	35	3	4	38	49	32	32	2	10	86·1	94·6	8·3	10·8	84·2	65·3
Khási „ ..	147	117	50	40	88	73	203	259	168	215	23	26	34·0	34·2	59·9	62·4	82·8	83·0
Gáro „ ..	25	62	18	35	5	9	60	83	42	48	7	16	72·0	56·5	20·0	14·5	70·0	57·0
Total	18,265	18,408	8,302	9,163	3,053	3,070	12,098	13,594	7,391	7,966	3,966	4,902	45·5	49·8	16·7	16·7	61·1	58·6

Altogether 13,594 persons actually appeared before the Courts in 1894; of these, 631 were discharged after appearance, 4,902 acquitted (4,891 by Magistrates and 11 by the High Court or Sessions Court), and 7,966 were convicted.

89. Details of non-cognisable cases investigated by the police during the past two years are given in the statement below :

Police agency in non-cognisable cases.

District.	Number of Indian Penal Code cases enquired into by the police *suo motu* on the assumption that they were cognisable, but on enquiry were found to be non-cognisable.		Number of Indian Penal Code cases enquired into by the police and sent up as cognisable, but transferred by order of a Magistrate to the non-cognisable class.		Number of non-cognisable cases sent up by Magistrate to police for enquiry.		Number of municipal cases enquired into or sent up by the police.		Number of non-cognisable cases enquired into or sent up by the police under Act V of 1861.		Number of non-cognisable cases enquired into or sent up by the police under any other special laws.		Total of all non-cognisable cases enquired into by the police.		Number of cases under section 175 of Act I of 1882 enquired into by the police *suo motu*, or in which the police were employed to transmit deserters to the Magistrate.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Cachar	40	100	53	16	36	27	..	..	164	198	55	13	368	354	41	13
Sylhet	240	213	59	110	76	74	34	42	1	4	56	103	466	546	..	3
Goálpára	27	28	12	10	2	2	535	422	1	5	30	58	607	525	18	68
Kámrúp	36	24	7	20	2	14	95	104	..	..	4	8	144	165	5	1
Darrang	45	24	22	8	33	12	..	..	3	5	2	5	105	54	..	10
Nowgong	35	41	8	12	67	42	..	..	..	2	..	6	110	103	4	6
Sibságar	51	89	45	12	27	25	421	460	3	9	200	161	747	756	89	105
Lakhimpur	60	71	28	34	20	11	288	345	4	11	10	9	410	481	27	39
Nága Hills	..	2	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..
Khási „	..	4	3	1	6	5	41	35	..	..	38	28	88	73	..	..
Gáro „	4	5	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	..	..
Total	538	601	239	224	271	217	1,414	1,408	196	234	395	386	3,053	3,070	184	245

The number of non-cognisable cases sent by Magistrates to the police for enquiry decreased from 271 in 1893 to 217. The decrease was shared by most of the districts, and was noticeable in Darrang, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur.

Offences committed in the Mikir Hills tract in Nowgong.

90. The number of offences committed during the year in the Mikir Hills tract, where special rules for the administration of criminal justice are in force, was 29, as compared with 27 in the previous year. Of these 29 cases, 4 were struck off as false, and of the remainder, 20 were decided during the year, against 12 in 1893-94. The number of persons under trial during the year was 24, against 17 in 1893-94; 6 of these persons were acquitted or discharged, and 18 were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1 and 16 respectively. Five persons were rigorously imprisoned, 9 were fined, and 4 were flogged, as compared with 6, 9, and 1, respectively, in 1893-94. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 310, against Rs. 257 in 1893-94. Of the fines imposed during the year, Rs. 220 were realised, and the balance was under realisation at the close of the year.

SECTION 4.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

General statistics.

91. The most important statistics of the year in respect of the plains districts of the province are compared in the table below with those of the two preceding years (1892 and 1893):

—	1892.	1893.	1894.
Number of offences reported	29,983	31,420	31,112
Proportion of offences reported to population ...	1 in 166	1 in 158	1 in 160
Number accepted as true	22,346	23,690	23,296
Percentage of cases rejected	25·4	24·6	25·1
Number of cases brought to trial	14,027	15,076	15,096
„ „ persons under trial	22,055	23,160	24,330
„ „ „ convicted	13,210	13,861	13,940
Proportion of persons convicted to population ...	1 in 376	1 in 359	1 in 357
Number of persons acquitted or discharged ...	7,988	8,297	9,323
Percentage of convictions	62·3	62·5	59·9
Number of cases decided by District Magistrates ...	829	654	475
Average number per District Magistrate	104	82	59
Number of witnesses examined by District Magistrates	2,455 or 307 each	1,643 or 205 each	1,468 or 183 each
Number of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates (52 in 1892, 63 in 1893, and 61 in 1894) ...	12,190 „ 234 „	13,301 „ 211 „	13,776 „ 266 „
Witnesses examined by Stipendiary Magistrates ...	43,247 „ 831 „	42,588 „ 676 „	43,240 „ 709 „
Number of cases decided by Benches of Magistrates ...	.....	.....	38
Witnesses examined by Benches of Magistrates ...	.....	.....	139
Number of cases decided by Honorary Magistrates (19 in 1892, 18 in 1893, and 16 in 1894) ...	1,035 or 54 each	1,045 or 58 each	754 or 47 each
Witnesses examined by Honorary Magistrates ...	4,362 „ 229 „	3,326 „ 185 „	2,554 „ 159 „
Total number of witnesses appearing before the Courts of Sessions Judges and Magistrates	65,308	64,750	66,347
Total number of witnesses examined by Sessions Judges and Magistrates	50,632	48,870	48,213
Number detained more than one day	11,089	10,456	12,771
Percentage thus detained	17	16	19
Amount of fines imposed (Rs.)	97,214	99,340	83,595
„ „ realised („)	93,932	87,983	80,503

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Criminal Justice.

—	1892.	1893.	1894.
Percentage of realisation	96·6	88·6	96·4
Number of persons imprisoned	3,762	3,851	4,056
„ „ fined	9,241	9,874	9,557
„ „ flogged	360	417	364
„ „ who appealed to District Magistrates or Courts of Sessions ...	1,520	1,646	1,600
„ „ in whose case decision appealed against was upheld	976	1,053	884
Percentage of confirmation	64·2	63·25	57·3

Offences reported.

92. As compared with 1893, there was a decrease in the Brahmaputra Valley districts of 910 in the number of offences reported, of 63 in the number of cases rejected and struck off as false, and of 847 in the number accepted as true; in the Surma Valley districts there was an increase under each of these heads, amounting to 602 in the number of offences reported, 149 in the number of cases rejected and struck off as false, and 453 in the number of cases accepted as true. All the districts in the Assam Valley contributed to the decrease in the number of offences reported, except Lakhimpur, where there was an increase of 276. The decrease was greatest in Darrang (423), Sibságar (274), and Goálpára (217). The Deputy Commissioner of Darrang is unable to assign any special reason for the decrease. The decrease in Sibságar occurred in all the three subdivisions of that district, and was principally under the two main heads of crime—"Offences against property" and "Offences affecting the human body." The decrease in Goálpára was attributed to the absence of disputes among zamindárs in the sadr subdivision and to a relaxation of the activity shown in the previous year in municipal prosecutions. Sylhet showed an increase of 414, and Cachar an increase of 188. The increase in Sylhet occurred chiefly in respect of offences under special laws and offences affecting the human body. That in Cachar was mainly under "Offences affecting the human body" and "Offences against property," and was attributed to land disputes being brought to a head by the resettlement operations in progress in the district.

Ratio of reported crime to population.

93. The subjoined table compares the ratio of reported crime in each district per 10,000 of the population during the past three years:

District.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Cachar	90	89	94
Sylhet	44	47	49
Goálpára	25	37	32
Kámrúp	45	46	44
Darrang	83	83	62
Nowgong	73	72	67
Sibságar	114	117	111
Lakhimpur	107	11	126

Offences accepted as true and cases rejected or struck off as false.

94. The number of cases accepted as true was 23,296, or 74·8 per cent., of the offences reported in 1894, as compared with 23,690, or 75·3 per cent., of the number reported in 1893, while 7,816 cases, or 25·1 per cent., were rejected or struck off as false, against 7,730, or 24·6, in the previous year. The proportion of cases rejected and struck off as false was highest in Darrang (32 09 per cent.), and lowest in Goálpára (15·3 per cent.). The total number of offences under the Penal Code returned as true fell from 15,718 in 1893 to 15,189. In the Brahmaputra Valley districts, there was a decrease in the number of cases returned as true under the Penal Code, chiefly under the head of "Offences against property" (448). This decrease was shared by all districts, except Kámrúp (which

shows an increase of 34), and was most marked in Darrang (246). Offences affecting the human body showed a falling off, which was greatest in Nowgong (133). In the Surma Valley districts, on the other hand, there was an increase in the number of cases returned as true under the Penal Code, Cachar showing an increase of 146, and Sylhet of 79. The increase occurred chiefly under the two heads "Offences affecting the human body" (184) and "Offences against property" (118). Under the head "Offences against special and local laws," there was a falling off in the Brahmaputra Valley districts in the number of cases returned as true, which was common to all the districts except Lakhimpur where there was an increase of 190. There was an increase of 254 in Sylhet under this head and a decrease of 126 in Cachar. The total number of offences against special and local laws returned as true also increased from 7,568 in 1893 to 7,621 in the year of report.

Offences under the Penal Code.

95. There was a decrease of 415 in the total number of offences reported under the Penal Code during the year, the figures for 1893 and 1894 being 22,762 and 22,347, respectively. Of the 15,419 persons concerned in the 15,189 cases returned as true under the Penal Code, 7,770 were convicted, as compared with 7,739 out of 14,816 persons concerned in the 15,718 cases of the preceding year. The annexed statement shows, for the past two years, the number of cases accepted as true and the number of persons convicted under some of the chief heads of crime :

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Offences affecting public tranquillity	589	530	1,484	1,450
False evidence	61	66	34	26
Offences affecting public safety	53	64	24	29
Murder	39	24	20	4
Culpable homicide	30	26	14	14
Serious hurt	91	85	102	88
Simple hurt and assault	4,968	5,097	1,985	2,037
Causing miscarriage	4	2	...	...
Rape	19	14	3	3
Theft	3,556	3,249	1,371	1,382
Dacoity	18	6	16	14
Robbery and extortion	67	60	21	20
House trespass and burglary	1,210	1,223	207	259
Mischief (serious)	300	281	63	62
Offences relating to marriage	319	224	24	24

Of the 4 persons shown as having been convicted of murder during the year, 2 were transported for life and 2 suffered capital punishment.

In the following districts the largest numbers of murders were reported during each of the last two years :

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Lakhimpur	5	3	3	1
Sibságar	6	3	8	3
Sylhet	14	13	3	0

No case of murder was reported from Goálpára or Nowgong during the year under review. Sixty persons were concerned in the thirteen cases returned as true from Sylhet. Of these, 50 were acquitted and 10 remained under trial at the close of the year. Cases of culpable homicide were reported from all the districts in the province, the largest number occurring, as in previous years, in Sylhet. Of 49 persons charged with this offence, 14 were convicted, 26 were acquitted, 1 died, and 8 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Cases of dacoity were reported from Kámrúp, Sibságar, and Sylhet. Of the 34 persons charged with this offence, 14 were convicted, 13 were acquitted, 1 died, and 6 remained under trial at the close of the year.

SECTION 4. *Criminal Justice.*

No case of house trespass resulting in death or grievous hurt was reported during the year. Of the total number of persons brought to trial for house trespass, 259 were convicted, 119 were acquitted, 2 died, and 10 remained under trial at the close of the year.

96. Of the total number of offences (8,063) reported under this head, 7,621, or 94·5 per cent., were returned as true, as compared with 7,568, or 93·6 per cent., in the preceding year. In the comparative statement below details are given of the offences returned as true during the past five years.:

Offences under special and local laws.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Arms Act	268	295	411	312	290
Cattle Trespass Act	836	925	1,154	1,089	1,085
Breach of contract	375	400	638	812	903
Inland Emigration	1,049	1,101	1,137	1,252	1,345
Excise	234	249	576	522	451
Ferries	112	114	113	99	130
Forest	105	128	111	65	105
Gambling	13	13	17	16	9
Municipalities	498	933	900	1,453	1,418
Opium	122	128	112	99	74
Police Act (V of 1861)	690	718	829	1,158	1,032
Police, Rural (Regulation I of 1883) ...	74	66	207	158	257
Stamps	80	57	65	89	48
Registration of Births and Deaths ...	62	39	104	234	190
Other Acts	167	219	216	210	284
Total	4,685	5,385	6,600	7,568	7,621

The decrease in the number of cases under the Arms Act occurred chiefly in Cachar (49). Sylhet, Goálpára, and Sibságar show an increase of 22, 13, and 5, respectively. The increase in the number of infringements of the Artificers' and Workmen's Act occurred in the districts of Sylhet (49), Sibságar (27), Lakhimpur (16), and Cachar (10). Darrang and Nowgong showed a decrease of 7 and 5, respectively, while no such cases were returned from Goálpára and Kámrúp. The reasons assigned for the increase in Sylhet in the past year were the same as those given for the increase in 1893, *viz.*, the demand for labour caused by the Assam-Bengal Railway works and the expansion of the tea industry in the South Sylhet subdivision. The increase in the number of cases under the Emigration Act occurred in the districts of Sibságar (135), Lakhimpur (88), and Sylhet (5); while the remaining districts showed a decrease, notably Cachar (47). No such cases were returned from Goálpára. There was a decrease in the number of offences under the Cattle Trespass Act in the districts of Sibságar (45), Kámrúp (26), and Nowgong (15), the other districts showing an increase, which was greatest in Cachar (47). As regards prosecutions under the Excise Act, there was a decrease in the districts of Nowgong (39), Goálpára (16), Sibságar (12), Sylhet (11), and Kámrúp (10), and an increase in the districts of Lakhimpur (20), Darrang (13), and Cachar (10). The decrease in the number of prosecutions under the Municipal Act occurred entirely in the district of Goálpára (113), there being a decrease of 1 in Sylhet, the only other district that showed a falling off. The remaining districts showed an increase under this head, which was greatest in Lakhimpur (68). No such cases were reported from Darrang in the past or in the previous year. The decrease in Goálpára was ascribed to a relaxation of the stringent measures adopted by the Goálpára Municipality in the previous year for the prosecution of municipal offences. There was a falling off in the number of cases under the Police Act in the districts of Sylhet (68), Cachar (35), Sibságar (28), Goálpára (14), and Kámrúp; while there was an increase in the districts of Nowgong (15), Darrang (9), and Lakhimpur (7). The decrease in Cachar was said to be due to the provisions against nuisances becoming better known.

The number of persons required to give security under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code during the past five years was as under :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Security to keep the peace	290	230	259	251	489
,, for good behaviour	73	40	60	84	107

97. The average duration of cases decided by Magistrates of each class in each of the last two years is shown below :

Duration of cases decided by Magistrates.

	Average number of days each case lasted.					
	Assam Valley Districts.		Sylhet.		Cachar.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	8	8·63	9·11	12·83	...	...
Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	14·44	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates	6·2	6·2	10·5	11·5	14·2	24·6
District Magistrates	8·2	8·3	2·2	6·9	8·3	33·4

98. The total number of witnesses examined in the Courts of all grades of Magistrates was 47,428 as compared with 48,092 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred entirely in the districts of the Assam Valley : Nowgong (1,745), Sibságar (870), Goálpára (632), Darrang (374), Lakhimpur (291), and Kámrúp (10). In Sylhet there was an increase of 3,127, and in Cachar of 131.

Witnesses examined.

99. Of the total number of witnesses in attendance in the Courts of Magistrates (64,865), 81·2 per cent. were discharged on the first day, 15·9 per cent. were discharged on the second day, and 2·4 on the third day, as compared with 84·3, 13·5, and 1·8, respectively, in the previous year. The number of witnesses detained over three days was 291, against 216 in 1893. The largest number of detentions occurred in Kámrúp (82). In Cachar 54 witnesses were detained beyond the third day, in Goálpára 53, in Lakhimpur 46, in Sylhet 39, in Nowgong 9, and in Darrang 8. No such detentions occurred in the Courts of Magistrates in the district of Sibságar. Explanations regarding these detentions were received and dealt with by the High Court. The number of witnesses in attendance before the Courts of Sessions was 1,482, as compared with 1,457 in 1893. Of these, 62·7, 31, and 6·5 per cent. were discharged on the first, second, and third day, respectively. There were no detentions of witnesses in the Courts of Sessions beyond the third day.

Detention of witnesses.

100. The following figures show the average duration of cases of persons committed for trial to the Courts of Session in the province for the past two years :

Duration of cases committed to Courts of Sessions.

			1893.	1894.
Brahmaputra Valley districts			49·32	29·8
Surma ,,	Sylhet		48·9	35·3
	Cachar		61·	53·1

101. The proportion of persons convicted to persons committed for trial before the Courts of Session was 58·8 per cent. in the year under report, as compared with 54·8 per cent. in the previous year. This proportion was highest in Kámrúp (100 per cent.) and lowest in Goálpára (26·6 per cent.).

Ratio of persons convicted by Courts of Session.

102. The amount of fines imposed by the Sessions and Magisterial Courts was Rs. 83,595, against Rs. 99,340 in 1893, and the amount realised, including arrears of the previous years, was 96·4 per cent., against 88·6 per cent. in the preceding year. There was a decrease in the amount of fines imposed in all districts, except Lakhimpur, which showed an increase of Rs. 952. The decrease in Nowgong amounted to Rs. 3,064, in Kámrúp to Rs. 2,435, in Darrang to Rs. 2,129, in Sibságar to Rs. 2,019, and in Goálpára to Rs. 1,293. In Sylhet the decrease amounted to Rs. 6,139, and in Cachar to Rs. 398.

Fines.

103. The total number of sentences of whipping awarded during the year was 364, against 417 in 1893. The decrease in the number of sentences of whipping occurred in all the districts in the Brahmaputra Valley. In Sylhet, there was an increase of 13, and in Cachar of 17.

Whippings.

SECTION 5. *Prisons.*

104. The receipts and charges of the Criminal Courts in each district of the province for the past two years were as follows :

Receipts and expenditure.

District.	1893. Receipts.	1893. Charges.	1893. Excess of charges over receipts.	1894. Receipts.	1894. Charges.	1894. Excess of charges over receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	17,564	33,818	—16,254	21,073	28,902	— 7,829
Sylhet	57,389	69,745	—12,356	58,228	77,518	—19,290
Goálpára	9,495	12,408	— 2,913	8,567	15,625	— 7,058
Kámrúp	14,852	21,688	— 6,836	11,289	24,998	—13,709
Darrang	6,552	19,210	—12,658	5,825	20,412	—14,587
Nowgong	11,137	14,723	— 3,586	8,634	14,156	— 5,522
Sibságar	21,782	27,378	— 5,596	17,862	24,748	— 6,886
Lakhimpur ...	7,942	20,338	—12,396	10,224	21,661	—11,437
Total of Magistrates' Courts	1,45,467	1,89,417	—43,950	1,39,820	2,00,852	—61,032
Total of Courts of Session	1,246	29,891	—28,645	1,882	27,168	—25,286
Grand total ...	1,46,713	2,19,308	—72,595	1,41,702	2,28,020	—86,318

In the Magistrates' Courts in the Brahmaputra Valley districts, the excess of expenditure over receipts amounted to Rs. 50,958, as against Rs. 33,922 in 1893, and the excess of expenditure over receipts in Sylhet and Cachar amounted to Rs. 10,074. In 1893, there was a surplus of Rs. 1,476 in Sylhet, and a deficit of Rs. 11,504 in Cachar. There was a decrease in receipts in all the districts except Lakhimpur and Cachar, which showed an increase. The expenditure incurred rose in all the districts except Sibságar, Cachar, and Nowgong. In the Sessions Courts in the Assam Valley districts, the receipts were Rs. 292, as compared with Rs. 610 in 1893, and in the Sessions Courts in Sylhet and Cachar they amounted to Rs. 1,590 in the past, as compared with Rs. 636 in the preceding year. The expenditure in the Sessions Courts in the Brahmaputra Valley districts fell from Rs. 10,673 in 1893 to Rs. 8,533, and that in the Sessions Courts in Sylhet and Cachar from Rs. 19,218 in 1893 to Rs. 18,635. The details of receipts in Magistrates' Courts showed an increase under all the heads except "Fines." The receipts of Courts of Session showed a decrease under the heads "Other fees" and "Miscellaneous fees," and an increase under the head "Fines." As regards the charges of the Criminal Courts, a comparison of the figures for the past two years show that during 1894 there was an increase under the heads "Salaries of Judicial Officers" and "Establishment" and a decrease under the head "Contingencies, &c." The system under which copies of the documents required by parties are prepared, brought in a surplus to the credit of Government of Rs. 2,336 as compared with Rs. 2,404 in 1893. The figures relating to the receipts and charges on account of the service of processes in the Criminal Courts in Assam exhibited a surplus of Rs. 11,995, as compared with Rs. 11,029, the profits realised in 1893.

SECTION 5.

PRISONS.

105. The number of jails and lock-ups open at the close of the year 1894 was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 9 jails and 13 lock-ups. There were no temporary Public Works jails during the year.

Number of jails.

106. The total jail population at the close of the year was 1,429, against 1,413 at the close of 1893, and the daily average of all classes of prisoners was 1,490·83, against 1,319·38 in the previous year. The admissions during the year numbered 9,202, against 9,210 in 1893. These figures include admissions by transfers, as well as direct admissions. The jails which had the largest average population were the three district jails of Sylhet (547), Tezpur (287), and Gauháti (105) ; in regard to the other prisons the average population nowhere exceeded 78.

Jail population.

The following table gives the most important figures relating to the convict population for the past six years : SECTION 5. *Prisons.*

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Number of convicts in jails and lock-ups on the last day of the previous year	1,279	1,418	1,095	1,262	1,180	1,131
Admitted direct during the year	3,758	3,545	3,717	3,899	4,107	4,151
,, by transfer ...	1,050	1,336	2,180	1,164	1,371	1,247
Total	6,087	6,299	6,992	6,325	6,658	6,529
Deduct transferred ...	1,020	1,539	1,981	1,152	1,347	1,234
,, released	3,660	3,685	3,711	3,998	4,111	4,162
,, escaped	11	7	9	6	7	23
,, died	70	51	81	73	56	72
,, executed	4	1	2	2	6	2
Total discharged	4,765	5,283	5,784	5,231	5,527	5,493
Balance at the end of the year	1,322	1,016	1,208	1,094	1,131	1,036
Daily average number of convicts	1,375·31	1,327·33	1,217·56	1,187·78	1,198·97	1,367·35

There was an increase both in the number of direct admissions and in the daily average number of convicts during the year 1894. A comparatively large increase occurred in the prisons at Sylhet (97), Sibságar (92), Karimganj (50), South Sylhet (39), and Barpeta (47). The increase in the Sylhet jail and in the lock-ups at Karimganj and South Sylhet was due to more numerous convictions for the offences of theft, house-breaking, and hurt ; in the Sibságar jail it was ascribed to a large number of convictions for theft and in cases under the labour laws.

Juvenile offenders.

107. The number of juveniles imprisoned rose from 5 in 1893 to 9 in 1894. Hitherto there has been no reformatory school available for juvenile offenders from Assam, but arrangements have been completed with the Bengal Government for the transfer of juvenile offenders from this province to the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh.

Female convicts, civil prisoners, and under-trial prisoners.

108. Of the 4,151 convicts admitted direct in 1894, 278 were females against 279 in 1893. The proportion of females to male convicts admitted direct was 7·1 per cent., against 7·2 in the preceding year. The number of civil prisoners admitted in 1894 was 51, against 65 in 1893 ; and, in regard to persons awaiting trial, both the total number of admissions and the daily average rose from 3,613 to 3,715 and 115·10 to 120·19 respectively. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners in Magistrates' and Sessions cases was 10·23 and 22·47 days respectively in 1894, against 9·39 and 24·36 days in 1893.

Foreign convicts.

109. Of the total number of convicts admitted direct, 1,576 were foreigners, that is to say, residents of other provinces ; of these, 1,280 were tea-garden coolies, of whom 671 were imprisoned under Act I of 1882 and 27 under Act XIII of 1859, against 935 and 21 respectively in 1893.

Habitual offenders.

110. In 1894 the Police and Jail authorities succeeded in identifying 298 out of the 440 persons who had been previously convicted, while in 1893, out of 411 persons so convicted, 257 were identified as old offenders. A fair start in anthropometry was made during the year. A District Superintendent of Police, who had received instruction in Bengal, was permitted, with the permission of the Inspector General of Police, Bengal, to go through a further course in the Bengal police office, and, on his return to Assam, he was placed on special duty. With the exception of Nowgong and the Hill districts, he visited all the districts in the province in that year, and all men with a knowledge of English both in the Jail and Police Departments were taught how to measure. With the exception of Nowgong, all the districts were supplied with instruments. The following statement shows the number of men measured in each district jail during the year 1894 :

Jail.	Number of men.
Silchar	40
Sylhet.	432
Dhubri	12
Gauháti	7
Tezpur	75
Sibságar	35
Dibrugarh	30
Shillong	1

SECTION 5. *Prisons.*

Sentences.

111. Under the head of "Length and nature of sentences passed on convicts admitted direct to the jails" there was an increase of 43 in sentences above three months and not exceeding six months, of 81 in sentences above six months and not exceeding one year, of 15 in imprisonments above two years and not exceeding five years, and of 4 in sentences varying from five to ten years. Sentences of simple imprisonment decreased from 94 in 1893 to 76 in 1894.

Guards and escapes.

112. The number of escapes during the past five years is compared in the table below:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
From Jails	19	21	24	19	46
„ Lock-ups	10	10	8	6	14
Total	29	31	32	25	60

The year 1894 was marked by the large number of escapes; no less than 60 escaped against only 25 in 1893. Thirty-seven runaways out of 60 were, however, recaptured within the year, and in addition 5 prisoners who escaped in previous years were also re-apprehended.

Punishments by Criminal Courts and jail officers.

113. The number of jail offences committed during the year was 1,132 against 1,527 in 1893, while the number of punishments aggregated 1,121 against 1,523. This decrease in prison offences is scarcely sufficient to prove that better discipline was maintained in our prisons, more specially when the large increase in escapes is considered. Corporal punishments increased by 34. The percentage of paid warders punished to the total number entertained was 45·23, against 42·50 in 1893, while there was an increase of 1·24 in the proportion of convict overseers punished to the total number employed, *viz.*, 29·63 per cent. were punished in 1894, against 28·39 per cent. in 1893.

Mark system and remission of sentences under mark rules.

114. Three hundred and twenty-two convicts, who came under the operation of the mark rules, gained remissions and were released in 1894, against 225 in 1893. This increase was due to the concessions made under the new mark rules by which prisoners under sentence of one year's imprisonment were enabled to earn marks. The average remission was 22 days in a one-year sentence, 46, 74, 157, 176, 192, 279, 260, 304, and 446 days in sentences not exceeding two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, ten, and exceeding ten years, respectively. One hundred and twenty-nine convicts were punished by forfeiture of marks against 222 in 1893.

Sickness and mortality.

115. The table below shows separately the death rate for the past two years among convicts in jails and lock-ups:

	Death rate per mille of average strength.	
	1893.	1894.
Jails	51·10	58·73
Lock-ups	18·54	17·10
Total	46·71	53·38

There were 76 deaths amongst all classes of prisoners and 73 (excluding one prisoner who was released on account of sickness and subsequently died) amongst convicts, against 56 deaths amongst convicts in 1893. The death rate per mille rose from 47·0 per mille in 1893 to 50·0 during 1894. Of the 73 deaths, 25 occurred in the Tezpur jail, 24 in Sylhet, 6 in Dibrugarh, 5 in Gauháti, 4 in Shillong, 3 in Sibságar, 2 in Nowgong, and 1 in each of the prisons at Silchar, Goálpára, Mangaldai, and Lakhimpur. The ratio per mille of average strength of admissions into hospital during the year in the several prisons of the province was 1,411·3, against 1,413·5 in 1893. The ratio of admissions to hospitals and of daily average sick per mille of average strength for the years 1893 and 1894 is shown below:

	Ratio per mille of average strength.			
	Of admissions into hospital.		Of daily average sick.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Jails	1,287·3	1,379·7	49·1	59·3
Lock-ups	2,062·3	1,581·8	38·4	38·3

In 1894 there were 2,104 admissions into hospital, and the ratio per mille of average strength to the daily average sick was 56·0, against 1,865 and 47·4, respectively, in 1893.

Employment of convicts.

116. The average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days was 1,352·60 in 1894, against 1,182·07 in 1893; of these, 473 were employed by the Public Works Department, municipalities, and private persons, and 197 on manufactures. The total cash earnings on the year's working was Rs. 34,921, against Rs. 32,380 in the preceding year; but the average earnings per head of convicts sentenced to labour fell from Rs. 27-6-0 in 1893 to Rs. 25-13-0 in 1894. This decrease was due to the larger number of sick and weakly prisoners who earned nothing. The total amount actually paid into the treasury on account of sale proceeds of jail-manufactured articles amounted to Rs. 10,144 against Rs. 10,060 in the previous year. The Sylhet jail during the year manufactured uniforms for the Rural Police chaukidars, and the amount received in cash and paid into the treasury on account of the sale proceeds of police clothing was Rs. 1,164-2-6. In the Tezpur jail the manufacture of police clothing was confined to red *pagris* only. The experiment was not satisfactory, and during the year the jail made and issued only 466 *pagris* at a cost of Rs. 582-8-0, the profit to the jail being only Rs. 20-6-0. If the credits and debits of the manufactory department for the year 1894 are taken into consideration, the result is a profit of Rs. 18,683, as compared with Rs. 18,629 in 1893. The total net earnings from extramural labour rose from Rs. 39,093 in 1893 to Rs. 43,116 in 1894, or an increase of Rs. 4,023.

Expenditure.

117. The following statement shows the expenditure on the prisons of the province during the year under report, as compared with the previous six years :

Average number of prisoners of all classes.	1,425·75	1,472·44	1,405·28	1,247·65	1,288·85	1,319·38	1,490·83	Average Expenditure per prisoner.
Year.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
General supervision ...	6,163	6,399	5,799	6,401	...	...	...	...
Dieting	46,857	49,018	50,507	42,015	49,783	48,025	49,518	33 3 5
Establishment	23,577	22,797	22,701	21,046	20,804	21,245	21,913	14 11 2
Police guards	27,347	26,729	22,821	19,500	21,265	18,054	17,656	11 13 5
Hospital charges ...	3,300	3,151	2,269	3,279	2,446	2,020	2,545	1 11 3
Clothing	10,104	7,081	6,054	7,901	9,018	7,430	8,686	5 13 3
Miscellaneous contingencies ...	9,596	8,069	6,687	7,316	7,759	6,576	6,501	4 5 9
Construction and repairs. ...	12,333	17,979	15,463	17,055	36,381	20,679	14,655	9 13 3
Total	1,39,279	1,41,223	1,32,301	1,24,513	1,47,456	1,24,029	1,21,474	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Average Expenditure per prisoner	97 11 0	95 14 5	94 2 3	99 12 9	114 6 7	94 0 0	81 7 8	

The total expenditure, including the Public Works expenditure on buildings, during the year 1894 amounted to Rs. 1,21,474, against Rs. 1,24,029 in the previous year. The average expenditure per prisoner was Rs. 81-7-8, against Rs. 94 in 1893. The statement given below shows that the average expenditure per prisoner under all heads except "Hospital charges" and "Clothing" was lower than in 1893. The statement below shows what the cost has been per head of average strength for guarding and maintaining the prisoners for the past six years, excluding the cost of buildings :

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Dieting	33 5	36 1	33 12	38 11	36 9	33 4*
Establishment ...	15 7	16 2	16 14	16 2	16 1	14 11
Police guards ...	18 2	16 4	15 10	16 8	13 11	11 13
Hospital charges ...	2 2	1 10	2 10	1 14	1 8	1 11
Clothing	4 13	4 5	6 7	7 0	5 10	5 13
Miscellaneous contingencies	5 7	4 12	5 14	6 0	5 0	4 5
Total	79 5	79 0	81 0	86 3	78 5	71 10

* Excluding dieting charges of civil prisoners.

SECTION 6. *Civil Justice.*

The total average cost per prisoner, excluding expenditure upon buildings, fell from Rs. 78-5-0 in 1893 to Rs. 71-10-0 in 1894. The gross expenditure of the year, including cash drawn from the treasury on manufacturing account, fell from Rs. 1,30,836 in 1893 to Rs. 1,30,789 in 1894, while the gross earnings rose from Rs. 67,282 to Rs. 68,337. The net cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 62,452, or Rs. 41-14-3 per head of average strength, as compared with Rs. 48-2-9 in the preceding year.

SECTION 6.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

General statistics.

118. The details relating to the administration of civil justice in the plains districts of the province during 1894, as compared with the two preceding years, are given in the table below :

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Number of suits instituted	22,975	24,788	26,552
Proportion of suits instituted to population	1 in 216	1 in 201	1 in 182
Number of suits disposed of	23,693	24,591*	27,322
Percentage of cases contested	27·62	27·4	26·8
„ „ decided in plaintiff's favour	56·55	56·61	59·6
„ „ „ in defendant's favour	33·15	31·69	31·2
„ „ compromised	10·30	11·70	9·2
Value of suits instituted (Rs.)	37,20,340	23,55,921	20,27,336
Average value of each suit (Rs.)	161	95	76
Proportion of suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value	64·8	66·2	67·7
„ „ „ „ 100 „	83·4	84·5	85·0
Average duration of ordinary suits before Munsifs—			
In contested cases (days)	90	87	85
In uncontested cases „	44	44	43
Number of suits pending for more than one year	33	38	71
„ appeals filed	1,058	1,082	979
Percentage of appeals to appealable orders	25·35	24·92	23·7
Number „ disposed of	949	1,053	792
„ „ „ on their merits...	916	1,021	762
„ „ „ in which decision of Lower Court was upheld ...	656	736	540
Percentage of number of appeals in which the decision of Lower Court was upheld	71·7	72·1	70·8

Suits instituted.

119. The total number of original suits instituted throughout the province was greater than in any previous year. Except in Goálpára, there was in every district an increase as compared with the figures for the preceding year, which, in the case of the Assam Valley districts, is ascribed to ordinary fluctuation or to local causes. The increase in Sylhet was chiefly in suits of the Small Cause Court class, the majority of the Munsifs in the district having been empowered, shortly before the close of 1893, to try Small Cause Court suits up to the value of Rs. 100.

Value of suits.

120. The value of suits instituted decreased by Rs 3,28,585, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. There was an increase in the value of suits in Cachar, which corresponded with the increase in the number of suits instituted. In the Assam Valley districts and Sylhet, on the other hand, while there was an increase in the number of suits instituted, there was a considerable decrease in their aggregate value. The average value of the suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the province

* Revised figure.

during 1894 was Rs. 76, as compared with Rs. 95 and Rs. 161 in 1893 and 1892, respectively. The figures below give the average value of suits instituted in the three District Judgeships during the past three years :

		1892.	1893.	1894.
Assam Valley districts	... ...	81·1	89·1	73·9
Surma „ Sylhet	... ...	230·9	101.2	76·7
Surma „ Cachar	... ...	64·6	75·6	85·7

121. The number of suits disposed of was 27,322, as compared with 24,591 in the previous year, the result being a satisfactory increase of 2,731 cases, all districts, except Goálpára, contributing to the increase. It will be seen that the Courts have, as a whole, disposed of more business than was instituted during the year. The increase in Sylhet is attributed to the possession of Small Cause Court powers by many of the Munsifs throughout the year, and the increase in Cachar to the fact that the judicial officers devoted a larger number of days to civil work than in the year preceding. There was a total increase of 358 in cases withdrawn, compromised, confessed, &c., the Assam Valley districts, Cachar, and Sylhet showing an increase of 281, 51, and 26, respectively. There was an increase of 1,764 in *ex parte* decisions, Sylhet, the Assam Valley districts, and Cachar showing an increase of 1,163, 338, and 263, respectively. The number of contested suits decided showed a net increase of 609, Sylhet and the Assam Valley districts returning an increase of 401 and 243, respectively, and Cachar a decrease of 35. The following table shows the proportion of cases contested in these districts :

Suits disposed of.

	1893.	1894.
Assam Valley districts	33·8	33·4
Surma „ Sylhet	23·8	24·0
Surma „ Cachar	17·4	12·6
Total	27·4	26·8

In the Assam Valley districts, the proportion of contested cases was largest in Nowgong, where the percentage was 41·3. The number of cases decided under the Indian Oaths Act (X of 1873, section 9) was again higher in this than in any other district. Of the total number of contested cases (3,500) decided in the Assam Valley districts, 1,302, or 37·2 per cent., were decided under the summary procedure of Small Cause Courts, and 2,198, or 62·8 per cent., under the ordinary procedure, against 25·2 and 74·8 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. In Sylhet, out of 3,625 contested cases, 1,031, or 28·4 per cent., were decided under the summary procedure, and 2,594, or 71·6 per cent., under ordinary procedure, against 19·6 and 80·4 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. In Cachar, out of 222 contested cases, 52, or 23·4 per cent., were decided under summary procedure, and 170, or 76·6 per cent., under ordinary procedure, against 16·7 and 83·3 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 11,184 were dealt with under the summary procedure of Small Cause Courts, and 16,138 under the ordinary procedure, against 7,977 and 16,614, respectively, in the preceding year.

122. The results of applications for the execution of decrees during the last three years are shown in the following table :

Execution of decrees.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Number of applications dealt with	15,408	14,900	15,858
„ in which satisfaction was obtained in full ...	3,093	3,030	2,770
„ „ „ „ „ „ part ...	2,699	2,660	2,846
Amount realised (Rs.)	4,31,203	3,92,087	3,90,759

As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 958 in the number of applications for the execution of decrees dealt with, but a net decrease of Rs. 1,328 in the amount realised. The falling off in the amount realised in Sylhet is attributed to the decrease in the number of decrees in which satisfaction was obtained in full. Of the 15,858 applications, 13,478 were disposed of during the year, against 12,882 out of 14,900 applications in the previous year. Of the total number of applications disposed of, in the case of 5,616 applications satisfaction was obtained in full or in part, and in 7,432 cases the applications were fruitless, against 5,690 and 6,945, the corresponding figures for the previous year. In 38 cases in which satisfaction was obtained, the judgment-debtors were imprisoned, in 834 cases the amount was realised by the sale of moveable property, and in 753 cases by the sale of immoveable property, the corresponding figures for 1893 being 41,730 and 776,*

* Revised figure.

SECTION 6. *Civil Justice.*

respectively. In addition to the above, there were 407 cases in which moveable property, and 240 cases in which immoveable property, was attached, but subsequently released under section 275 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Against 38 cases, in which the judgment-debtors were imprisoned for debt, there were 126 in which they were released after arrest. In 1,031 instances various other means were adopted in order to effect execution. As compared with 1893, there was an increase of 101 in the number of cases in which moveable property was sold, and a decrease of 16 in the number in which execution was effected otherwise than shown.

123. The average duration of suits, contested and uncontested, before the different grades of Courts during the past three years is shown in the following table:

Duration of suits.

	Contested.			Uncontested.		
	District Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Munsifs.	District Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Munsifs.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1892	292	259	90	250	63	44
1893	187	274	87	207	59	44
1894	222	212	85	161	77	43

124. The following table shows the number of appeals instituted and disposed of in the Civil Appellate Courts of Assam during the years 1892, 1893, and 1894, as well as the number pending at the close of each year:

Appeals.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Instituted	1,058	1,082	979
Decided	949	1,053	792
Pending	811	847	1,047

As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 103 in the number of appeals instituted, a decrease of 261 in the number disposed of, and an increase of 200 in the number pending. In institutions, the Assam Valley districts, Sylhet, and Cachar show a decrease of 72, 20, and 11, respectively; in disposals, Cachar, Sylhet, and the Assam Valley districts show a decrease of 134, 72, and 55, respectively; and in the number pending, Sylhet and Cachar show an increase of 169 and 34, respectively, and the Assam Valley districts a decrease of 3. The proportion of appeals actually preferred to the 4,115 cases in which an appeal lay to the Subordinate Appellate Courts was 23·7 per cent., as compared with 24·92 per cent. in 1893. The most favourable results in this respect are to be found in Nowgong (11·9) and the least favourable in Cachar (32·3). The table below compares the ratio of appeals to appealable decisions in the two valleys during the past three years:

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Assam Valley districts	18·4	22·69	20·1
Surma „ Sylhet	33·0	26·61	27·4
Surma „ Cachar	32·02	35·0	32·3

Of the 792 appeals disposed of during the year under report, 762 were decided on their merits and 30 otherwise disposed of. In 540 cases against 736 in the previous year, the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed. The results in this respect in the two valleys during the past three years are compared below:

	Percentage of decisions confirmed in appeal.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.
Assam Valley districts	58·8	65·7	64·3
Surma „ Sylhet	80·8	77·8	73·1
Surma „ Cachar	63·6	61·7	66·6

As in 1893, the results of appeals were most creditable to the Courts of first instance in Sylhet.

125. The figures below represent the surplus of the receipts over the expenditure of the Civil Courts in Assam during the past five years:

Financial results.

	Rs.
1890	1,41,871
1891	1,39,903
1892	1,15,706
1893	1,19,920
1894	1,36,830

The total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,72,526, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,35,696, against Rs. 3,66,360, and Rs. 2,46,440, respectively, in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 6,166 in the receipts of the year was contributed to by all heads except "other receipts," while the principal variations under expenditure occurred under "Salaries of judicial officers" (decrease Rs. 8,241), "Contingencies and refunds" (decrease Rs. 5,206), and "Salaries of others" (increase Rs. 3,206), the result being a net decrease in expenditure of Rs. 10,744. The decrease was confined to the Courts in the Assam Valley districts, Sylhet, and Cachar, showing an increase as compared with the expenditure of the previous year. The surplus of receipts over expenditure in the two valleys during the past two years is distributed thus :

SECTION 6. *Civil Justice.*

		1893.	1894.
Assam Valley districts		44,322	44,976
Surma „	Sylhet	70,767	76,364
	Cachar	4,831	15,490

126. The following are abstracts from the Reports on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Hill districts :

Civil justice in the Hill districts.

Nága Hills.—Eighty-nine civil suits were instituted in this district during 1894, against 87 in the previous year. Of these 89 cases, 38 were for goods sold, 19 for recovery of money lent, 13 for wages, and the balance 19 for other suits for money, &c. Including 15 cases pending from 1893, the total number of suits for disposal was 104, of which 21 were disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner and 76 by the Assistant Commissioner, and 7 suits were pending at the close of the year. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 14,816, as compared with Rs. 8,511 in the previous year ; the large increase was due to the institution by Kaiya merchants of suits for large sums of money against contractors working on the Nichuguard-Manipur road. Four of such suits exceeded Rs. 500 in value and two Rs. 1,000, whereas in 1893 there were only three suits exceeding Rs. 500. Of the suits disposed of, 35 were contested and 46 uncontested, against 38 and 56, respectively, in the previous year. Of the remaining 16 cases, 14 were disposed of without trial and 2 by arbitration. The average duration of contested cases was 18 days, against 46 in 1893 and 29 in 1892, and that of uncontested cases 40 days, as compared with 68 and 71 days, respectively, in the two preceding years. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 39, the same as in 1893, and the amount realised was Rs. 1,535, against Rs. 1,137. The receipts of the Civil Courts increased from Rs. 790 in 1893 to Rs. 1,242 in the year under review. The estimated charges of the year amounted to Rs. 2,498 against Rs. 1,635 in 1893 and Rs. 2,496 in 1892.

Khási and Jaintia Hills.—The total number of suits instituted was 180, of which 132 were instituted in the regular Courts and 48 in the village Courts of the district, against 109 and 30, respectively, in 1893, the total result being an increase of 41 cases. Of the total number (194) of cases for disposal, including 13 pending from the previous year and one revived during the year, 183 were disposed of, leaving 11 pending at the close of the year ; 170 of the suits were for money or moveable property, 4 for immoveable property, one was a mortgage suit, 4 related to matrimonial matters, and the remaining suit was for ejectment from unlawful possession of a house. In 83 cases, the parties were foreigners (*i.e.*, not natives of the district), in 14 Khásis, in 25 cases foreigners and Khásis, and in 58 Syntengs. The total value of the suits instituted in the regular Courts amounted to Rs. 11,698, and that in suits before the village Courts to Rs. 2,612, against Rs. 23,958 and Rs. 1,905, respectively, in the previous year. There were 5 appeals for disposal before the subordinate appellate Courts, all against the decisions of the Dollois. Of these, 2 were dismissed for default, in one the decision of the village Court was confirmed, and in the remaining two suits the decisions were reversed. Seven appeals came before the Deputy Commissioner, of which 2 were transferred, 3 confirmed, 1 modified, and 1 remained pending at the close of the year. There were 76 applications for execution of decrees during the year (including 12 pending at the close of 1893). In 35 cases the amount decreed was wholly or partially realised, 4 cases were transferred to another Court, and in 26 cases the applications were unsuccessful, while 16 cases remained pending at the close of the year. The total receipts from Civil Justice during the year was Rs. 1,716, or Rs. 4 less than in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 2,559, being Rs. 224 in excess of those of the preceding year.

Gáro Hills.—In the Gáro Hills, the number of suits instituted was 126, against 50 in the previous year. The increase was due to an unusually large number of cases for "compensation" filed by Gáros. There were 138 cases for disposal, including 8 pending from the previous year and 7 revived during the year. Of these, 126 cases were disposed of, 11 were left pending at the close of the year, and 1 was awaiting orders of transfer. Of the above 126 suits, 47 were disposed of by *laskars* against

SECTION 7. *Registration.*

6 in 1893; all the cases instituted were for money or moveables of a total value of Rs. 10,785; in 1893, the fifty suits instituted were valued at Rs. 10,225. No appeals were preferred during the year. The number of applications for the execution of decrees was 18 against 14 in the previous year; 16 of these were disposed of, one was transferred to another Court, and one remained pending at the close of the year. In 9 of the above 16 cases the decrees were wholly or partially satisfied, and 7 applications were unsuccessful. The amount realised was Rs. 125 against Rs. 509 in 1893. The receipts from Civil Justice in the Gáro Hills amounted to Rs. 335 and the charges to Rs. 6,104.

Eastern Duárs in Goálpára.—In the Eastern Duárs 80 suits were instituted, against 119 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the absence of the special causes which abnormally swelled the number of suits instituted in 1893. The number of suits for disposal was 117, including 37 pending from the previous year, 108 of which were disposed of, leaving 9 pending at the close of the year. With the exception of 8 cases, which were tried by the regular Courts, all the above cases were decided according to the awards of the *panchâyats*. Of the 8 cases taken up by the regular Courts of the district, in 4 the parties would not agree to refer their disputes to arbitration, and in the other 4 cases the mauzadárs themselves (who are generally the arbitrators) were the plaintiffs. The total estimated value of the suits instituted during the year was Rs. 9,465. The number of applications for the execution of decrees was 38, including 7 pending from the previous year, of which 15 were wholly or partially satisfied, 19 were struck off for default, and 4 remained pending. No appeals were preferred against the decisions of the Courts during the year.

North Cachar.—The number of suits instituted in this subdivision was 9 against 12 in the previous year, and the number for disposal was 10, including 1 pending from 1893. Of these, 6 were disposed of, one was transferred to the file of the Deputy Commissioner, leaving 3 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the cases instituted, only one was of any importance; it related to a dispute between certain Nágas and Kukis, the latter having sued the former for encroaching on land claimed by the Nágas. The total value of the suits fell from Rs. 791 in 1893 to Rs. 566 in the year under report. The average duration of cases rose from 28 days in the preceding year to 39 days in 1894; the increase was due to unusual and unavoidable causes. As in 1893, there were no applications for execution of decrees, nor appeals against the decisions of the subdivisional Courts.

SECTION 7.

REGISTRATION.

127. The table below shows the total number of documents of each class registered in the several districts of the province during the past two years:

Registrations in 1894-95.

District.	Immoveable property.		Moveable property.		Wills.		Powers to adopt other than those conferred by wills.		Grand total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Cachar	4,696	4,827	394	382	5	6	...	...	5,095	5,215
Sylhet	22,282	22,685	2,839	2,745	14	15	3	1	25,138	25,446
Goálpára... ...	908	622	89	59	6	7	1	...	1,004	688
Kámrúp	472	526	183	242	18	26	...	...	673	794
Darrang	142	179	148	194	18	11	...	...	308	384
Nowgong ...	109	80	116	134	15	15	...	...	240	229
Sibságar	844	1,171	418	422	29	31	...	...	1,291	1,624
Lakhimpur ..	185	206	120	151	...	1	...	...	305	358
Khási Hills ...	65	69	5	12	...	2	...	...	70	83
Gáro „ ...	...	...	23	13	...	...	...	...	23	13
Total	29,703	30,365	4,335	4,354	105	114	4	1	34,147	34,834

SECTION 7. *Registration.*

After the large increase in 1893-94, the number of registrations in the province remained nearly stationary in 1894-95, there having been only a slight rise of 687 deeds, or 2·01 per cent. This increase was shared by all districts in which registrations were effected, except Goálpára, Nowgong, and the Gáro Hills, in each of which there was a decrease, the bulk of the increase occurring in Sylhet and Sibságar. Of the 34,834 documents registered during the year 1894-95, 30,365, or 87·17 per cent., related to immoveable property, as compared with 29,703, or 86·99 per cent. in 1893-94; 4,354 deeds, or 12·5 per cent., appertained to moveable property, against 4,335, or 12·69 per cent., in the preceding year, while the number of wills and authorities to adopt registered during the year under report was 115, or 0·33 per cent., against 109, or 0·32 per cent., in 1893-94. Of the 30,365 deeds relating to immoveable property, 26,747, or 88·08 per cent., were compulsory, against 26,711, or 89·93 per cent., and 3,618, or 11·92 per cent., optional, against 2,992, or 10·07 per cent., in 1893-94. Under the compulsory class there was a small net increase of 36 deeds, contributed by the districts of Cachar, Kámrúp, Darrang, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, and the Khási Hills. The increase of 626 deeds under the optional class was due to the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Sibságar. Under registrations affecting moveable property there was also a small net increase of 19 deeds. As in the previous years, the number of registrations under wills and authorities to adopt was small.

Aggregate value of property registered.

128. The total aggregate value of immoveable property affected by registrations amounted to Rs. 49,03,016 in 1894-95, against Rs. 47,06,147 in the preceding year, and of moveable property to Rs. 11,43,662, against Rs. 9,75,445 in 1893-94. The average value of each transaction was Rs. 179 in 1894-95, against Rs. 171 in the previous year.

Average time taken to complete registration.

129. During the year under report, the average time taken to complete the registration of a deed was the same as in 1893-94, *viz.*, 1·85 days; out of the 24 sub-registry offices in the province, there was an improvement in ten, in four the figures remained the same for both years, and in the remaining ten offices the average time was longer than in 1893-94.

Documents impounded.

130. One hundred and seventy-eight deeds were impounded by the registering officers in 1894-95, as compared with 276 in 1893-94, showing a decrease of 98. As in the preceding year, in all cases, with one exception, the deeds thus impounded were not engrossed on stamp paper of the full value, owing to ignorance of the law. The one case occurred in the district of Cachar, and in this case a false valuation was entered in the deed with the intention of evading payment of the full stamp duty.

Receipts and expenditure.

131. The total receipts of the department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 47,534-12-0, against Rs. 47,153-4-6 in 1893-94, showing a small increase of Rs. 331-7-6, or 0·59 per cent., which was due to the increase in the number of wills and documents affecting moveable and immoveable property registered, while there was a falling off in the receipts from miscellaneous operations. The expenditure in 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 26,565-6-11, against Rs. 25,981-2-0 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 584-4-11, or 2·24 per cent., chiefly due to the larger amount of commission paid to the sub-registrars on account of the increase in registrations during the year.

Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act.

132. There was a further decline during the year in the number of marriages registered under Act I (B.C.) of 1876, only 172 marriages (1 in Cachar and 171 in Sylhet) having been registered during the year, against 223 (1 in Cachar and 222 in Sylhet) in 1893-94. The total number of *khulas* registered was 16, against 26 in the preceding year, but the number of divorces other than *khulas* rose from 35 in 1893-94 to 40 in 1894-95. There was no refusal to register during the year, against one refusal in 1893-94. In two cases during the year the Muhammadan marriage registrar, in the district of Sylhet, was invited to attend the marriage ceremonies; in 1894-95 only one case of this nature occurred. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 198, against Rs. 233-14-0 in 1893-94, and the whole of this sum was retained by the marriage registrars. The Act was in force in the districts of Cachar and Sylhet only.

Inspection.

133. During the year under report there was an improvement in the number of inspections of sub-registry offices made by Registars, only three offices remaining uninspected at the close of 1894-95, as compared with seven on

SECTION 8.

MUNICIPALITIES.

SECTION 8. *Municipalities.*

Number of municipalities.

134. The administration of Tezpur and Nowgong as municipalities took effect from the beginning of the year under report, although, as stated in last year's report, their conversion from towns into second-class municipalities was sanctioned in the latter part of 1893-94. There were thus fourteen municipal bodies of different classes in existence during 1894-95, as compared with twelve in 1893-94. These institutions were distributed under the following heads:

MUNICIPALITIES UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.

Sylhet | Gauháti | Dibrugarh.

UNDER ACT V (B.C.) OF 1876.

Second-class Municipalities.

Silchar. | Dhúbri. | Goálpára. | Barpeta. | Tezpur. | Nowgong.

Stations.

Sibságar. | Shillong.

Unions.

Habiganj. | Jorhát. | Golághát.

General statement of income.

135. The actual income of the fourteen municipal bodies, excluding an opening balance of Rs. 31,291-8-0, amounted to Rs. 1,92,353-13-10, or Rs. 37,757-14-0 in excess of that of the previous year. This increase was, however, largely due to the inclusion of Rs. 15,638-5-10, the income of the two newly constituted municipalities of Tezpur and Nowgong. In the statement below the receipts under the several heads of income for the past two years are compared:

—	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
A.—Municipal Rates and Taxes.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tax on houses and lands	39,566 10 2	44,519 0 1	4,952 5 11	...
„ animals and vehicles	5,280 12 5	5,543 11 7	262 15 2	...
„ professions and trades	201 4 0	...	...	201 4 0
Tolls on roads and ferries	21,435 14 3	18,743 6 8	...	2,692 7 7
Water rates	9,160 2 9	10,941 9 0	1,781 6 3	...
Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates)	12,816 11 3	14,137 7 7	1,320 12 4	...
Total	88,461 6 10	93,885 2 11	8,317 7 8	2,893 11 7
B.—Realisations under Special Acts.				
From pounds	16,383 8 9	20,228 1 6	3,844 8 9	...
Total	16,383 8 9	20,228 1 6	3,844 8 9	...
C.—Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation.				
Rents of lands, houses, serais, &c. ...	5,202 5 9	6,205 3 9	1,002 14 0	...
Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c..	1,130 9 3	710 11 3	...	419 14 0
Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	1,375 6 0	1,810 2 6	434 12 6	...
Fees and revenue from educational institutions..	430 10 0	495 5 0	64 11 0	...
„ „ „ markets and slaughter-houses	17,195 6 9	20,229 7 9	3,034 1 0	...
Other fees: Process fees	96 4 3	161 5 0	65 0 9	...
Other fees: Royalty on stones	40 13 0	41 4 0	0 7 0	...
Sundries	...	212 13 1	212 13 1	...
Fines under Municipal and other Acts ...	1,935 14 6	2,014 11 0	78 12 6	...
Total	27,407 5 6	31,880 15 4	4,893 7 10	419 14 0
Carried over	1,32,252 5 1	1,45,994 3 9	17,055 8 3	3,313 9 7

—	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward	1,32,252 5 1	1,45,994 3 9	17,055 8 3	3,313 9 7
D.—Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes).				
From Government—				
For general purposes	15,332 7 2	22,026 3 2	6,693 12 0	...
From Local Funds—				
For general purposes	2,250 0 0	13,250 0 0	11,000 0 0	...
„ medical „	400 0 0	400 0 0	...	...
From other sources—				
For educational purposes	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	...
Total	17,982 7 2	36,176 3 2	18,193 12 0	...
E.—Miscellaneous.				
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals	816 2 0	1,692 7 1	876 5 1	...
Other items	2,934 1 7	3,978 7 10	1,044 6 3	...
Total	3,750 3 7	5,670 14 11	1,920 11 4	...
F.—Extraordinary and Debt.				
Loans from Government	...	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	...
Other advances	611 0 0	512 8 0	...	98 8 0
Total	611 0 0	4,512 8 0	4,000 0 0	98 8 0
Grand total	1,54,595 15 10	1,92,353 13 10	41,169 15 7	3,412 1 7
Net increase	...	...	37,757 14 0	...

Owing to the re-assessment of towns in the Assam Valley, the land revenue payable to Government for town lands rose from Rs. 23,082 in 1891-92 to Rs. 34,734 in 1893-94; the Chief Commissioner, therefore, revised the scale of provincial grants to municipal institutions, the net result being an increase of Rs. 6,693-12-0 in the total income of municipal bodies under the head of Government grants. The increase under grants from "Local Funds" was due chiefly to a contribution of Rs. 10,000 made by the Local Board of Kámrúp Sadr to the Gauháti Municipality. The only noticeable decrease of revenue was under the head "Tolls on roads and ferries," which was due to the taking over of the Ashvakrant ferry at Gauháti by the Public Works Department. There was an improvement in the collection of house tax in all the municipal bodies, except Sylhet, Habiganj, and Golághát, the largest increase (Rs. 1,234-14-7) occurring in Silchar. The increase under the head "Realisations under Special Acts (Pounds)" was more apparent than real, as the figures for 1893-94 did not include the receipts of the towns of Tezpur and Nowgong, which had not then been brought under the operation of any Municipal Act. The income from pounds showed a falling off in the case of nine out of the fourteen municipal bodies, the chief cause of which, in the Surma Valley, was the unusual duration of the floods, and, in the Assam Valley, the opening of police pounds in the neighbourhood of certain towns which affected the receipts of the municipal pounds. The increase in the receipts under "Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses" and "Grants from Government (for general purposes)" was chiefly due to the newly constituted municipalities of Tezpur and Nowgong. The sum of Rs. 4,000 entered under "Loans from Government" was borrowed by the Shillong Station for the purpose of laying down an additional main pipe.

SECTION 8. *Municipalities.*

Incidence of tax on houses and lands.

136. The following statement shows the incidence in each Municipality, Station, and Union of the current demand on houses and lands per head of population and per holding, both including and excluding Government buildings :

Name of Municipality, Station, or Union.	Population.	Number of holdings.			Current demand of the year 1894-95.			Incidence of demand.			
								Per holding.		Per head.	
		Government.	Private.	Total.	On Government buildings.	On private buildings.	Total demand.	Including Government buildings.	Excluding Government buildings.	Including Government buildings.	Excluding Government buildings.
I.—MUNICIPALITIES.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Silchar	6,367	23	1,432	1,455	995 0 0	4,177 5 0	5,172 5 0	3 8 10	2 14 8	0 13 0	0 10 6
Sylhet	14,027	30	3,369	3,399	1,608 0 0	7,164 9 9	8,772 9 9	2 9 4	2 2 6	0 10 0	0 8 2
Dhubri	4,825	10	412	422	416 0 0	1,057 0 0	1,473 0 0	3 7 10	2 9 0	0 4 10	0 3 6
Goálpára	5,440	9	791	800	285 14 0	2,088 5 3	2,374 3 3	2 15 5	2 10 2	0 6 11	0 16 1
Gauháti	8,283	17	1,303	1,320	979 10 0	5,012 4 3	5,991 14 3	4 8 7	3 13 6	0 11 6	0 9 8
Barpeta	9,342	10	1,443	1,453	94 10 4	3,416 3 7	5,310 13 11	2 6 8	2 5 11	0 6 0	0 5 10
Tezpur	4,011	23	682	705	361 8 0	1,272 10 5	1,634 2 5	2 5 1	1 13 10	0 6 6	0 5 0
Nowgong	5,560	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dibrugarh	8,362	29	1,635	1,664	829 5 0	3,901 12 0	4,731 1 0	2 13 6	2 6 2	0 9 0	0 7 5
II.—STATIONS.											
Sibságar	5,249	21	756	777	506 0 0	1,611 4 0	2,117 4 0	2 11 7	2 2 1	0 6 5	0 4 10
Shillong	4,730	21	794	815	2,049 9 8	6,162 8 9	8,212 2 5	10 1 3	7 12 2	1 11 9	1 4 10
III.—UNIONS.											
Habiganj	4,161	11	1,035	1,046	57 0 0	1,473 15 0	1,530 15 0	1 7 5	1 6 9	0 5 10	0 5 8
Jorhát	2,159	71	486	557	181 12 0	963 0 0	1,144 12 0	2 0 10	1 15 8	0 8 5	0 7 2
Golághát	2,211	41	620	661	225 8 0	842 15 0	1,068 7 0	1 9 10	1 5 9	0 7 8	0 6 1

Incidence of taxation generally.

137. The following figures compare the incidence of taxation in the several municipal areas, and show the incidence per head of population of the total income from taxation :

Name of Municipality, Station, or Union.			1893-94.	1894-95.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Municipality ...	Silchar	... ...	1 3 9	1 8 3
	Sylhet	... ...	1 6 10	1 8 0
	Dhubri	... ...	0 10 9	0 11 9
	Goálpára	... ...	0 9 6	0 9 3
	Gauháti	... ...	2 3 7	2 0 9
	Barpeta	... ...	0 9 11	0 11 3
	Tezpur	... ...	...	0 2 11
	Nowgong	... ...	...	...
	Dibrugarh	... ...	1 1 4	1 3 10
Station ...	Sibságar	... ...	0 7 3	0 7 7
	Shillong	... ...	3 0 8	3 3 8
Union ...	Habiganj	... ...	0 6 11	0 7 4
	Jorhát	... ...	0 7 9	0 8 3
	Golághát	... ...	0 7 4	0 7 2
Total ...		... ...	1 2 9	1 2 11

The increase in the total incidence for the province was slight, but it was distributed over all the municipal bodies except Goálpára, Gauháti, and Golághát. The decrease in Gauháti, as already stated, was due to the transfer of the management of the Ashvakrant ferry to the Public Works Department, in consequence of which there was a falling off of Rs. 5,460-0-3 under the head "Tolls on ferries." The increase in Silchar was chiefly due to larger receipts on account of house tax.

General statement of expenditure.

138. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,90,358-12-5, as compared with Rs. 1,46,899-6-6 in 1893-94, showing a net increase of Rs. 43,459-5-11. Of this sum, however, Rs. 15,689-0-11 are due to the inclusion of the expenditure of the newly created municipalities of Tezpur and Nowgong—a fact which largely helps to explain the increase which is found under nearly every head of expenditure. The statement below compares the expenditure of the past two years under the several heads :

—	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
A.—General Administration and Collection Charges.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Office establishment, &c.	6,962 14 1	9,298 8 3	2,335 10 2	.....
Collection of taxes, &c.	6,307 9 6	6,829 9 11	522 0 5	.....
Collection of tolls on roads and ferries ...	4,228 15 2	1,773 5 3	.....	2,455 9 11
Survey of lands	.....	39 1 0	39 1 0	.....
Refunds	130 3 4	242 7 4	112 4 0	.....
Pensions and gratuities	150 0 0	40 0 0	.....	110 0 0
Total	17,779 10 1	18,222 15 9	3,008 15 7	2,565 9 11
B.—Public Safety.				
Fire (establishment, purchase of fire engines, &c.)	61 1 0	66 11 9	5 10 9	.....
Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, &c.)	3,081 8 8	3,767 2 9	685 10 1	.....
Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, &c.)	1,393 11 0	1,411 11 6	18 0 6	.....
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	196 6 0	114 3 0	.....	82 3 0
Total	4,732 10 8	5,359 13 0	709 5 4	82 3 0
C.—Public Health and Convenience.				
Water-supply ... Capital outlay ...	1,673 8 8	8,399 14 1	6,726 5 5	.....
Water-supply ... Establishment, repairs, &c..	9,439 0 5	24,234 11 4	14,795 10 11	.....
Drainage ... Capital outlay ...	2,169 8 3	2,405 2 3	235 10 0	.....
Drainage ... Establishment, repairs, &c..	3,084 12 6	4,012 3 2	927 6 8	.....
Conservancy (including road-cleaning and watering) and latrines	45,913 2 0	52,698 14 4	6,785 12 4	.....
Hospitals and dispensaries	6,389 3 3	7,240 5 0	851 1 9	.....
Vaccination	859 14 3	821 5 10	.....	38 8 5
Markets and slaughter-houses	4,703 2 1	5,391 2 6	688 0 5	.....
Pounds	3,814 2 9	4,115 13 0	301 10 3	.....
Dâk bungalows and serais	24 12 0	422 6 0	397 10 0	.....
Arboriculture, public gardens, &c. ...	153 14 0	116 10 0	.....	37 4 0
Registration of births and deaths	127 8 0	114 3 0	.....	13 5 0
Public Works ... Establishment ...	5,141 4 2	5,873 11 11	732 7 9	.....
Public Works ... Buildings	2,234 12 5	2,195 5 1	.....	39 7 4
Public Works ... Roads	25,413 8 9	29,687 5 0	4,273 12 3	.....
Public Works ... Stores	1,420 3 5	357 8 6	.....	1,062 10 11
Total	1,12,562 4 11	1,48,086 9 0	36,715 7 9	1,191 3 8
Carried over				

SECTION 8. *Municipalities.*

—	1893-94	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward				
D.—Public Instruction.				
Schools and colleges	568 0 0	587 11 0	19 11 0	.....
Contributions	4,495 4 4	5,177 4 10	682 0 6	.....
Total	5,063 4 4	5,764 15 10	701 11 6	.....
E.—Contributions (for general purposes) ...	.....	209 0 0	209 0 0	.....
F.—Miscellaneous.				
Interest on loans {Previous year ... / Current year ...	731 13 8	723 15 9	.....	7 13 11
Actual cost of work done for private individuals	511 7 6	1,151 14 3	640 6 9	.....
Audit charges	1,338 0 0	1,209 0 0	.....	129 0 0
Other items	1,798 7 6	2,037 0 9	238 9 3	.....
Total	4,379 12 8	5,121 14 9	879 0 0	136 13 11
G.—Extraordinary and Debt.				
Repayment of loans	1,661 11 10	6,873 8 1	5,211 12 3	.....
Other advances	720 0 0	720 0 0	.....	.....
Total	2,381 11 10	7,593 8 1	5,211 12 3	.....
Grand total	1,46,899 6 6	1,90,358 12 5	47,435 4 5	3,975 14 6
Net increase	.....	.....	43,459 5 11	

The increase which was shared by all the municipal bodies, except Goálpára and Sibságar, was most pronounced in the cases of the Gauháti Municipality with an increase of Rs. 12,231-8-8, and the Shillong Station with an increase of Rs. 6,549-12-10, while the Sylhet Municipality showed an increase in expenditure of Rs. 2,449-14-8. The largest increase occurred under "Water-supply," and was due to the heavy expenditure incurred under that head in the municipalities of Sylhet and Gauháti and the Station of Shillong. The expenditure on office establishment was specially heavy in the Gauháti Municipality. The apparent increase under the heads "Conservancy" and "Public Works (Roads)" is chiefly due to the inclusion of the figures for Tezpur and Nowgong, though there was also an increase in the outlay under the latter head in the Municipality of Gauháti and the Stations of Shillong and Sibságar. The decrease under the head "Collection of tolls on roads and ferries" is attributable solely to the transfer of the Ashvakrant ferry in Gauháti to the Public Works Department.

Balances.

139. The total balance to the credit of all municipal bodies at the close of the year was Rs. 33,467-4-2, as compared with Rs. 31,291-8-0 on the 31st March 1894, the largest balances being those to the credit of the Municipalities of Barpeta, Dhubri, Silchar, and Dibrugarh, and the Station of Shillong.

Fines under Special Acts.

140. The realisations from fines levied under the Special Acts named below amounted to Rs. 322, or Rs. 56-1-0 less than in the previous year :

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Act III of 1867 (Gambling)	281 7 0	160 14 0
„ I (B.C.) of 1869 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) ...	.....	1 0 0
„ IV (B.C.) of 1873 (Registration of Births and Deaths) ...	94 10 0	150 2 0
„ XVII of 1878 (Ferries)	2 0 0	10 0 0
Total	378 1 0	322 0 0

The large receipts in 1893-94 from fines under the Gambling Act were due to the heavy fines imposed at Shillong and Jorhát. No fines were levied during the year under the above Act, except in the Shillong Station. The increase in the amount of fines under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 is only apparent, as the figures of 1893-94 did not include Rs. 65-8-0 realised as fines under this Act in Nowgong.

SECTION 9.

LOCAL BOARDS' ADMINISTRATION.

Receipts of the Local Boards.

141. The actual income of the Local Boards from all sources amounted to Rs. 12,85,521, and exceeded the estimate by Rs. 56,244 and the actuals for 1893-94 by Rs. 77,982. The difference between the budget estimate and the actual income was due mainly to the fact that at the time when the budget for 1894-95 was passed, the Chief Commissioner had not decided what portion of the increase of local rates, caused by the re-assessment of the land revenue in the Brahmaputra Valley, should be assigned to Local Boards in that valley, and the estimate under this head was accordingly framed on the basis of that of the previous year. The actual balance at the credit of Local Boards at the close of the year was Rs. 1,79,387.

Differences between the estimated and actual receipts.

142. *Local Rates.*—The receipts from local rates amounted to Rs. 6,40,381, which was Rs. 89,059 in excess of the estimates and Rs. 29,168 above the actuals of 1893-94.

Rents.—The receipts from rents were Rs. 6,694, or Rs. 981 less than the estimate and Rs. 566 less than the actuals of 1893-94. The decrease was most pronounced in Hailákándi (Rs. 880), Mangaldai (Rs. 753), Dhubri (Rs. 631), and Sunámganj (Rs. 230).

Ferries.—The receipts from ferries were Rs. 1,07,525, as compared with an estimate of Rs. 1,03,340 and an actual income of Rs. 1,05,738 during the year 1893-94. The realisations exceeded the estimates chiefly in Karimganj (Rs. 1,789), Sibságar (Rs. 1,068), Jorhát (Rs. 912), Sunámganj (Rs. 674), Mangaldai (Rs. 674), Golághát (Rs. 657), Hailákándi (Rs. 560), and Dibrugarh (Rs. 533). The receipts fell below the estimates mainly in North Sylhet (Rs. 1,410), Dhubri (Rs. 934), and Nowgong (Rs. 729).

Pounds.—The surplus receipts from pounds were Rs. 53,763, or Rs. 1,761 below the estimate, and Rs. 2,499 less than the actuals of 1893-94. The decrease occurred chiefly in North Sylhet (Rs. 1,413), Habiganj (Rs. 716), Nowgong (Rs. 707), Karimganj (Rs. 706), and South Sylhet (Rs. 587).

Expenditure compared with estimates.

143. *Refunds and collection charges.*—A sum of Rs. 4,497 was refunded during the year, against an estimate of Rs. 120 and an actual expenditure of Rs. 909 in 1893-94. Of this amount, the Gauháti Local Board refunded Rs. 3,846 in consequence of retrospective effect having been given to the orders of the Government of India, reducing the rates imposed on *faringati* land at the re-assessment of the Brahmaputra Valley. The Sibságar Local Board refunded Rs. 478 on account of local rates realised in excess. The cost of collection amounted to Rs. 2,781, or Rs. 690 less than the estimate, and Rs. 49 more than the actuals, of the preceding year. The short expenditure was chiefly in Jorhát (Rs. 243), Sibságar (Rs. 146), and Tezpur (Rs. 76).

Post Office.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 41,585, or Rs. 1,579 less than the estimate, and Rs. 1,819 in excess of the actuals of 1893-94.

Education.—The outlay under this head was Rs. 1,81,812, or Rs. 17,995 below the estimate, and Rs. 9,200 in excess of the actuals of 1893-94. The most conspicuous differences between the estimated and actual expenditure occurred in North Sylhet (Rs. 4,043), Gauháti (Rs. 2,956), Mangaldai (Rs. 2,462), Karimganj (Rs. 1,748), Sunámganj (Rs. 1,607), Goálpára (Rs. 1,586), Silchar (Rs. 1,123), South Sylhet (Rs. 953), and Dhubri (Rs. 855). The decrease in North Sylhet was due mainly to the inability of the lower primary schools to earn the full amount of the estimated rewards, to the closing of one middle school, to one middle school not having drawn its grant at all, and to another not having done so for several months. The short expenditure in Gauháti was due to the absence from illness for various periods of certain stipend and scholarship holders. In Karimganj the decrease was attributed chiefly to the small amount earned as rewards by the *páthsálas*, and in Mangaldai and Dhubri to the fact that the full number of scholarships was not awarded. In the case of Dhubri, the decrease was due also to the abolition of the subsidised *páthsálas* at Kakragram and Tamarhát, and to the fact that some *páthsálas*, for which estimates had been included in the budget, were not opened, while others remained opened for only a portion of the year. In Sunámganj, owing to the backwardness of the subdivision, a sufficient number of lower primary schools could not be opened, though efforts were made in that direction. The decrease in Silchar was due to the failure on the part of some of the pupil-teachers, who joined the training class very late in the year, to gain their stipends, to the closing of some of the lower primary schools in the North Cachar Hills for a greater part of the year, to the failure on the part of *gurus* of *páthsálas* to earn the

SECTION 9. *Local Boards' Administration.*

estimated amount of rewards, and to two upper primary schools having worked with one teacher each for a greater part of the year.

Medical.—The amount spent under this head was Rs. 71,871, which was less than the estimate by Rs. 950 and in excess of the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 3,932. The expenditure fell short of the estimate chiefly in Dhubri (Rs. 3,601), where a sum of Rs. 4,000, which was provided in the budget for a dispensary building, was found not to be required, the balance of expenditure on this account having been met in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.—The outlay under the head "Rewards for the destruction of wild beasts, &c.," was Rs. 11,488, against an estimate of Rs. 15,380. The decrease, as compared with the estimate, occurred chiefly in Habiganj (Rs. 875), Mangaldai (Rs. 860), Sunámganj (Rs. 682), North Sylhet (Rs. 504), and Dibrugarh (Rs. 380). In the case of Habiganj, the Chairman explained that Bengal professional snake-catchers refused to work at the rate of reward offered to them, which was 4 annas for hooded and venomous snakes and 1 anna for the less dangerous class of snakes. The decrease in North Sylhet was ascribed to the absence of professional snake-catchers from Bengal. In Sunámganj the short expenditure was due partly to the falling off in the number of snakes killed, and partly to the reduction of the scale of rewards from 8 annas and 4 annas to 4 annas and 2 annas for the destruction of hooded and other venomous snakes. The floods of 1894 were also not so high as in previous years; and snakes were not, therefore, so frequently met with in places frequented by human beings.

Public Works.—See Part II B., Chapter IV, Section 7, Part II, of this report.

144. The total outlay of the Local Boards, including that on Public Works, was Rs. 12,86,563 during 1894-95, against an estimate of Rs. 12,29,277 and an expenditure of Rs. 10,74,945 in the previous year. The proportion of expenditure which the several Boards contributed during the year to the heads "Public Works," "Post Office," "Education," "Medical Relief," and "Miscellaneous," respectively, is tabulated below :

Distribution of expenditure.

Boards.	Total Expenditure.	Public Works.	Post.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Percentage.				
							Public Works.	Post.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
1. Silchar ...	1,19,585	89,426	753	10,571	3,528	15,307	74·78	·63	8·84	2·95	12·80
2. Hailákándi ...	40,850	26,611	...	5,032	3,705	5,502	65·14	...	12·31	9·07	13·41
3. North Sylhet ...	1,08,484	63,045	3,322	14,432	4,961	22,724	58·11	3·06	13·30	4·57	20·94
4. Karimganj ...	75,139	44,286	2,643	12,564	5,951	9,695	58·93	3·51	16·72	7·92	12·90
5. South Sylhet ...	78,901	40,814	3,457	15,075	4,383	15,172	51·73	4·38	19·10	5·55	19·23
6. Habiganj ...	81,565	39,135	4,234	17,017	4,647	16,532	47·98	5·19	20·86	5·69	20·27
7. Sunámganj ...	60,036	29,540	5,217	9,768	3,861	11,650	49·20	8·69	16·27	6·43	19·40
8. Dhubri ...	55,974	27,393	3,962	10,715	3,599	10,305	48·93	7·07	19·14	6·43	18·41
9. Goálpára ...	39,379	20,911	2,079	5,474	1,820	9,095	53·10	5·28	13·90	4·62	23·09
10. Gauháti ..	1,46,775	69,720	3,302	18,012	8,335	47,406	47·50	2·25	12·27	5·67	32·29
11. Barpeta ...	34,818	16,533	1,954	6,184	1,990	8,157	47·48	5·61	17·76	5·71	23·42
12. Tezpur ...	51,308	34,019	842	5,031	3,684	7,732	66·30	1·64	9·80	7·18	15·07
13. Mangaldai ...	65,490	46,209	1,977	6,808	2,444	8,052	70·56	3·01	10·39	3·73	12·29
14. Nowgong ...	79,903	41,434	2,268	11,507	10,500	14,194	51·85	2·83	14·40	13·14	17·76
15. Sibságar ...	60,551	41,105	830	8,973	1,687	7,956	67·88	1·37	14·81	2·78	13·13
16. Jorhát ...	49,737	35,479	823	7,034	1,557	4,844	71·33	1·65	14·14	3·13	9·74
17. Golághát ...	41,404	25,638	924	5,744	984	8,114	61·92	2·23	13·87	2·37	19·59
18. Dibrugarh ...	60,044	40,298	1,842	8,333	3,551	6,020	67·11	3·06	13·87	5·91	10·02
19. North Lakhimpur...	36,620	27,422	1,156	3,538	684	3,820	74·88	3·15	9·66	1·86	10·43
Total	12,86,563	7,59,018	41,585	1,81,812	71,871	2,32,277	58·22	3·23	14·13	5·58	18·05

145. The following statement shows the purely local income of each Board, *i e.*, income exclusive of opening balance and provincial grants, and the proportion of such income devoted to education and medical objects :

Distribution of purely Local Funds.

Boards.	Local Income.	Expenditure.		Ratio of Expenditure.	
		Education.	Medical.	Education.	Medical.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Silchar	66,980	10,571	3,528	15·78	5·26
2. Hailákándi	19,738	5,032	3,705	25·49	18·77
3. North Sylhet	84,157	14,432	4,961	17·15	5·89
4. Karimganj	65,286	12,564	5,951	19·24	9·11
5. South Sylhet	61,221	15,075	4,383	24·62	7·16
6. Habiganj	76,507	17,017	4,647	22·24	6·07
7. Sunámganj	52,926	9,768	3,861	18·45	7·29
8. Dhubri	55,483	10,715	3,599	19·31	6·49
9. Goálpára	35,755	5,474	1,820	15·30	5·09
10. Gauháti	1,35,738	18,012	8,335	13·27	6·14
11. Barpeta	25,498	6,184	1,990	24·25	7·80
12. Tezpur	29,524	5,031	3,684	17·04	12·47
13. Mangaldai	38,241	6,808	2,444	17·80	6·39
14. Nowgong	61,425	11,507	10,500	18·73	17·09
15. Sibságar	51,064	8,973	1,687	17·57	3·30
16. Jórhát	47,556	7,034	1,557	14·79	3·27
17. Golághát	35,285	5,744	984	16·28	2·79
18. Dibrugarh	37,563	8,333	3,551	22·18	9·45
19. North Lakhimpur	11,990	3,538	684	29·50	5·70
Total	9,91,937	1,81,812	71,871	18·33	7·24

The Local Boards of Hailákándi, Nowgong, and Tezpur made the largest proportionate contributions for medical purposes. The largest proportionate grants to education were made by the North Lakhimpur, Hailákándi, South Sylhet, and Barpeta Local Boards ; then come Dibrugarh and Habiganj. The Boards at Silchar, North Sylhet, Sunámganj, Goálpára, Gauháti, Tezpur, Mangaldai, Sibságar, Jorhát, and Golághát failed to bring their expenditure on education up to the required standard, *i.e.*, 20 per cent. of their purely local income. The expenditure incurred by Local Boards on "Primary education" was Rs. 1,45,776, as compared with Rs. 1,43,045, and on "Other education" Rs. 36,036, as compared with Rs. 29,567 in the previous year. The details for each district were as follow :

No.	Names of Local Boards.	Primary Education.	Other Education.	Total Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Silchar	9,000	1,571	10,571
2	Hailákándi	4,552	480	5,032
3	North Sylhet	11,511	2,921	14,432
4	Karimganj	9,309	3,255	12,564
5	South Sylhet	12,392	2,683	15,075
6	Habiganj	11,291	5,726	17,017
7	Sunámganj	7,521	2,247	9,768
8	Dhubri	7,578	3,137	10,715
9	Goálpára	4,662	812	5,474
10	Gauháti	15,801	2,211	18,012
11	Barpeta	6,057	127	6,184
12	Tezpur	4,523	508	5,031
13	Mangaldai	5,194	1,614	6,808
14	Nowgong	9,766	1,741	11,507
15	Sibságar	7,842	1,131	8,973
16	Jorhát	6,074	960	7,034
17	Golághát	5,724	20	5,744
18	Dibrugarh	3,921	4,412	8,333
19	North Lakhimpur	3,058	480	3,538
	Total	1,45,776	36,036	1,81,812

SECTION 10.

Military.

146. The table below shows the expenditure incurred by Local Boards on village sanitation during the year under report :

Village sanitation.

Name of Board.	Receipts for 1894-95 (excluding balances, but including provincial grant).	Expenditure on village sanitation as shown by Local Boards during 1894-95.	Percentage of expenditure on income shown in column 2.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Silchar	76,160	2,362	3·10	
2. Hailákándi	32,998	722	2·19	
3. North Sylhet	94,357	3,385	3·58	
4. Karimganj	72,426	4,672	6·45	
5. South Sylhet	81,621	4,314	5·28	
6. Habiganj...	78,547	4,492	5·71	
7. Sunámganj	55,986	5,153	9·20	
8. Dhubri	66,703	3,836	5·75	
9. Goálpára	49,015	586	1·19	
10. Gauháti	1,35,738	6,622	4·87	
11. Barpeta	32,498	2,500	7·68	
12. Tezpur	53,524	3,082	5·75	
13. Mangaldai	52,241	695	1·33	
14. Nowgong	67,425	5,572	8·26	
15. Sibságar	65,064	1,949	2·99	
16. Jorhát	52,556	7,946	15·12	
17. Golághát	41,285	2,496	6·04	
18. Dibrugarh	65,563	1,792	2·73	
19. North Lakhimpur	36,470	2,163	5·93	
Total	12,10,177	64,339	5·31	

The total percentage of expenditure on the income of the year (excluding balances) was about 5·31, against 4·9 in the previous year. The Local Boards of Goálpára, Mangaldai, Hailákándi, Dibrugarh, and Sibságar all fell conspicuously short of the prescribed minimum of 5 per cent. A detailed account of the works carried out under village sanitation will be found in section 7, Part II, Chapter IV, of this report, under the head "Miscellaneous Public Improvements." The principal heads under which this expenditure was distributed were "Construction of wells," Rs. 29,336, "Improvement to existing sources of water-supply," Rs. 9,140, and "Improvement of village sites," Rs. 11,251.

Norton's tube wells were sunk in several subdivisions, notably Karimganj, Gauháti, and Barpeta ; this form of well, which was reported by the Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner to be unsuitable for a permanent source of water-supply, will in future be resorted to only very sparingly.

SECTION 10.

MILITARY.

147. On the 25th September 1894, the 18th Bengal Infantry left Silchar for Benares in course of relief, and the headquarters and wing, 2nd Bengal Infantry, arrived at Silchar from Allahabad at the end of that month. Towards the end of October, a wing of the 2nd Bengal Infantry relieved the wing of the 13th Bengal Infantry at Dibrugarh, the latter leaving Dibrugarh in the first week of November for Dinapur. On the 10th December 1894, a detachment of the 44th Gurkha Rifles, consisting of 1 British officer, 1 Native officer, and 53 rank and file, and accompanied by 205 women and 217 children, left Shillong for Manipur in course of relief. On the 24th December, a detachment of 1 Native officer, 43 rank and file, and 1 hospital assistant of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles, accompanied by

Movements of troops.

76 women and 61 children, arrived at Shillong from Kohima in course of relief. A detachment of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles, consisting of 54 rifles under the command of a Native officer, was detailed for Udalguri on the Bhutan frontier at the end of December.

On the 6th January the headquarters of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles, strength 4 British officers, 4 Native officers, 387 rank and file, and 1 hospital assistant, arrived at Shillong from Kohima in course of relief. On the 10th January, a detachment of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles, consisting of 40 rifles under the command of a Native officer, was ordered from Shillong to the Kámrúp district, and was distributed as follows:

	Native Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Men.
Subankhatta	1	...	28
Darranga	...	1	10

On the same day the headquarters of the 44th Gurkha Rifles, strength 4 British officers, 6 Native officers, and 335 rifles, left Shillong for Manipur.

Inspection.

148. On the 6th March His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff arrived at Shillong from Chhatak, and left the station on the 8th March for Calcutta *viâ* Gauháti.

Volunteers.

149. The formation of B Company of the Shillong Volunteer Rifles was sanctioned by the Local Government in the latter part of December 1894, the headquarters of the Company being located at Gauháti.

Distribution of troops and volunteers.

150. The following was the distribution of troops and volunteers in the province on the 31st March 1895 :

Troops.	Stations.	Strength. British Officers.	Strength. Volunteers.	Strength. Natives of all ranks.	Mountain guns.
District Staff	Shillong	4	...	...	...
Shillong Volunteer Rifles	Shillong and Gauháti	5	63	...	...
42nd Gurkha Rifles	Shillong ...	5	...	816	2
Detachment, 42nd Gurkha Rifles ...	Jowai	...	...	4	...
Ditto ditto ...	Udalguri ...	...	...	53	...
Ditto ditto ...	Subankhatta and Darranga ...	...	...	40	...
Assam Valley Mounted Rifles	Assam Valley ...	33	286	...	...
Wing, 2nd Bengal Infantry	Dibrugarh ...	3	...	267	...
Detachment, 2nd Bengal Infantry ...	Sadiya	...	...	77	...
Surma Valley Light Horse	Cachar	22	258	...	...
2nd Bengal Infantry	Silchar	3	...	33	...
Detachment, 2nd Bengal Infantry ...	Kalanága ...	...	...	29	...
43rd Gurkha Rifles	Kohima	4	...	593	2
Detachment, 43rd Gurkha Rifles ...	Manipur	3	...	266	...
Ditto ditto ...	Kalingklang ...	...	...	16	...
44th Gurkha Rifles	Manipur	8	...	855	2
Detachment, 44th Gurkha Rifles ...	Kaopum	...	...	15	...

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

SECITON 1.

WEATHER, CROPS, AND PRICES.

SECTION I.

Weather, Crops, and Prices.

Rainfall.

151. The statement below gives the rainfall in inches in each subdivision during 1894-95, and compares it with that of the three previous years and with the average rainfall of three periods of five years :

No. of station.	District or subdivisional rain-gauge station.	Average of five years ending 1892-93.	Average of five years ending 1893-94.	Average of five years ending 1894-95.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1	Silchar	130·97	131·78	138·58	108·14	161·61	151·01	167·00
2	Hailákándi	115·94	114·45	116·31	88·58	142·05	133·47	131·29
3	Gunjong	43·67	43·82	49·79	35·69	62·21	63·29	66·42
4	Karimganj	152·73	152·39	157·73	134·01	186·92	172·81	174·49
5	South Sylhet	109·96	106·30	107·50	94·47	127·23	113·57	104·17
6	North Sylhet	165·50	171·12	172·86	118·18	198·17	192·27	176·48
7	Habiganj	97·24	93·45	98·07	93·87	101·38	115·40	90·27
8	Sunámganj	233·99	237·68	233·71	185·63	320·36	225·03	212·38
9	Dhubri	101·78	99·60	95·84	72·34	123·35	89·69	81·87
10	Goálpára	89·51	91·80	88·44	60·37	105·12	86·22	89·95
11	Barpeta	99·42	97·87	97·22	69·16	100·79	83·70	118·56
12	Gauháti	59·87	57·76	60·01	46·62	69·02	49·88	73·09
13	Mangaldai	74·81	74·12	70·46	60·00	75·26	65·26	75·77
14	Tezpur	61·73	65·43	69·19	60·13	65·19	70·30	86·18
15	Nowgong	78·07	76·32	69·47	56·47	75·78	65·03	69·86
16	Golághát	88·23	85·79	81·38	72·51	105·63	71·35	90·23
17	Jorhát	88·20	84·39	79·44	84·94	76·01	75·45	80·39
18	Sibságar	99·30	97·68	94·18	95·77	99·99	82·08	101·17
19	North Lakhimpur ...	131·01	129·21	135·86	130·32	153·97	107·16	165·85
20	Dibrugarh	115·15	114·87	114·74	98·90	138·21	92·46	130·06
21	Mokokchang	...*	...*	102·18	107·91	109·44	93·60	102·31
22	Kohima	76·51	80·11	82·44	89·34	73·27	87·38	86·78
23	Jowai	294·71	263·51	213·84	270·10	140·42	171·77	117·86
24	Shillong	73·64	81·18	77·26	68·79	80·58	91·31	68·97
25	Cherrapunji	472·00	486·38	451·34	350·68	505·09	481·77	379·44
26	Tura	139·56	141·92	134·98	125·45	149·11	134·89	110·83
	Average total	127·74	126·68	122·80	106·86	736·39	121·78	121·22

* Figures not available.

SECTION I.

Weather, Crops, and Prices.

The rainfall of the year was, on the whole, above the average in the plains districts. It exceeded the average of the preceding ten years in all parts of the Brahmaputra Valley, except in the district of Nowgong and the subdivision of Jorhát, and in all subdivisions of the Surma Valley, except South Sylhet and Habiganj. In the Nága Hills it was above, and in the Gáro, Khási, and Jaintia Hills below, the average. In the Brahmaputra Valley the rainfall was fairly well distributed. In Goálpára, Nowgong, and Sibságar it was deficient in July. August was a wet month in all districts. October and November were marked by unusual rainfall everywhere. The Deputy Commissioners of other districts reported to the following effect :

Cachar.—The rain was well distributed during the first six months of the year, but excessive in October and the first part of November. There was a total absence of rain from November to February, inclusive.

Sylhet.—The rainfall was, on the whole, well distributed, but the month of November was unusually wet.

Nága Hills.—At Kohima the rainfall of the year was above the average, though below the amount recorded for 1893-94. At Mokokchang it was heavier than in the previous year. Some damage was done by late rains to the crops in villages near Kohima.

Khási and Jaintia Hills.—The rainfall was generally short throughout the district, but fairly distributed over the several months of the year.

Gáro Hills.—The rainfall at Tura was less than in any of the preceding four years.

The list below groups the different subdivisions according to the average rainfall for the five years ending 1894-95 :

Below 50 inches—
Gunjong.

Over 50 and under 75 inches—
Gauháti.
Tezpur.
Nowgong.

Over 75 and under 100 inches—
Shillong.
Goálpára.
Mangaldai.
Sibságar.
Jorhát.
Dhubri.
Golághát.
Barpeta.
Kohima.
Habiganj.

Over 100 and under 150 inches—
Mokokchang.
Hailákándi.
South Sylhet.
Tura.
Dibrugarh.
North Lakhimpur.
Silchar.

Over 150 and under 200 inches—
Karimganj.
North Sylhet.

Over 200 inches—
Jowai.
Sunámganj.
Cherrapunji.

Harvests.

152. In the Brahmaputra Valley, the outturn of the early rice was good in all districts, but the late rice did badly in Goálpára, Darrang, and Sibságar. In the Surma Valley the rice crops gave a good outturn. In consequence of the unusual amount of rain in October and November, mustard and *matikalai* (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) gave a poor outturn in both valleys, and in the Brahmaputra Valley these crops were also damaged by floods. The outturn of tea was short in all districts, except Nowgong, Darrang, and Sibságar, the weather elsewhere having been unfavourable, while in Cachar and Lakhimpur the crop was also affected by blight. In the Nága Hills the paddy crop was an average one, except in certain villages round Kohima, where the crops were damaged by the late rains and by strong winds. In the Khási Hills, though the rainfall was short, owing to its favourable distribution, the outturn of all crops was good, that of paddy being greater than the average of the preceding three years. In the plains mauzas of the Gáro Hills the crops were generally good ; in the hills, however, both cotton and rice fared badly. The cotton crop was a bad one throughout the province.

Storms and floods.

153. With the exception of some local gales, which did a little damage in the neighbourhood of Kohima, there were no storms or floods in the Hill districts. In Sylhet, also, no storms or abnormal floods occurred. In Cachar there were several thunderstorms during the months of April and May, two of which were accompanied with

SECTION I. *Weather, Crops, and Prices.*

hail, but no serious damage is reported to have been caused by them. At Jatinga in Cachar, there was a heavy flood in May, which rose 9 feet over the highest flood-level previously known, and did serious damage to coolie-lines and other property. In the Brahmaputra Valley, there were no severe storms, except a hailstorm on the 18th April 1894, which did some damage at the Jamadarhat outpost in the Goálpára district. Hailstorms also did some damage to the late rice and winter crops in the Nowgong district, and to tea in Lakhimpur. There was no unusually high flood during the year. The highest flood point reached by the Brahmaputra at Gauháti in 1894, was 27·30 above zero on the 25th September 1894. In the previous ten years, the highest point was as follows :

1884	...	...	...	...	25·50, July 14th.
1885	...	...	...	...	27·00 „ 16th and 18th.
1886	...	...	...	...	28·70, August 16th.
1887	...	...	...	...	26·50, September 10th.
1888	...	...	...	...	27·80, July 30th and 31st.
1889	...	...	...	...	29·70, August 3rd.
1890	...	...	...	...	28·80, September 5th.
1891	...	...	...	...	25·90, July 11th.
1892	...	...	...	...	26·50, „ 13th.
1893	...	...	...	...	28·80, August 17th, 18th, and 19th.

The highest flood point of the year was about the normal.

The lowest point registered in 1894 was 4·80 above zero on the 10th, 12th, and 13th February 1894. The lowest points registered in the previous ten years were as follow :

1884	...	...	...	...	1·40, February 21st and 22nd.
1885	...	...	...	...	4·55, March 18th and 19th.
1886	...	...	...	...	2·70, February 4th week.
1887	...	...	...	...	2·10, „ „ „
1888	...	...	...	...	6·30, „ 2nd „
1889	...	...	...	...	4·08, „ 22nd.
1890	...	...	...	...	3·90, „ 20th.
1891	...	...	...	...	2·50, „ 27th.
1892	...	...	...	...	3·60, March 16th, 17th, and 19th.
1893	...	...	...	...	0·98, February 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th.

154. In the statement below the average price is given of common rice in the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys during the past five years:

Prices.

Station.	Quantity obtainable for Re. 1.									
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.
Cachar	14	0	15	4	9	14	8	0	8	9
North Sylhet	13	13	15	10	12	2	9	11	12	12
Habiganj	14	2	15	9	11	9	9	13	13	11
Sunámganj	16	15	17	8	12	4	9	13	12	5
Karimganj	14	4	16	5	11	10	8	13	9	7
South Sylhet	16	5	15	8	11	11	8	15	11	15
Dhubri	13	1	11	13	10	8	10	2	11	6
Goálpára	13	5	12	1	12	0	10	11	11	8
Barpeta	18	7	17	3	14	2	11	3	13	6
Gauháti	16	0	14	9	13	0	11	8	12	8
Mangaldai	22	0	19	12	17	2	15	3	13	9
Tezpur	15	8	15	7	12	7	10	15	9	0
Nowgong	14	3	13	7	9	11	10	0	10	15
Golághát	12	11	13	0	10	2	10	0	10	11
Jorhát	16	3	14	1	11	13½	12	4	10	13
Sibságar	16	3	16	12	14	4	13	0	10	11
North Lakhimpur	14	15	14	4	12	0	11	4	11	0
Dibrugarh	11	15	11	15	10	4	10	6	10	4

In the Surma Valley, rice was generally cheaper than in the preceding year—a result, no doubt, due to better crops having been obtained both in that valley and in Bengal. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar reported that the high prices which ruled in that district in the preceding year were maintained during the earlier months of the year under report; during the latter months of the year the price of rice fell considerably below the average shown in the statement against that district.

The statement below compares the average prices of *matikalai* (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*), mustard, and raw sugar (*gur*) during the last two years :

Station.	*Matikalai* (*phaseolus aconitifolius*) per maund.		Mustard per maund.		Raw sugar per maund.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dhubri	Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2-8.	3 2 0	3 12 0	Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4.	6 0 0	Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6-4.
Goálpára	2 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	7 0 0	5 12 0
Barpeta...	2 8 0	2 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	6 4 0	6 8 0
Gauháti	2 6 0	2 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	6 4 0	5 0 0
Mangaldai	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
Tezpur	2 14 0	2 8 0	3 7 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	6 10 0
Nowgong	2 0 0	2 5 6	3 4 0	3 9 0	7 0 0	9 0 0
Golághát	3 8 0	3 8 10	3 4 0	3 10 0	7 8 0	6 0 0.
Jorhát	3 2 8	3 12 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	Rs. 8 to Rs. 9.	Rs .9 to Rs. 10.
Sibságar	4 5 7	3 7 11	Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.	Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.	Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.	Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.
North Lakhimpur	3 4 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Dibrugarh	3 0 3	3 5 2	3 2 0	3 8 0	7 13 4	6 10 8

SECTION 2.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

CROP EXPERIMENTS.

Nature of experiments.

155. Experiments were made during the year under report to ascertain the outturn of—

A.—Rice of various kinds.
B.—Sugarcane.
C.—Miscellaneous crops.
D.—Mustard.

The maund has been taken at 82$\frac{2}{7}$lbs. and the *bigha* at one-third of an acre. Up to the year 1893-94, the maund was taken at 80lbs. In order to maintain accuracy in the weighment of crops and to discourage, as far as possible, weighment by different local measures, arrangements were made to supply experimenting officers with steel yards for weighing the grain, &c., where necessary. A steel yard was supplied during the year to each of the following officers :—Subdivisional officer, South Sylhet ; subdivisional officer, Karimganj ; Deputy Commissioner, Khási and Jaintia Hills ; subdivisional officer, Jowai ; Deputy Commissioner, Goálpára ; and Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar. Two 30-foot chains and two optical squares were also supplied to the Deputy Commissioner, Khási and Jaintia Hills, for the survey of crop-bearing lands experimented upon. The total cost of supplying these instruments was Rs. 246.

SECTION 2.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

156. The following statement shows the number of experiments carried out in each district as compared with the figures of the preceding year :

Number of experiments.

Crop.	Cachar.		Sylhet.		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Khási and Jaintia Hills.		Gáro Hills.		Total for the Province.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Sáli ..	1	59	50	51	14	22	54	54	21	7	42	32	55	34	45	52	6	34	4	9	292	354
Áhu ..	6	18	6	9	25	40	27	60	6	..	29	81	9	10	14	34	106	90	12	4	240	346
Báo ..	6	14	27	38	..	3	23	25	..	..	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	92
Sáilbura ..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Cane ..	..	12	16	8	2	2	24	12	10	9	14	22	14	17	36	33	..	..	..	..	116	115
Linseed ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Rapeseed ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mung ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	10	1	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	13
Til ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..		9
Mátikálái ..	..	4	1	..	10	7	26	11	7	4	29	23	27	12	33	32	..	..	..	..	133	93
Mustard ..	..	8	18	14	13	7	10	9	6	3	23	31	18	7	22	9	..	..	..	..	110	88
Potato ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total ..	13	115	127	135	64	81	190	188	51	23	150	204	123	80	150	163	112	124	16	22	996	1,135

There was an increase in the number of experiments effected during the year distributed amongst almost all the districts, the increase being largest in Cachar (115 against 13). Sibságar and Darrang, however, show a falling off, only 23 experiments having been made in the latter district against 51 in 1893-94.

157. The three statements below give the results of the experiments made during the year with the three main varieties of rice grown in the districts of the Brahmaputra Valley :

Rice experiments in the Brahmaputra Valley.

Sáli.

		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total.	
		Bar dhán.	*Láhi dhán.*	*Bar dhán.*	*Láhi dhán.*	*Bar dhán.*	*Láhi dhán.*	*Bar dhán.*	*Láhi dhán.*	*Bar dhán.*	*Láhi dhán.*	*Bar dhán.*	*Láhi dhán.*	*Bar dhán.*	*Láhi dhán.*
Number of experiments.	1893-94 ..	12	2	28	26	21	..	16	26	45	10	42	3	164	67
	1894-95 ..	22	..	33	21	6	1	21	11	31	3	44	8	157	44
Total area cut, in acres.	1893-94 ..	4·00	0·66	7·75	7·50	6·73	..	5·36	7·83	11·28	2·48	7·00	0·50	42·12	18·97
	1894-95 ..	7·16	..	10·67	6·67	1·37	0·25	7·00	3·67	9·25	0·83	14·67	2·67	50·12	14·09
Total crop reaped, in lbs.	1893-94 ..	3,239	1,484	10,376	8,954	10,756	..	8,136	10,076	13,788	3,438	10,521	734	56,816	24,686
	1894-95 ..	13,639	..	18,115	9,559	2,719	555	12,787	5,636	6,844	1,189	25,041	4,076	79,145	21,015
Maximum per acre, in lbs.	1893-94 ..	2,184	2,334	4,080	2,940	2,772	..	2,700	2,430	2,478	2,760	2,220	1,800	4,080	2,940
	1894-95 ..	2,499	..	3,086	2,530	2,370	2,220	3,332	2,839	3,629	2,178	2,592	2,056	3,629	2,839
Minimum per acre, in lbs.	1893-94 ..	780	2,118	486	552	600	..	432	492	570	558	540	1,236	432	492
	1894-95 ..	1,018	..	845	864	1,092	2,220	586	173	432	556	691	1,061	432	173
Average per acre, in lbs.	1893-94 ..	809	2,248	1,339	1,194	1,598	..	1,517	1,286	1,222	1,386	1,503	1,468	1,348	1,301
	1894-95 ..	1,905	..	1,698	1,433	1,985	2,220	1,827	1,536	740	1,432	1,707	1,526	1,579	1,491

Áhu.

—		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total.	
		Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.
Number of experiments	1893-94 ..	20	5	27	..	..	6	29	..	9	..	13	1	98	12
	1894-95 ..	40	..	40	20	..	..	79	2	10	..	34	..	203	2
Total area cut, in acres	1893-94 ..	6·66	1·66	8·16	..	..	1·58	9·40	..	3·00	..	2·16	0·16	29·38	3·40
	1894-95 ..	13·33	..	12·16	5·73	..	..	25·27	0·67	3·33	..	9·50	..	63·59	6·40
Total crop reaped, in lbs.	1893-94 ..	9,692	3,544	8,840	..	..	2,054	11,314	..	3,484	..	3,603	190	36,933	5,788
	1894-95 ..	22,655	..	10,990	6,495	..	..	33,807	815	2,047	..	12,262	..	81,761	7,310
Maximum per acre, in lbs.	1893-94 ..	2,490	2,946	2,112	..	..	2,040	2,190	..	2,172	..	2,916	1,187	2,490	2,946
	1894-95 ..	3,313	..	1,925	1,925	..	..	2,543	1,487	1,500	..	2,777	..	3,313	1,925
Minimum per acre, in lbs.	1893-94 ..	762	1,746	168	..	..	216	240	..	660	..	732	1,187	168	190
	1894-95 ..	864	..	264	259	..	..	309	957	265	..	185	..	185	259
Average per acre, in lbs.	1893-94 ..	1,455	2,135	1,083	..	..	1,300	1,204	..	1,161	..	1,668	1,187	1,257	1,702
	1894-95 ..	1,699	..	904	1,133	..	..	1,338	1,216	615	..	1,291	..	1,286	1,142

Báo.

—		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total.	
		Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.
Number of experiments.	1893-94 ..	..	..	23	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	31	...
	1894-95 ..	3	..	25	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
Total area cut, in acres.	1893-94 ..	..	..	6·91	..	..	..	2·66	..	..	..	..	..	9·57	..
	1894-95 ..	0·57	..	7·67	..	..	..	4·00	..	..	..	..	..	12·24	..
Total crop reaped, in lbs.	1893-94 ..	..	..	5,938	..	..	..	4,684	..	..	..	..	..	10,622	..
	1894-95 ..	827	..	7,858	..	..	..	4,559	..	..	..	..	..	13,244	..
Maximum per acre, in lbs.	1893-94 ..	..	..	1,710	..	..	..	2,700	..	..	..	..	..	2,700	..
	1894-95 ..	1,851	..	2,253	..	..	..	1,605	..	..	..	..	..	2,253	..
Minimum per acre, in lbs.	1893-94 ..	..	..	240	..	..	..	552	..	..	..	..	..	240	..
	1894-95 ..	420	..	290	..	..	..	370	..	..	..	..	..	290	..
Average per acre, in lbs.	1893-94 ..	..	..	860	..	..	..	1,760	..	..	..	..	..	1,110	..
	1894-95 ..	1,451	..	1,024	..	..	..	1,140	..	..	..	..	..	1,082	..

Experiments in the two kinds of *sáli*, *viz.*, *bar dhán* and *láhi dhán*, numbered 3,797 to the close of the year 1894-95. The total area cut was 1,225·71 acres with a total outturn of 1,946,630lbs., and the average yield per acre amounted to 1,588lbs., or over 19 maunds. *Bar dhán*, which grows on a heavy clay soil, is known to give a greater yield than *láhi dhán*, which favours a lighter soil, and the averages brought out by the experiments from year to year showed this to be the case, notwithstanding such figures as those furnished by Sibságar during the year, showing an average of only 740lbs. for *bar dhán*, against 1,432lbs. for *láhi dhán*, and the figures shown against Goálpára last year, *viz.*, 809lbs. and 2,248lbs., for *bar dhán* and *láhi dhán*, respectively. The very small number of experiments made and the relatively small area involved in the case of *láhi dhán* seems to be the explanation of these abnormal results. *Áhu* is sometimes transplanted, but is usually sown broadcast. The total number of experiments in *áhu dhán* (both transplanted and broadcast) up to the 1st April 1895 was 1,855, the total area cut 625·32 acres, the total crop reaped 836,286lbs., and the average outturn per acre 1,337lbs., or a little over 16 maunds. *Báo dhán* is chiefly sown broadcast, but there are considerable areas where transplanted *báo dhán* yields a good harvest, sometimes equalling, if not excelling, *sáli dhán*. No experiments were made in any of the districts in the transplanted variety during the past two years. The total number of experiments with the two kinds of *báo dhán* up to date has been 475, the total area cut 155·82 acres, and the total crop reaped 194,599lbs., **the average outturn per acre was 1,248lbs., or a little over 15 maunds.**

SECTION 2.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

158. The following statement gives details as to the rice experiments made in Sylhet during the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95:

Rice experiments in Sylhet.

| | | |

Three hundred and twenty-six experiments with early rice (*áus* and *muráli*) have up to date been made in Sylhet, the total area cut being 85·06 acres, the total crop reaped 97,146lbs., and the average outturn per acre 1,142lbs., or a little less than 14 maunds. Altogether up to date there have been 590 experiments in highland and lowland *áman* and *kátáriá* varieties taken together. The area cut was 159·45 acres, the crop reaped 239,304lbs., and the average outturn 1,500lbs., or a little over 18 maunds per acre. In *sáil* the total number of experiments made up to date has been 446, the area cut being 115·02 acres, crop reaped 169,117lbs., and the average outturn 1,470lbs., or a little below 18 maunds.

159. The results of experiments made in the principal varieties of rice known in Cachar are given in the following statement :

Rice experiments in Cachar.

	Dumái.			*Muráli.*				*Ásrá.*			*Sáil.*		
					1894-95.								
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Total of seven years ending 1894-95.	1893-94.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Total of seven years ending 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Total of seven years ending 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Total of twelve years ending 1894-95.
Number of experiments ..	2	3	18	4	10	5	46	6	14	31	1	59	205
Total area cut, in acres ..	0·66	1·00	5·17	0·96	2·68	1·51	13·01	1·54	4·67	9·81	4·00	19·66	61·13
Total crop reaped, in lbs. ..	724	790	5,198	974	4,693	1,813	16,609	1,438	7,423	13,033	7,680	31,425	100,342
Maximum per acre „ ..	1,302	1,476	1,560	1,249	2,877	1,512	2,877	1,843	2,511	2,511	1,920	2,532	3,200
Miñimum „ „ ..	870	402	402	730	975	924	451	702	819	606	1,920	618	464
Average „ „ ..	1,097	790	1,005	1,014	1,750	1,201	1,276	933	1,589	1,328	1,920	1,599	1,641

The total number of experiments made up to date with *dumái* and *muráli* was 126, the total area cut being 33·68 acres, total crop reaped 41,846lbs., and the average outturn per acre 1,242lbs., or a little over 15 maunds. Thirty-one experiments with *ásrá* have up to date been made, the total area cut being 9·81 acres, total crop reaped 13,033lbs., and the average outturn per acre is 1,328lbs., or a little over 16 maunds. Experiments in *sáil* up to the close of the year 1894-95 numbered 205. The total area cut was 61·13 acres with a total outturn of 100,342lbs., and the average yield per acre amounted to 1,641lbs., or about 20 maunds.

It is interesting to compare the yield of the three chief varieties of *dhán* in the Brahmaputra Valley with the corresponding varieties in Sylhet and Cachar, *sáli dhán* in the former standing for *sáil* in the latter, *báo* for *áman* and *ásrá*, and *dumái* and *muráli* for *áus*.

Varieties of *dhán*.	Average yield per acre in lbs. for the year 1894-95.		
	Brahmaputra Valley.	Sylhet.	Cachar.
Sáli or *Sáil*	1,560	2,311	1,599
Báo, áman, and *ásrá*	1,082	1,423	1,589
Áus, dumái, and *muráli*	1,272	1,364	1,406

SECTION 2.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

Rice experiments in Hill districts.

160. The statements below show the results of the rice experiments made in the Khási and Jaintia and the Gáro Hills districts during the year under report :

Khási and Jaintia Hills.

	Upland rice.			Lowland rice.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Total (13 years) ending 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Total (13 years) ending 1894-95.
Number of experiments	106	90	587	6	34	661
Total area cut, in acres	26·50	30·00	154·30	1·50	11·33	169·01
Total crop reaped, in lbs.	14,562	28,858	117,248	1,520	6,688	155,984
Maximum per acre, „	1,120	2,129	2,264	1,800	1,481	3,400
Minimum „ „	240	370	40	560	247	192
Average „ „	549	962	760	1,013	590	923

Gáro Hills.

	Áshu.			*Sáli.*		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Total (13 years) ending 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Total (13 years) ending 1894-95.
Number of experiments	12	4	97	4	9	25
Total area cut, in acres	4·00	1·33	31·13	1·33	3·00	8·31
Total crop reaped, in lbs.	4,710	2,495	29,627	2,120	4,011	12,599
Maximum per acre, „	2,460	2,480	2,480	2,010	1,685	2,730
Minimum „ „	300	1,222	160	1,290	962	738
Average „ „	1,177	1,876	952	1,594	1,337	1,516

Experiments with sugarcane.

161. The net result of all experiments made up to date with sugarcane is given below :

(1) The weight of *gur* (molasses) obtained per acre amounted to 1,481lbs.

(2) Cane yields 47·38 per cent. of its weight of juice and 8·23 per cent. of its weight of *gur* (molasses).

(3) The juice yields 17·38 per cent. of its weight of *gur* (molasses).

As some misunderstanding seemed to exist as to the exact area to be experimented upon in the case of sugarcane, instructions were issued to the effect that in no case should an experiment with sugarcane be carried out over an area of less than one-fifth of a Bengali *bigha* in extent, or more than half a *bigha*.

Miscellaneous crops.

162. The following statement gives the result of the experiments made up to date with *máti máh* (phaseolus mungo *var.* radiatus), *mung* (phaseolus mungo), rapeseed, *til* (sesamum), cotton, and potato:

	Máti máh (phaseolus mungo *var.* radiatus).												*Mung* (phaseolus mungo).												Rape-seed.				Til (sesamum).						Cotton.				Potato.			
	Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total up to the end of		Kámrúp.		Total up to the end of		Góalpára.		Sylhet.		Nowgong.		Darrang.		Kámrúp.		Total up to the end of		Lakhimpur.		Total up to the end of		Sylhet.		Nowgong.		Darrang.		Kámrúp.		Total up to the end of		Gáro Hills.		Lakhimpur.		Total up to the end of	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Number of experiments ..	27	12	42	33	80	45	20	15	35	26	10	7	1	..	3	5	1	..	2	1	7	4	26	24	2	..	3	5	1	..	2	1	85	78	9	..	20	11	5	2	3	..
Total area experimented upon, in acres ..	7·42	2·92	5·67	5·50	13·09	8·42	2·30	1·48	3·78	4·11	2·06	0·82	0·06	..	0·33	1·66	1·00	..	0·15	0·07	23·71	22·74	0·97	1·90	13·65	13·50	25·62	8·25	2·33	0·82	1·93	4·41	3·00	..	7·41	4·41	1·66	1·00	6·13	1·00
Total crop gathered, in lbs. ..	2,894	1,310	3,164	3,509	6,673	4,637	1,028	1,028	2,056	1,506	499	210	40	..	1,134	402	230	..	35	24	6,657	6,385	272	578	4,637	4,602	9,257	4,354	1,506	210	499	982	849	..	1,909	1,862	402	230	3,810	1,296
Maximum per acre, in lbs. ..	1,080	938	1,080	2,100	2,100	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,458	309	234	666	..	540	450	401	..	300	360	1,058	1,058	407	720	1,028	1,028	840	1,080	1,458	309	518	1,200	617	..	885	885	450	401	6,171	1,296
Minimum per acre, in lbs. ..	120	154	114	96	74	36	36	36	36	192	234	114	173	..	102	96	136	..	164	360	46	60	46	60	36	36	42	114	192	234	62	192	25	..	62	78	96	136	1,296	1,296
Average per acre, in lbs. ..	390	448	566	638	566	339	280	280	280	646	256	527	412	..	358	242	230	..	233	360	280	280	280	304	339	340	361	527	646	256	242	239	369	..	257	309	242	230	3,810	1,296

SECTION 2.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

Of miscellaneous crops, experiments in *mátikáláí* (phaseolus mungo *var.* radiatus), the pulse in common use among the people, especially in the Brahmaputra Valley, were made in all the plains districts except Sylhet, and give an average to date of 456lbs. per acre. *Mung* (phaseolus mungo), another pulse in common use, shows an average of 361lbs. The experiments have, however, been confined to Kámrúp, Darrang, and Nowgong during the past two years. Rape-seed experiments have been confined to Sylhet. It must be noted, however, that what is described as rape is only an inferior kind of radish or *mulá*. It is known as "*dherua*" in the Brahmaputra Valley, and is sometimes grown for its seed, from which an inferior kind of oil is expressed. It will grow on lands too poor for mustard, and requires less preparation of the soil. It does not develop much of a root, but the stalk and leaves are used as a kitchen vegetable. *Til* (sesamum) gives an average of 280lbs. per acre. Cotton experiments have been almost solely confined to the Gáro Hills, and have given an average so far of 257lbs. Potatoes show only five experiments up to date made in the two districts of Darrang and Lakhimpur, and give an average of 3,575lbs. to the acre.

163. The statement below gives the results of the experiments in mustard seed carried out during each of the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95:

Mustard experiments.

Experiments.	Cachar.		Sylhet.		Total Surma Valley.		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total Brahmaputra Valley.		Total for the Province.		Total for the Province up to the end of	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Number of experiments ...	...	8	18	14	18	22	13	7	10	9	6	3	23	31	18	7	22	9	92	66	110	88	1,860	1,948
Total area experimented upon, in acres ...	...	2·67	3·55	3·30	3·55	5·97	3·83	2·33	2·75	2·67	2·00	1·00	7·66	10·33	5·84	1·48	3·67	3·00	25·75	20·81	29·30	26·78	627·11	653·39
Total crop gathered, in lbs. ...	...	706	1,878	1,543	1,878	2,249	2,502	987	1,380	1,226	1,706	576	5,496	5,784	1,896	761	3,496	2,653	16,476	11,987	18,354	14,236	314,183	328,419
Maximum per acre, in lbs. ..	..	414	1,680	1,132	1,680	1,132	1,320	574	726	1,573	1,950	802	1,272	1,320	1,008	1,160	1,896	1,191	1,950	1,573	1,960	1,573	2,100	2,100
Minimum per acre, in lbs. ...	...	123	40	204	40	123	192	271	234	21	504	358	216	185	60	185	252	463	60	21	40	21	30	21
Average per acre, in lbs. ..	..	264	529	467	529	377	653	424	502	459	853	576	717	560	325	514	953	884	639	576	626	532	501	502

Mustard seed is one of the most important articles of export from the Brahmaputra Valley, and a large number of experiments are made annually in all the districts of the Valley. The total number of experiments to end of 1894-95 was 1,671. Cachar, where the cultivation is insignificant, showed a few experiments (eight) for the first time during the year under report, and the average yield was given as 264lbs. per acre, which was much below the yield in any of the districts of the Brahmaputra Valley, where it ranges from 300 to 800lbs. roughly, the average for the Valley up to date being 525lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPERIMENTS.

Citron plantation.

164. The small Government plantation of Malta oranges, lemons, and citrons, near Therriaghat, was kept clear of jungle and properly looked after. Out of the total number of trees, 25 citron and 4 lemon trees bore fruit, and one lemon and 5 citron trees died during the year. About 500 citrons were gathered from the plantation.

Supply of silk cocoons to other countries.

165. Some cocoons supposed to be of the *Deomugá* (*Bombyx religiosa*) silkworm, which were despatched to Mr. John Ruston, of Nottinghamshire, England, last year, having turned out to be cocoons of the *muga* or cultivated silkworm, several attempts were made to procure genuine *Deomuga* cocoons, but all efforts to procure them were unsuccessful. In January 1894, an application for a supply of some *eri* cocoons was received from the Director of Land Records, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 60 live cocoons were despatched to him; these were found to be dead on arrival, and so a second consignment was sent. The result was again unsatisfactory, and a third supply was then sent. The same officer was also supplied with 6 ounces of *eri* silkworm seed. An application received from the Economic Reporter to the Government of India for a supply of 50lbs. of *eri* cocoons in order to enable Mr. Otto-Auz (a silk expert) to experiment with his process of reeling and spinning silk, was also complied with.

Cotton seeds.

166. In May 1894, a few seeds of a new cotton, supplied to the Government of India by the British Agent and Consul General, Cairo, were received for experiment, through the Reporter on Economic Products. These seeds were made over to the Deputy Commissioner of the Gáro Hills, the chief cotton-producing district in the province, who distributed them in several localities. The experiments, however, did not prove a success, the explanation suggested by the Deputy Commissioner being that a drier climate and richer soil than those of the Gáro Hills are needed for the successful cultivation of the cotton in question.

An application from the Director of Land Records, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for ten pounds of seed of the Gáro Hills cotton was complied with.

CATTLE-BREEDING AND VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Cattle disease.

167. The following statement shows the number of deaths among cattle as reported from the several districts of the province during the past two years:

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
District.	Rinderpest.		Foot-and-mouth disease.		Swelling of mouth and throat.		Diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera.		Anthrax.		Catarrh.		Other diseases.		Total.		Estimated value of cattle.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
																	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	35	18	..	1	301	283	859	1,129	..	60	..	3	30	8	1,225	1,502	32,465	29,739
Sylhet	7,254	2,707	1,557	2,898	2,102	5,911	12,849	4,813	..	337	690	1,160	14,448	6,218	38,900	24,044	4,04,251	2,16,869
Goálpára	264	287	2,436	1,869	2,177	2,129	5,104	1,640	90	69	407	1,329	9,269	14,584	19,747	22,407	1,42,838	1,41,445
Kámrúp	3,735	8,776	11,051	16,411	..	..	12,651	15,500	..	..	..	..	10,504	13,062	37,941	45,051	2,65,600	3,61,290
Darrang	..	..	101	362	82	71	247	337	..	8	14	..	4,351	2,986	4,795	7,903	93,894	75,001
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,042	10,078	..	..	..	..	3,540	2,858	16,582	12,936	1,16,074	90,552
Sibságar	..	114	2,260	1,831	1,998	901	15,458	9,295	86	272	36	17	3,497	4,599	23,335	17,029	2,61,798	2,73,694
Lakhimpur	3,360	..	3,494	..	..	..	..	737	..	..	..	..	3,466	4,988	10,320	5,725	1,03,200	57,250
Nága Hills*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khási and Jaintia Hills† ..	..	150	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	.	1,575
Gáro Hills . ..	..	259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	128	259	1,557	2,802
Total	14,648	12,311	20,899	23,388	6,660	9,295	60,210	43,529	176	746	1,147	2,509	49,233	49,303	152,973	137,022	14,21,677	12,50,217

* The Deputy Commissioner is unable to furnish statistics.

† The Deputy Commissioner, Khási and Jaintia Hills, kept no statistics for 1893-94, as no epidemic diseases made their appearance during year.

SECTION 3. *Forests.*

Although there was a slight increase in the number of deaths among cattle in the district of Cachar, there was no outbreak of disease in an epidemic form. The decrease in the estimated value of the animals that died, is accounted for by there having been fewer deaths amongst buffaloes. The figures for the Goálpára district do not differ greatly from those of the previous year; the largest number of deaths was reported from the Agamani police station. In Kámrúp the mortality was exceptionally heavy; disease prevailed throughout the year, but was particularly virulent during the months of May, June, November, and December. In the other plains districts of the province, the reported mortality showed a decrease, but it is doubtful how far the figures can be relied upon. In Sibságar, at least judging from general information derived from other sources, it seems probable that the mortality was heavier than in the preceding year. The statistics from the Hill districts are admittedly imperfect, and there is nothing to be gained from a consideration of them.

Breeding bulls.

168. The two Kenwari bulls were stationed, as in the previous year, at Sibságar and Gunjong, respectively. The work done by them was unsatisfactory, the reason in the case of the North Cachar animal being that it is too old for work. In Sibságar, as noticed last year, there is a prejudice against putting cows to the bull stationed there, owing to the belief that greater danger attends parturition, and that the offspring require a larger quantity of milk than ordinary country calves. It seems useless to replace these animals by others of the same breed, as they are undoubtedly too heavy for the small and weedy cattle of this province; but at the same time, in view of the excellent grazing grounds available in parts of the sparsely-populated Hill districts, it seems a pity that Assam should continue to be dependent on Bengal for its cart bullocks. The Kacharis of North Cachar and some Nepalese settlers in the Khási Hills already carry on a profitable business in breeding buffaloes for sale to the people in the plains, and it is probable that the breeding of cattle would also prove remunerative if a suitable strain could be introduced. No record was kept of the work done by the four surviving Kenwari bulls owned by private individuals in the Mangaldai subdivision.

SECTION 3.

FORESTS.

Area of forests.

169. The total area of State forests at the close of the year was 17,627·71 square miles, of which 3,715·61 square miles represented reserved and 13,912·10 unclassed forests, as compared with 3,683 and 7,019·74 square miles, respectively, at the commencement of the year. The increase in area of reserved forests was owing to 6·50 square miles in Darrang and 30·00 square miles in the Sibságar district having been declared reserved during the year. The addition of 8,558·55 square miles to unclassed State forests was the result of inclusion, except in the hill divisions, of all "land at the disposal of Government other than that included in reserved forests" in accordance with the terms of section 3 (8) of the Assam Forest Regulation. An area of 940·11 square miles of proposed reserves was under settlement, of which 223·70 square miles were enquired into after the close of the year.

Boundaries.

170. The total length of artificial boundaries stood at 1,156 miles, against 1,191 at the close of the previous year. In the Goálpára division 2 miles of newly demarcated line were cleared, and 1 mile was added in the Kámrúp division owing to correction. In eight divisions the length of boundaries was reduced by 38 miles owing to rectification, re-arrangement, and other causes. One thousand one hundred and twenty miles were repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,685, or Rs. 2-6-4 per mile, compared with Rs. 2-14-4 per mile of the previous year. Eight hundred and ten miles, or 73 per cent. of the demarcated boundaries, were inspected by Divisional Forest Officers.

Surveys.

171. A small amount of survey work was done in the Sibságar and Gáro Hills districts, to test the accuracy of some disputed boundaries in the Desoi reserve in the former district, and to map certain cultivation in the Dibru hill reserve in the latter.

Working plans.

172. The working plan of the Goálpára *sál* forests was sanctioned in December 1894, but its provisions had practically come into operation from 1st July 1893. Owing to the absence of trade demand to justify the fellings prescribed in the plan, some deviations had to be sanctioned in accordance with the Forest Department Code rules.

173. The following comparative statement shows the expenditure incurred on roads and buildings during the past two years ;

Communications and buildings.

	Roads.				Buildings.		Other works.		Total.	
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Miles.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Cachar	30	268	30	286	902	1,091	81	234	1,251	1,611
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	391	456	12	12	403	468
Goálpára	39	104	...	11	1,956	1,329	148	138	2,208	1,478
Kámrúp	60	1,621	29	377	2,350	782	99	95	4,070	1,254
Darrang	35	1,286	22	752	2,151	837	35	110	3,472	1,699
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	597	7,274	12	57	609	7,331
Sibságar	94	485	81	357	810	1,309	14	10	1,309	1,676
Lakhimpur	18	127	10	104	1,261	1,045	69	125	1,457	1,274
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	...	...	...	...	22	91	...	...	22	91
Gáro Hills	26	1,018	24	693	1,279	927	87	105	2,384	1,725
Total	302	4,909	196	2,580	11,719	15,141	557	889	17,185	18,610

Forest offences.

174. One hundred and fifty-two cases were taken into Court as compared with 104 in the previous year. Of the 138 cases which were disposed of by the Courts during the year, in which 437 persons were involved, convictions were obtained in 115, involving 370 persons, or 83·3 per cent., compared with 75·2 per cent. of the previous year. In Sylhet, the Court cases increased from 52 to 103, due, it was said, to the accused generally preferring to take their chance of being acquitted by the Magistrates. The number of cases compounded was 339 compared with 643 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred chiefly in Cachar, Sylhet, Sibságar, and the Gáro Hills divisions, and was due to the system under which each delinquent was counted as constituting a separate case having been stopped, and to the forest rules having been more clearly understood by the people.

Fire protection.

175. The total area over which protection was attempted was 763,264 acres, of which only 594 acres were burnt, the percentage of success having been 99·92. Notwithstanding the fact that the season was reported to be unfavourable to protective operations, the cost of fire protection work was Rs. 9,410, or Rs. 7-14-4 per square mile, as compared with Rs. 10,991, or Rs. 10-0-9 per square mile, in the previous year. The following table furnishes particulars of the fires which occurred in each division :

Division.	Line-burning accidents.		Crossing from outside.		Incendiary.		Camping in forest.		Total.			
	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Acres attempted for protection.	Percentage of success.
Goálpára	3	32	1	160	...	...	1	15	5	207	459,661	99·95
Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,264	100·00
Darrang	1	10	3	303	...	...	1	8	5	321	32,702	99·02
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	2	31	...	...	2	31	91,797	99·97
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,585	100·00
Gáro Hills	...	...	1	30	1	5	...	...	2	35	85,255	99·96
Total	4	42	5	493	3	36	2	23	14	594	763,264	99·92

Grazing.

176 The area of reserved forests open to grazing was 1,022 square miles, of which 1,012 square miles were open to all animals except goats and sheep, and 10 square miles in the Lakhimpur district represent the area in the Dehingmukh reserve in which elephants were allowed to graze. Cattle owned by raiyats for domestic

SECTION 3. *Forests.*

and agricultural purposes were, as usual, allowed to graze free in the whole of the unclassed State forests. The following table shows the grazing dues realised during the year from each class of forest :

Class of forest.	Elephants.		Buffaloes.		Cows.		Other cattle.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount realised.	Number.	Amount realised.	Number.	Amount realised.	Number.	Amount realised.	Number.	Amount realised.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Reserve	37	37	174	87	104	26	...	...	315	150
Unclassed	38	555	17,148	8,560	3,351	838	...	...	20,537	9,958

Natural reproduction.

177. The natural reproduction of trees in reserves protected from fire, as well as in those which did not require such protection, was reported to be generally satisfactory, except in the Gáro Hills where *sâl* flowered but moderately, and the few seeds that reached the ground were eaten up by insects, and did not germinate. In unclassed State forests the natural reproduction was, on the whole, good in spite of their having been wholly open to free grazing, and other causes which retard it.

Kalsi and Chardwar rubber plantations.

178. No extensions to these plantations were made during the year ; the expenditure incurred in their maintenance was Rs. 278 and Rs. 4,068, respectively.

Cultural operations.

179. Under cultural operations but little was accomplished. Attempts were made in Cachar and Sylhet to induce Kacharis, Nágas, Tipperas, and Mikirs to plant up blanks in return for rent-free cultivation in the reserve, and the results, though not particularly satisfactory, are still hopeful. The Gáros were allowed to *jhúm* for two years along the banks of the Someswari river in the Bagmara reserve, and then to sow up the area with Jarul (*Lagerströmia Reginæ*), and the attempt met with some success.

Yield of the year.

180. The total outturn of timber, fuel, and bamboos was as follows :

	Timber. C. ft.	Fuel. C. ft.	Bamboos. No.
Reserved Forests—			
By Government agency	18,484	...	748
„ purchasers	746,073	93,936	1,221,155
„ free grants	104,700	158,824	8,080
Total	869,257	252,760	1,229,983
Unclassed State Forests—			
By Government agency	48,488	20,682	1,800
„ purchasers	1,783,253	849,308	1,701,127
„ free grants	461,394	1,974,868	2,356,811
Total	2,293,135	2,844,858	4,059,738
Total—			
By Government agency	66,972	20,682	2,548
„ purchasers	2,529,326	943,244	2,922,282
„ free grants	566,094	2,133,692	2,364,891
Grand total of 1894-95	3,162,392	3,097,618	5,289,721
„ „ 1893-94	3,973,551	2,689,114	5,087,086
Difference	—811,159	+408,504	+202,635

Rather more than six and a quarter millions of cubic feet of timber of all descriptions and of fuel were removed from Government forests during the year. The outturn of timber, exclusive of fuel, decreased by 811,159 cubic feet, owing chiefly to less drift timber having come down the rivers in the Cachar district, and to the demand by contractors for timber for conversion into sleepers for the Assam-Bengal Railway in the Kámrúp and Lakhimpur districts having practically ceased. The increased outturn of fuel was due chiefly to more produce having been given free to the raiyats of Nowsing, in lieu of payment for forest work done by them—a system approved of by the people, and also to the rule requiring the issue of permits for free grants, having been more strictly observed.

181. The value of minor produce removed from Government forests was Rs. 86,936 ; this was removed by the following agencies :

Outturn of minor produce.

	Rs.
Government	125
Purchasers	74,404
Free grants	12,367
Right-holders	40

The value of such produce removed in 1893-94 was Rs. 64,147.

182. The following statement shows the quantity and value of timber and fuel granted free to raiyats during the past two years :

Free grants.

Name of district.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or decrease.	Value.	
				1893-94.	1894-95.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	74,312	33,244	— 41,068	1,284	649
Sylhet	1,355,954	1,375,892	+ 19,938	20,250	21,371
Goálpára	264,462	275,784	+ 11,322	4,411	5,198
Kámrúp	90,710	106,120	+ 15,410	4,587	2,194
Darrang	327,162	219,241	—107,921	16,072	11,867
Nowgong	24,096	223,958	+199,862	1,505	5,757
Sibságar	457,298	390,970	— 66,328	20,407	17,996
Lakhimpur...	58,330	63,437	+ 5,107	5,210	8,013
Khási and Jaintia Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gáro Hills	340	11,140	+ 10,800	128	237
Total	2,652,664	2,699,786	+ 47,122	73,854	73,282

The value of minor produce given to raiyats free of royalty was Rs. 12,367, as compared with Rs. 10,422 in the previous year.

183. The following comparative statement shows the financial results of the last three financial and forest years :

Financial results.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Percentage of surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Financial year—				
1892-93	3,82,829	2,64,073	1,18,756	31·0
1893-94	4,88,497	2,68,223	2,20,274	45·1
1894-95	4,35,091	2,76,834	1,58,257	36·4
Forest year—				
1892-93	4,20,930	2,76,948	1,43,982	34·2
1893-94	4,92,811	2,65,421	2,27,390	46·1
1894-95	4,44,706	2,86,425	1,58,281	35·6

Though the gross receipts and the surplus compared unfavourably with those of 1893-94, they were still considerably in excess of any other year's record. The chief causes of decrease in revenue were those already explained under "yield of the year."

SECTION 3. *Forests.*

The comparison of receipts of the two years under the main heads of revenue is as follows :

Budget heads.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	17,990	15,162	— 2,828
II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	3,78,840	3,48,357	+ 30,483
III. Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce	14,731	8,014	— 6,717
IV. Revenue from forests not managed by Government	39,124	30,977	— 8,147
V. Miscellaneous	42,126	42,196	+ 70
Total	4,92,811	4,44,706	—48,105

The decrease in the first four heads was due chiefly to the following causes :—Under I to less demand for timber worked out by Government agency in the Goálpára district ; under II to the cessation of timber operations by contractors who supplied sleepers to the Assam-Bengal Railway ; under III to less drift timber having come down the Barak river than in the previous year when there were exceptionally heavy floods ; under IV to less import of foreign produce resulting in short receipt of Rs. 3,060 and misclassification, on account of which Rs. 5,087 were shown under this head in 1893-94.

The expenditure is compared with that of the previous year in the following statement :

Budget heads.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	5,080	4,030	...	1,050
II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	22,002	22,587	585	...
III. Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce	177	152	...	25
IV. Revenue from forests not managed by Government	1,587	...	...	1,587
V. Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government	4,862	18,961	14,099	...
VI. Live and Dead Stock	12,989	12,613	...	376
VII. Communications and Buildings	17,185	18,610	1,425	...
VIII. Demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests	42,302	33,558	...	8,744
IX. Miscellaneous	2,914	6,676	3,762	...
Total of A.—Conservancy and Works	1,09,098	1,17,187	19,871	11,782
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.				
I. Salaries	1,28,087	1,39,603	11,516	...
II. Travelling allowances	20,565	21,559	994	...
III. Contingencies	7,671	8,076	405	...
Total B.—Establishments	1,56,323	1,69,238	12,915	...
Grand total of expenditure	2,65,421	2,86,425	32,786	11,782

The principal differences of expenditure were due to the following causes :—Under A—V, the increase of Rs. 14,099 was due to the gross receipts from shared forests in the Gáro Hills and Khási

and Jaintia Hills divisions having been credited as revenue, and payments to shareholders charged as expenditure in the accounts, in accordance with Code Rules. Formerly the net revenue only was credited to Government. The decrease of Rs. 8,744 under A—VIII is due to a satisfactory diminution of expenditure under maintenance of boundaries and fire protection; to less work having been done by the Forest Survey Department; to curtailment of expenditure on the Charduar plantation; and to general savings under "Other works." The increase of Rs. 3,762 under A—IX was owing to a refund of revenue made in connection with timber valuations in the Lakhimpur district. The increase of Rs. 11,516 under B—I is accounted for, with minor differences under other sub-heads, by Rs. 7,639 more having been paid in salaries of superior officers and Rs. 5,047 under exchange compensation allowances.

SECTION 4.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Lime quarries.

184. The lime quarries of the Khási and Jaintia Hills, worked under lease, gave a revenue of Rs. 4,232, against Rs. 2,855 in the preceding year, and those worked under the permit system brought in Rs. 16,184, against Rs. 12,663. The increase under the former head was due to the settlement of the Barpunji lime quarry, and that under the latter to an unusually large export of limestone from the Shella quarries. No revenue was derived from any other district in the province under this head during the year.

Coal mines and mineral oils.

185. The receipts from coal mines and mineral oils amounted to Rs. 37,874, as compared with Rs. 37,009 in 1893-94 and Rs. 34,179 in 1892-93. The increase of Rs. 865 was due mainly to an increase in the quantity of coal quarried in the coal mines of the Lakhimpur district. The total amount of coal extracted, according to the accounts furnished by the Agent and General Manager of the Assam Railways and Trading Company, was 169,597 tons, and the duty at 3 annas per ton was Rs. 31,800. The operations of the Company for the ten years ending 1894-95 were as follow :

Year.	Outturn. Tons.	Revenue. Rs.
1885-86	45,823	8,487
1886-87	70,461	13,212
1887-88	90,414	16,952
1888-89	103,455	19,398
1889-90	117,709	22,445
1890-91	146,590	27,486
1891-92	162,212	29,158
1892-93	160,295	30,312
1893-94	164,686	31,133
1894-95	167,597	31,800

Mineral concessions.

186. During the year 1894-95 two mining leases and one license to prospect for coal were issued in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, and one license was granted to prospect for coal in the Mokokchang subdivision of the Nága Hills district. A license to explore and a license to prospect for gold and precious stones in certain streams of the Lakhimpur district were also taken out.

SECTION 5.

MANUFACTURES.

Gardens opened and closed, extensions and relinquishments.

187. The only manufacture of importance in the province is that of tea. The total number of gardens borne on the register at the close of 1894 was 823, against 794 in 1893, showing an increase of 29 gardens, as in the following statement :

District.	Number of gardens newly opened.	Number of Gardens				Increase or decrease.
		Closed or removed.	Amalgamated with other gardens.	Abandoned.	Total.	
Cachar	37	5	7	...	12	+25
Sylhet	6	...	...	...	...	+ 6
Kámrúp	...	2	...	...	2	— 2
Darrang	1	...	1	...	1	...
Sibságar	1	...	1	...	1	...
Lakhimpur	3	...	1	2	3	...
Total	48	7	10	2	19	+29

SECTION 5. *Manufactures.*

The number of gardens newly opened during the year was 48, against 4 in the previous year. The large number of gardens newly opened in the Cachar district was, however, only apparent, and was due almost entirely to the division of already existing concerns into smaller gardens. Seven gardens were closed against 3 in 1893, 10 gardens were amalgamated with other gardens against 11 in 1893, and 2 gardens were abandoned against 3 in the previous year.

188. The following table compares the number of gardens in each district and the area of lands held for purposes of tea plantation for the past two years :

Number and area of gardens and area of lands held by tea-planters.

District.	Number of tea gardens.			Total area of tea grants, in acres.			Total area of all lands held by tea-planters in 1894, in acres.
	1893.	1894.	Increase or decrease.	1893.	1894.	Increase or decrease.	
Cachar	181	206	+25	282,595	283,097	+ 502	283,097
Sylhet	121	127	+ 6	177,649*	180,399	+ 2,750	201,451
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	1	1	...	100	100	...	100
Goálpára	3	3	...	752	852	+ 100	852
Kámrúp	28	26	— 2	18,241*	19,518	+ 1,277	20,373
Darrang	87	87	...	101,553	104,716	+ 3,163	106,041
Nowgong	55	55	...	55,157*	54,389	— 768	54,389
Sibságar	175	175	...	229,588	228,851†	— 737	239,108
Lakhimpur	143	143	...	176,642	187,315	+10,673	187,315
Total	794	823	+29	1,042,277*	1,059,237	+16,960	1,092,726

189. The following table gives, for the last fourteen years, the areas under mature and immature plants and the total area held by tea-planters :

Area under mature and immature plants and total area of tea grants.

Year.	Under mature plants. Acres.	Under immature plants. Acres.	Total area of tea grants. Acres.
1881	133,293	25,134	706,649
1882	156,707	22,144	783,362
1883	161,707	27,746	923,664
1884	158,158	31,694	913,476
1885	159,876	37,634	921,891*
1886	170,138	33,855	934,134
1887	177,900	33,179	950,171
1888	188,329	28,347	955,499
1889	196,689	30,560	1,000,665
1890	200,658	30,380	994,497
1891	208,407	33,416	996,746
1892	213,525	33,667	1,044,984
1893	221,368*	35,257*	1,042,277*
1894	229,316	39,480	1,059,237

The figures in the above statement show an increase of 7,948 acres under mature plants and an increase of 4,223 acres under immature plants in 1894. The increase was attributed both to greater accuracy in the figures supplied for the year under report and to extension of cultivation.

190. The statement given below compares the total area under cultivation for the last two years, district by district :

Area under tea cultivation in each district.

District.	Total area under mature and immature plants.		Increase or decrease.
	1893.	1894.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cachar	59,355	59,586	+ 231
Sylhet	52,176*	54,926	+ 2,750
Khási and Jaintia Hills	30	30	...
Goálpára	360	380	+ 20
Kámrúp	4,746	4,534	— 212
Darrang	26,470	33,101	+ 6,631
Nowgong	12,115*	11,837	— 278
Sibságar	59,205	59,925	+ 720
Lakhimpur	42,168	44,477	+ 2,309
Total	256,625*	268,796	+12,171

It will be observed that the total increase of 12,171 acres was distributed among all districts except Kámrúp and Nowgong.

* Revised figures.

† Includes 276·50 acres of land under tea situated on the borders of the Nága Hills district.

191. The total outturn of tea during the year was 94,829,059lbs., against 94,219,904lbs., in 1893. The statement given below compares the figures furnished by the Indian Tea Association and the figures of the Trade Returns with those reported by the Deputy Commissioners in their Annual Tea Reports:

Total outturn of the province.

	1893.			1894.		
	Brahmaputra Valley.	Surma Valley.	Total.	Brahmaputra Valley.	Surma Valley.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Outturn according to Indian Tea Association	53,604,109	39,786,939	93,391,048	54,969,838	39,283,145	94,252,983
Outturn according to Trade Returns ...	51,159,415	34,388,928	85,548,343	48,788,763	35,873,691	84,662,454
Outturn according to Annual Tea Report...	54,798,216*	39,421,688*	94,219,904*	56,532,435	38,296,624	94,829,059

192. The total outturn of tea in each district during the past two years is shown in the following statement:

Outturn by districts.

District.	Rate of outturn per acre.		Total yield.		Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.		
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Cachar	355	339	19,265,556	18,348,061	— 917,495	— 4·76
Sylhet	477*	470	20,152,132*	19,944,563	— 207,569	— 1·03
Khási and Jaintia Hills	200	200	4,000	4,000	...	...
Goálpára	389	343	132,460	130,191	— 2,269	— 1·71
Kámrúp	206	194	934,832	776,495	— 158,337	—16·94
Darrang	508*	487	10,763,821*	12,574,470	+1,810,649	+16·82
Nowgong	333	352	3,662,402	3,782,818	+ 120,416	+ 3·29
Sibságar	390*	402	20,491,905*	21,837,191	+1,345,286	+ 6·57
Lakhimpur	532	465	18,812,796	17,431,270	—1,381,526	— 7·34
Total	426*	414	94,219,904*	94,829,059	+ 609,155	+ ·65

The above figures show an increase of 609,155lbs., or ·65 per cent., over the corrected figures of 1893. Only three districts, Darrang, Nowgong, and Sibságar, showed a larger outturn, and the short crop realised in the other districts of the province was due to unfavourable weather, and in Cachar and Lakhimpur partly also to blight.

193. The following statement shows the yield per acre for the Surma Valley, the Brahmaputra Valley, and for the whole province, according to the district returns:

Yield per acre.

	1893.	1894.
	lbs.	lbs.
Surma Valley	409*	396
Brahmaputra Valley	439*	426
For the whole province	426*	414

The yield per acre, as furnished by the Indian Tea Association, is given below:

	1893.	1894.
	lbs.	lbs.
Surma Valley	412*	407
Brahmaputra Valley	429	414
For the whole province	422*	411

The following statistics with regard to the import and export of tea seed for the past two years are reproduced below from the Trade Returns:

Tea seed.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Surma Valley	...	...	1,542	2,227
Brahmaputra Valley	447	...	3,644	2,483
For the whole province	447	...	5,186	4,710

Generally speaking, the seed crop of 1894 was not a good one. In Cachar the seed crop was reported to have been very short and inferior to that of 1893. Prices per maund ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, as in the previous year. No export of tea seed, either from Manipur or the Lushai Hills, was registered at either the Lakhipur or the Jhalnacherra registering stations.

* Revised figures.

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Prices.

194. Information under the head of "Prices" contained in the district reports was not very reliable. The figures furnished by the Secretary to the Indian Tea Association for 1894 are shown below:

					As.	p.	
Surma Valley teas	...	...	...	...	8	8	per pound.
Brahmaputra Valley teas	...	...	...	...	10	5*	„ „

The prices were considerably higher than those for the previous year, which were—

					As.	p.	
Surma Valley teas	...	...	...	...	6	5	per pound.
Brahmaputra Valley teas	...	...	...	...	8	0	„ „

SECTION 6.

TRADE.

PART I.—FOREIGN TRADE.

Countries and tribes.

195. Trade was carried on with the following countries during the year :

(1) Bhutan Proper.
(2) Towang.
(3) Dáfla Hills.
(4) Abor, Mishmi, Khamti, Singpho, and Nága Hills.
(5) Manipur.
(6) Lushai Hills.
(7) Hill Tippera.

No change was made in the manner of registering the trade statistics, or in the number and position of the registering stations.

Total foreign trade.

196. The following table gives the total foreign trade of Assam for the last three years :

Year.	Imports.			Exports.			Total.		
	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.
	Mds.	No.	Rs.	Mds.	No.	Rs.	Mds.	No.	Rs.
1892-93	42,777	5,969,023	7,92,189	28,580	10,878	2,54,192	71,357	5,979,901	10,46,381
1893-94	41,336	4,315,208	7,37,117	29,549	12,108	3,23,533	70,885	4,327,316	10,60,650
1894-95	40,146	3,810,713	4,64,269	23,585	14,103	2,57,623	4,23,731	3,824,816	7,21,892

The total value of the trade showed a considerable falling off as compared with the figures for the previous two years. This was attributable partly to the Abor expedition and the consequent prohibition, in the early part of the year, of the Abors and Mishmis from trading in the plains, but chiefly to the non-importation of cattle from Bhutan, owing to the prevalence of cattle-disease in the Eastern Duárs, and to the very small number of ponies brought down by the Bhutias for sale.

Proportion of trade with each country.

197. The proportion which the value of the trade with each country bore to the total value was as follows :

Country.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Bhutan	12·4	14·4	4·8
Towang	3·6	5·3	5·5
Dáfla Hills	1·5	3·8	2·0
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	4·9	8·6	7·0
Manipur	9·9	6·4	12·1
Lushai Hills	5·0	8·2	8·4
Hill Tippera	62·7	53·3	60·2
Total	100·0	100·0	100 0

Three-fifths of the total trade was carried on with the Native State of Hill Tippera. Manipur came next in importance.

Main imports.

198. The following commodities formed the bulk of the import trade.

Name of articles imported.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Horses, ponies, and mules	31,135	41,336	18,080
Cattle	19,885	12,972	770
Canes and rattans	11,678	13,107	23,586
Caoutchouc	44,418	85,947	38,139
Cotton, raw	84,180	86,770	24,820
Til or gingelly	11,241	19,151	14,116
Tea-seed	780	19,325	...
Wax	8,329	13,111	8,451
Timber	2,08,485	1,26,880	81,043
Bamboos	2,35,998	1,84,162	1,67,698
Blankets	31,881	43,237	6,093

Horses, ponies, and mules.—These are imported from Bhutan, Towang, and Manipur. The number imported during 1894-95 was much smaller than in the previous two years.

Cattle.—Cattle generally come from Bhutan and Manipur. As already noticed, no cattle were brought down by the Bhutias during the year under report.

Caoutchouc.—The importation of caoutchouc showed a decrease owing to the fact that the Abors and Mishmis were not allowed to trade in the plains.

Cotton, raw.—Raw cotton comes chiefly from Hill Tippera. The price of this article fell off to such an extent at Narainganj that it was no longer profitable to import it from Hill Tippera.

Tea-seed.—According to the returns, no tea-seed was imported during the year from Manipur; but these returns were not altogether accurate, as one planter at least was known to have imported seed. The consignment escaped registration owing to the fact that delivery was made before the seed passed the registration station at Lakhipur.

Wax.—Wax is imported chiefly from Bhutan and the Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills. The figures for 1893-94 seem to have been abnormally high.

Timber and bamboos.—These are imported chiefly from Hill Tippera and the Lushai Hills. The decrease in the import of bamboos was said to have been due to the fact that the Tipperas, who formerly used to cut bamboos in the hills, now find work in the tea gardens of Sylhet a more profitable means of livelihood. The decrease in the importation of timber was due to the closing of several timber concerns in Sylhet, and to the river Manu having been very low last cold weather.

Blankets.—The trade in this article showed a considerable falling off.

199. The chief exports from Assam during the three years ending the 31st March 1895 were as follow:

Main exports.

Names of articles exported.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, twist and yarn (European)	6,523	13,080	17,990
„ piece-goods („)	39,368	40,334	51,343
Rice, husked	12,823	17,944	7,719
„ unhusked	8,754	4,857	4,323
Brass and Copper	26,467	48,236	19,066
Iron	4,176	6,845	2,064
Mineral oils	7,979	6,198	7,730
Other „	4,916	5,058	6,756
Opium	4,955	5,350	9,911
Fish, dry	6.191	18,459	9,718
Salt	18,938	26,115	18,148
Manufactured silk	15,848	28,675	16,907
Tobacco	6,648	6,938	10,199

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Cotton, yarn, and piece-goods (European) showed an increase as compared with the previous two years. Brass and copper showed a falling off. The decrease in the exports from the province into the Lushai country was due to the fact that there was a large undisposed of stock in store from the previous years' exports in the shops at Sairang.

There was also a diminution of the trade in iron and in salt. The Lushai Hills are the chief market for the salt trade, but there are salt springs in the hills, and it is reported that the Lushais have recourse to the imported article only when they feel disinclined to work.

PART II.—INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE.

200. The following statement shows the variations in the total river-borne trade of the province during the year under review as compared with the previous year :

Total trade of the province.

	Imports (in lakhs of rupees).			Exports (in lakhs of rupees).		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or decrease.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or decrease.
Brahmaputra Valley ...	188	185	−3	350	386	+36
Surma Valley ...	147	167	+20	223	294	+71
Total ...	335	352	+17	573	680	+107

Thus there was a net increase of 107 lakhs of rupees, or 18 per cent., in the exports, and 17 lakhs, or 5 per cent., in the imports. The increase in exports was shared by both valleys, but the imports fell off in the Brahmaputra Valley by about 3 lakhs, the increase having been contributed by the Surma Valley alone.

201. The following statement shows the main staples in the relative order of their importance, based on the money value of the trade in each :

Main staples.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import or export.	Weight, in maunds.	Value. Rs.
(1)	Tea	Export	10,11,568	4,96,30,035
(2)	Tea-seed	„	3,886	3,49,740
(3)	Cotton piece-goods	Import	1,38,211	99,44,156
(4)	„ twist and yarn	„	19,825	11,09,651
(5)	Rice (husked)	„	7,93,819	28,27,980
(6)	„ (unhusked)	Export	11,03,008	22,06,016
(7)	Mustard	„	7,62,445	30,49,780
(8)	Jute	„	4,45,162	21,14,519
(9)	Salt	Import	6,53,761	20,43,003
(10)	Sugar (refined)	„	69,131	7,17,234
(11)	„ (unrefined)	„	2,65,250	12,26,781
(12)	Gram and pulse	„	4,31,619	10,79,047
(13)	Timber	Export	6,54,498	9,81,747
(14)	Iron	Import	1,84,932	9,70,893
(15)	Coal	Export	18,94,336	9,47,168
(16)	Tobacco	Import	1,12,410	8,59,203
(17)	Kerosine	„	1,60,536	6,42,144
(18)	Brass and copper	„	15,805	5,70,569

Tea.—Tea unquestionably holds the first place among the articles of trade in the province. Of the total export trade of 680 lakhs of rupees, tea alone accounted for nearly 500 lakhs, or nearly three-fourths. The exports have, with slight exceptions, steadily advanced from year to year, and in 1893-94 amounted to 10½ lakhs of maunds, against 6 lakhs of maunds eight years back. During

the year under report, there was a slight falling off in the total exports, chiefly in the Brahmaputra Valley, as shown in the statement below:

		Brahmaputra Valley.		Surma Valley.		Total.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Imports to	Rs. ...	2,372	855	73	2,565	2,445	3,420
	Mds. ...	65	18	2	54	67	72
Exports from	Rs. ...	2,31,32,918	2,86,84,194	1,58,47,507	2,09,45,861	3,89,80,425	4,96,30,055
	Mds. ...	6,25,214	5,84,646	4,28,311	4,26,922	10,53,525	10,11,568

The value, however, went up from about 390 lakhs to 496 lakhs.

Tea-seed.—The trade in tea-seed is rather a fluctuating one. In the Brahmaputra Valley the exports went up from 1,600 maunds five years ago to 3,600 maunds in 1892-93. It has since come down to 1,900 maunds. The seed crop was reported from Cachar to have been short, and inferior to that of the previous year, and was apparently not a good one generally in the province. The price ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per maund.

Cotton piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn.—Cotton piece-goods come next to tea, with an import of close upon a crore of rupees. There was an increase, both in quantity and value, in the imports into the Surma Valley, while in the Brahmaputra Valley the value rose from 45½ to 46½ lakhs, notwithstanding a slight falling off in quantity.

Rice.—In 1893-94 the exports of unhusked rice from the Surma Valley (which chiefly supplies the exports) fell from 20 lakhs of maunds to about half that quantity, on account of the rice crop having been a poor one. There was a partial recovery during the year under report, exports having increased by 72,000 maunds, and the imports of cleaned rice falling off by 64,000 maunds. In the Brahmaputra Valley the exports of unhusked rice fell from 1,78,000 to 1,22,000 maunds, and the imports of cleaned rice rose from 4,23,000 to 5,81,000 maunds.

Mustard seed.—Mustard seed is, next after tea, our largest article of export. The quantity exported during the year from the Brahmaputra Valley fell from over 12⅓ lakhs to 7½ lakhs of maunds, and there was a corresponding diminution in the value from 43 to 30 lakhs of rupees. This was due to the unsatisfactory nature of the season, unusually late floods in October preventing a large proportion of the lands from being planted out, and the crops were in consequence estimated at only a 9-anna one. In the Surma Valley the exports dwindled down from 25,000 to a little over 2,500 maunds.

Jute, like mustard, is an export, chiefly from the Brahmaputra Valley, though the Surma Valley, too, seems to have made a rapid advance during the year. There was an increase in the exports from the Brahmaputra Valley, *viz.*, 3,42,000 maunds against 3,25,000. The price, however, fell off from 17 lakhs of rupees to 16 lakhs. The Surma Valley exported 1,03,000 maunds, valued at nearly 5 lakhs of rupees, against 18,000 maunds, worth only a lakh of rupees, in the previous year.

Salt.—Of imports, the most important after cotton piece-goods and rice (husked) is salt. The figures for the past ten years show that, with slight variations, the import of salt into the Brahmaputra Valley have gradually increased from 2,41,000 maunds in 1885-86 to 3,70,000 maunds in 1891-92, since when it has fallen off to some extent, having been 3,33,000 maunds in the year under report. The Surma Valley shows much larger fluctuations, and it is doubtful how far the figures are reliable, as the bulk of the supply to that valley comes by boat, the tendency generally being to under-statement, where this means of conveyance is employed.

Sugar.—Sugar, refined and unrefined, comes next. The imports into the Brahmaputra Valley of the former stood at almost exactly the same figure as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 34,500 maunds; about the same quantity was also imported into the Surma Valley, while as regards the latter, *i.e.*, unrefined sugar, the Brahmaputra Valley shows a falling off in imports from 58,000 to 47,000 maunds, due probably, to some extent, to a poor sugarcane crop in Northern Bengal; there was a considerable rise in the Surma Valley, *viz.*, from 1,59,000 to 2,18,000 maunds.

Gram and pulse.—In gram and pulse there was a net increase of 18,000 maunds in the total imports, resulting from an increase of 42,000 maunds in the Brahmaputra Valley, and a diminished import of 24,000 maunds in the Surma Valley. The demand for articles under this head is steadily growing, owing chiefly to the increase in the foreign population.

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Timber.—Timber is an export chiefly from the Brahmaputra Valley. The figures show that not only have the exports fallen off in this valley by nearly 44,000 maunds, but that the imports from Bengal have at the same time increased by some 6,000 maunds. In the Surma Valley, the exports have fallen from 7,000 maunds to only 700 maunds, while the imports have advanced from 7,000 maunds to 9,000 maunds. The rise in imports is probably due chiefly to the requirements of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Iron.—The quantity of iron imported into the Surma Valley was about the same as in the previous year, but in the Brahmaputra Valley there was a falling off of 14,000 maunds; in 1893-94 there was a decrease of 8,000 maunds.

Coal.—Although coal stands next in the order of value, it is perhaps, with the exception of tea, the most important product of the province. The source of supply is at present confined to the Makum mines in the Lakhimpur district, and the exports have risen from 93,000 maunds ten years ago to 16 lakhs of maunds in 1889-90, and 26 lakhs of maunds in 1891-92. The trade has since declined to some extent, but stood at 18 lakhs of maunds during the year under report, showing an increase of about 1¼ lakhs of maunds over the previous year. In the Surma Valley coal is an import; the amount imported fell off during the year from 1,97,000 maunds to 68,000 maunds, which is due chiefly to very large imports by the Railway Company during the previous year.

Tobacco.—The trade in tobacco, which is an import, appears to be somewhat fluctuating, and showed a decrease in both valleys during the year under report, the total imports having gone back to the figure of 1890-91.

Kerosine oil.—There was a falling off in the imports of kerosine oil into both valleys, but, notwithstanding fluctuations, there can be no doubt that there has been a considerable increase in the trade in the Brahmaputra Valley during the past ten years.

Brass and copper, wrought and unwrought.—The imports in brass and copper (wrought and unwrought) keep tolerably steady, the figure of the past three years being 15,000 to 16,000 maunds; but there was a falling off in the exports of articles of local manufacture.

202. It remains only to notice a few other articles, chiefly of local interest, in the provincial trade. They are shown below in the order of the value of the total trade in each:

Minor staples.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Weight in maunds.	Value.
			Rs.
1	Mats	1,36,017	6,80,085
2	Lime	11,25,226	4,16,333
3	Bamboos	No. 9,435,558	3,77,422
4	Fish (dry)	47,832	3,28,845
5	Fish (raw)	7,683	23,049
6	Caoutchouc	2,360	1,77,000
7	Cotton, raw	27,224	1,56,538
8	Oranges	82,709	1,33,369
9	Potatoes	48,153	1,20,382
10	Canes and rattans	22,528	59,135
11	Wax	649	26,771
12	Cocoons	278	19,460
13	Ivory	46	18,124

With the exception of potatoes, these articles are all exports. Mats, which are manufactured to a considerable extent in Sylhet, go almost entirely from the Surma Valley, where, during the year under report, the exports improved from 98,000 maunds to 1,36,000 maunds. There was a further decline in the export of lime, from 12,76,000 maunds to 11,25,000 maunds, the total value being a little over 4 lakhs of rupees. The value of imports of fish (raw and dried) was about 3½ lakhs of rupees. Fresh fish went chiefly from the Brahmaputra

Valley, and dried fish from the Surma Valley. The exports of rubber amounted to only 2,300 maunds in 1894-95, against nearly 5,000 maunds in 1890-91. There was a considerable falling off in the exports of raw cotton from both valleys. Oranges are exported exclusively from the Surma Valley. The exports during the year are shown as 82,700 maunds of a total value of 1⅓ lakhs of rupees, against 1,03,000 maunds in 1893-94, worth 2⅕ lakhs of rupees. There was a decline also in the export of potatoes, which fell from 13,700 maunds to 12,300 maunds; the average price per maund was Rs. 3-4-0. The quantity imported, *viz.*, 48,000 maunds, also shows a decrease.

Direction of the trade

203. The table below gives, in order of importance, the names of the Bengal blocks with which the trade of this province was carried on during the year. The figure against each block shows the percentage of the total traffic which it absorbed :

(1) Calcutta	77·76
(2) Dacca	13·44
(3) Northern Bengal	5·17
(4) Eastern „	3·05
(5) Behar block	0·51
(6) Patna City	0·04
(7) Western Bengal	0·03

The relative position of these blocks has been maintained unaltered for the past three years. Calcutta occupies the first place, and the trade of all other blocks combined is less than a third of the trade carried on with that city alone. The statement below compares the total trade of each of the two Assam blocks with Bengal during the past two years :

		Brahmaputra Valley.			Surma Valley.			Total of both Valleys.		
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total.	By boat.	By steamer.	Total.	By boat.	By steamer.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of imports in	1893-94 ..	22,28,367	1,65,75,688	1,88,04,055	70,88,805	75,94,411	1,46,83,216	93,17,172	2,41,70,099	3,34,87,271
	1894-95 ..	16,02,991	1,68,91,229	1,84,94,220	70,83,729	96,44,020	1,67,27,749	86,86,720	2,65,35,249	3,52,21,969
„ exports in	1893-94 ..	64,61,097	2,85,65,259	3,50,26,356	63,54,010	1,60,04,769	2,23,58,779	1,28,15,107	4,45,70,023	5,73,85,130
	1894-95 ..	56,01,287	3,30,33,814	3,86,35,101	80,06,008	2,14,53,883	2,94,59,891	1,36,07,295	5,44,87,697	6,80,94,992

Trade with Calcutta.

204. The following statement compares the trade of the two Assam blocks with Calcutta :

		Brahmaputra Valley.			Surma Valley.			Total of both Valleys.		
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total.	By boat.	By steamer.	Total.	By boat.	By steamer.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of imports in	1893-94 ..	2,23,774	1,48,68,008	1,50,91,782	10,50,744	73,91,286	84,42,030	12,74,518	2,22,59,294	2,35,33,812
	1894-95 ..	2,07,405	1,49,90,741	1,51,98,146	11,59,369	94,97,270	1,06,56,639	13,66,774	2,44,88,011	2,58,54,785
„ exports in	1893-94 ..	14,18,172	2,74,20,594	2,88,38,766	9,63,579	1,59,68,615	1,69,32,194	23,81,751	4,33,89,209	4,57,70,960
	1894-95 ..	9,87,652	3,12,37,034	3,22,24,686	8,38,711	2,14,16,518	2,22,55,229	18,26,363	5,26,53,552	5,44,79,915

Calcutta, as already stated, is by far the most important of the Bengal blocks, so far as the trade with this province is concerned, and absorbs a gradually-increasing proportion of the total trade which, as shown, was over 77 per cent. in the year under report. A somewhat larger proportion of the trade of this port is carried on with the Brahmaputra Valley than with the Surma Valley. The former received 58 per cent. of the total imports from that city, and supplied 59 per cent. of the exports. The principal articles of import from this block are cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, gram and pulse, gunny bags and cloth, manufactured leather, liquors, brass, iron, kerosine oil, paper, *ghi*, and salt. The chief exports to Calcutta are cotton (raw), jute (raw), stick lac, brass, linseed, rape, and mustard, *til* (sesamum), silk (raw), lime, tea seed, tea, rubber, and ivory.

Trade with the other Bengal blocks.

205. The Dacca block, although it ranks second among the Bengal blocks, absorbed, like last year, only about 13 per cent. of the total traffic of the province, or barely one-sixth of that appropriated by Calcutta. As is natural, the bulk of the trade of this block is carried on with the Surma Valley, which absorbed 95 per cent. of the imports and supplied 75 per cent. of the exports. The more important articles of import were cotton

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piece-goods, rice (husked), gram and pulse, kerosine oil, chillies, sugar, brass, dried fruits and nuts, salt, tobacco, betel-nuts, cocoanuts, potatoes, and turmeric. The larger share of these commodities went to the Surma Valley. The main exports to Dacca consisted of cotton (raw), rice in the husk, hides (raw), jute (raw), rape and mustard, canes, bamboos, timber, coal and coke, mats, stone and lime, fish (dry), and oranges. Northern Bengal, which absorbed only 5 per cent. of the total trade of the province against 6 per cent. last year, stands third among the Bengal blocks, in the value of its total trade. Ninety-five per cent. of this trade was carried on with the Brahmaputra Valley. The more important imports were rice (husked), salt, gram and pulse, kerosine oil, sugar, tobacco, and potatoes. The trade in the first-named two articles was wholly with the Brahmaputra Valley, and that in the rest was also almost entirely confined to that valley. The main exports to this block were rice in the husk, jute (raw), rape and mustard, stone and lime, coal and coke, fish (raw and dried), timber, and mats. With the exception of paddy, mats, fish (dry), and stone and lime, the trade was confined to the Brahmaputra Valley. Eastern Bengal ranks fourth in the value of its total trade with the province. As compared with the previous year, trade with this block showed a decrease under exports, but a considerably-larger increase under imports. The trade with the remaining Bengal blocks was too insignificant to call for comment.

Proportion of total traffic carried by steamer and boat in the Brahmaputra Valley.

206. The following statements show separately the value of imports and exports carried by boat and steamer *viâ* the Brahmaputra river during the past two years:

Exports.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By steamer	2,85,65,259	3,30,33,814	44,68,555	...
„ boat	64,61,097	56,01,287	...	8,59,810
Total	3,50,26,356	3,86,35,101	36,08,745 (net increase)	

Imports.

By steamer	1,65,75,685	1,68,91,229	3,15,544	...
„ boat	22,28,370	16,02,991	...	6,25,379
Total	1,88,04,055	1,84,94,220	(net decrease)	3,09,836

Exports by steamer showed a considerable increase, *viz.*, by about 44½ lakhs of rupees, or 15 per cent., while those by boat fell off by 8½ lakhs, or 13 per cent. Imports by steamer also showed an increase, though a small one, while those by boat exhibited a falling off of 6¼ lakhs of rupees, or as much as 27 per cent., following upon a decrease of 1½ lakhs in the previous year.

Proportion of total traffic carried by steamer and boat in the Surma Valley.

207. The statements below show separately the value of imports and exports carried by boat and steamer *viâ* the Meghna river during the past two years:

Exports.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By steamer	1,60,04,766	2,14,53,883	54,49,117	...
„ boat	63,54,013	80,06,008	16,51,995	...
Total	2,23,58,779	2,94,59,891	71,01,112 (net increase)	

Imports.

By steamer	75,94,411	96,44,020	20,49,609	...
„ boat	70,88,805	70,83,729	...	5,076
Total	1,46,83,216	1,67,27,749	20,44,533 (net increase)	

As in the case of the Brahmaputra Valley, the steamer traffic carried along the Meghna indicates a considerable quickening in the matter of exports, there having been an increase of about 54½ lakhs of rupees, or 34 per cent., while exports by boat, too, showed an increase of 16½ lakhs of rupees, or 25 per cent. In imports, however, steamers gained considerably upon boats, showing an increase of 20½ lakhs, against a decrease in the boat traffic.

208. The following statements show the principal articles exported from, and imported into, the Brahmaputra Valley by boat and steamer respectively:

Articles of trade carried respectively by steamer and boat in the Brahmaputra Valley.

Exports.

Name of article.	Denomination.	Boat traffic, 1894-95.	Steamer traffic, 1894-95.
Coal and coke	Mds.	102	18,93,973
Cotton, raw	,,	17,783	5,096
Rice in the husk	,,	1,22,171	...
Raw hides of cattle	,,	2,413	696
Raw jute	,,	1,67,358	1,74,984
Lac	,,	591	16,649
Rape and mustard	,,	2,76,379	4,83,386
Til (sesamum)	,,	6,822	8,747
Raw silk	,,	31	1,165
Tea	,,	913	5,83,733
Canes and rattans	,,	14,263	27
Rubber	,,	...	394
Ivory	,,	...	44
Tea-seed	,,	...	1,938
Wax	,,	1	593
Timber	,,	1,63,390	58

Imports.

Name of article.	Denomination.	Boat traffic, 1894-95.	Steamer traffic, 1894-95.
Cotton (twist and yarn)	Mds.	41	16,950
,, piece-goods (European)	,,	136	64,227
Rice not in the husk	,,	36,855	5,44,983
Gram and pulse	,,	7,196	2,81,755
Gunny bags and cloths	,,	1,085	6,517
Manufactured leather	,,	...	959
Liquors	,,	...	10,599
Brass and copper	,,	641	11,499
Iron	,,	4,158	1,25,489
Other metals	,,	1,505	84,302
Kerosine oil	,,	12,640	73,656
Castor oil	,,	4	3,522
Oils other than castor, kerosine and cocoanut	,,	26,136	18,849
Opium	,,	...	1,306
Ghi	,,	94	13,378
Dried fruits and nuts	,,	14,769	1,037
Other provisions	,,	9,253	1,35,718
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	...	1,08,644
Salt	,,	61,160	272,161
Areca nuts	,,	1,931	10,064
Stone and lime	,,	13,237	5,935
Sugar, refined	,,	3,448	31,119
,, unrefined	,,	33,857	13,182
Tobacco, unmanufactured	,,	22,684	12,225

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Articles of trade carried respectively by steamer and boat in the Surma Valley.

209. The following statements show the principal articles exported from, and imported into, the Surma Valley by boat and steamer, respectively :

Exports.

Name of article.	Denomination.	Boat traffic, 1894-95.	Steamer traffic, 1894-95.
Rice in the husk	Mds.	9,80,787	50
„ not in the husk	„	6,944	24
Raw hides of cattle	„	21,804	119
Linseed	„	23,035	8,016
Ghi	„	341	109
Provisions other than *ghi* and dried fruits and nuts	„	2,86,958	4,018
Tea	„	...	4,26,922
Lime	„	10,65,127	60,083
Rubber	„	....	32
Oranges	„	82,628	76
Potatoes	„	10,768	433
Ivory	„	...	2
Dried fish	„	1,705	...
Tea-seed	„	...	1,948
Timber	„	174	1
Bamboo	„	9,43,043	182

Imports.

Name of article.	Denomination.	Boat traffic, 1894-95.	Steamer traffic, 1894-95.
Coal and coke	Mds.	29,939	38,175
Cotton piece-goods (European)	„	68,530	2,181
Wheat	„	3,188	5,198
Rice not in the husk	„	1,22,041	89,940
Gram and pulse	„	19,221	1;23,447
Liquors	„	6,714	...
Brass and copper	„	2,217	1,448
Iron	„	54,391	894
Other metals	„	44,136	1,227
Kerosine oil	„	10,459	63,781
Oils other than castor, cocoanut, and kerosine	„	19,996	25,285
Opium	„	66	...
Dried fruits and nuts	„	187	21,307
Provisions other than *ghi* and dried fruits and nuts	„	15,643	27,392
Railway plant and rolling stock	„	2,11,916	...
Salt	„	60,322	2,60,118
Betel-nuts	„	9,098	32,930
Sugar, refined	„	2,925	31,639
„ unrefined	„	17,674	2,00,537
Tobacco, unmanufactured	„	1,510	75,295

210. The following statement shows the proportion of imports from, and exports to, each of the seven trade blocks carried respectively by boat and steamer :.

*Proportion of total trade carried by boat and steamer in both valleys.

Block.	Percentage of imports.		Percentage of exports.	
	By boat.	By steamer.	By boat.	By steamer.
Calcutta	5·43	94·57	3·35	96·65
Dacca block	97·56	2·44	96·42	3·58
Northern Bengal	58·99	41·01	76·01	23·99
Eastern „	53·26	46·74	49·43	50·57
Behar block	48·49	51·51	1·31	98·69
Patna city	100·00	...	98·51	1·49
Western Bengal	22·62	77·38	99·07	0·93

211. The arrangements for registering the road traffic remained unaltered during the year. There is no paid establishment for the collection of statistics of this trade, and the figures, which are supplied by the district police, Goálpára, cannot be considered very trustworthy.

Road traffic.

1.—Traffic registered at the Sidli Police Station.

	1893-94. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Imports	63,470	27,579	...	35,891
Exports	...	5,293	5,293	...
Total	63,470	32,872	...	30,598

2.—Traffic registered at the Baida Police Station.

Imports	5,92,041	3,18,166	...	2,73,875
Exports	27,801	61,361	33,560	...
Total	6,19,842	3,79,527	...	2,40,315

Although the total trade showed a falling off as compared with the figures for the previous year, the decrease is nominal, as compared with the figures for 1892-93.

212. The following statements show, in a convenient form, the more important features of the trade of the year :

General summary.

Synopsis of Imports.

Name of block in order of value of the total import trade of the province.	Total value of imports. Into the Brahmaputra Valley.	Into the Surma Valley.	Main imports into the Brahmaputra Valley from the block.	Brahmaputra Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total imports from the block into the Brahmaputra Valley.	Percentage which this forms of the total imports of the commodity into the Brahmaputra Valley.	Main imports from the Surma Valley to the block.	Surma Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total imports to the block from the Surma Valley.	Percentage which this forms of the total imports of the commodity into the Surma Valley.
	Rs.	Rs.						
Calcutta	1,51,98,146	1,06,56,639	Cotton piece-goods (European).	30·54	99·72	Cotton piece-goods (European).	46·37	96·90
Dacca block	2,50,159	48,02,701	Rice not in the husk ..	42·56	5·13	Spices other than betel-nuts, pepper, ginger, chillies and cardamums.	14·09	94·38
Eastern Bengal ..	10,22,826	8,93,079	Ditto ..	64·54	31·84	Sugar (unrefined) ..	24·16	21·38
Northern „ ..	17,80,554	93,436	Ditto ..	22·50	19·33	Tobacco (unmanufactured).	67·10	10·88
Behar block	2,23,615	2,41,623	Ditto ..	73·68	7·94	Ditto ditto ..	29·82	12·51
Patna City	..	34,059	Ditto ..	..	..	Provisions other than *ghi*	25·10	2·09
Western Bengal ..	18,920	6,212	*Ghi*	56·51	2·14	Sugar (unrefined) ..	80·03	·49

Synopsis of Exports.

Name of block in order of value of the total export trade of the province.	Total value of exports. From the Brahmaputra Valley.	From the Surma Valley.	Main exports from the Brahmaputra Valley to the block.	Brahmaputra Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total exports of the block from the Brahmaputra Valley.	Percentage which this forms of the total exports of the commodity from the Brahmaputra Valley.	Main exports from the Surma Valley to the block.	Surma Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total exports to the block from the Surma Valley.	Percentage which this forms of the total exports of the commodity from the Surma Valley.
	Rs.	Rs.						
Calcutta	3,22,24,686	2,22,55,229	Tea	88·88	99·85	Tea	94·11	99·99
Dacca block	21,92,460	66,32,803	Coal and coke ..	7·95	18·41	Rice in the husk ..	26·94	91·08
Northern Bengal ..	32,95,271	1,81,719	Rape and mustard ..	39·94	43·30	Provisions other than *ghi* and dried fruits, &c.	42·93	8·93
Eastern „ ..	8,63,547	3,71,612	Coal and coke ..	66·18	60·56	Rice in the husk ..	42·74	8·00
Behar block	58,958	717	Dyes and tans other than indigo, myrabolams, cutch, turmeric, and aniline dyes.	87·21	1·68	Spices (others) ..	41·84	·51
Western Bengal ..	83	11,786	Gunny bags and cloths	80·68	·39	Stone and lime ..	82·42	1·76
Patna city	91	6,025	Ditto ditto ..	100·	·50	Rice not in the husk ..	60·16	14·35

SECTION 7.

PART I.—PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Expenditure under detailed budget heads.

213. The expenditure, as compared with the budget grant, was as follows:

Items:	Original Grant.	Final Grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
I.—IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) *Military Works.*					
Original Works	8,000	6,500	4,326	2,174	...
Repairs	54,000	55,500	56,705	...	1,205
Establishment	14,100	14,100	13,308	792	...
Tools and Plant	900	900	867	33	...
Barrack Department	3,000	3,000	1,428	1,572	...
Total Imperial Military Works	80,000	80,000	76,634	4,571	1,205
(*b*) *Civil Works.*					
Original Works	4,00,000	4,36,500	4,71,287	...	34,787
Repairs	78,000	50,000	52,115	...	2,115
Establishment	1,10,000	1,11,900	1,14,698	...	2,798
Tools and Plant	7,300	7,300	7,439	...	139
Suspense	...	...	*—661*	661	...
Total Imperial Civil Works	5,95,300	6,05,700	6,44,878	661	39,839
Grand total Imperial	6,75,300	6,85,700	7,21,512	5,232	41,044
II.—PROVINCIAL.					
(*a*) *Civil Works.*					
Original Works—					
Civil Buildings	1,23,260	1,60,000	1,29,747	30,253	...
Communications	2,82,100	2,60,000	2,72,703	...	12,703
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,440	18,000	17,992	8	...
Total Original Works	4,09,800	4,38,000	4,20,442	30,261	12,703
Repairs—					
Civil Buildings	79,000	81,000	74,649	6,351	...
Communications	3,36,000	3,75,000	3,72,225	2,775	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,000	3,000	3,135	...	135
Total Repairs	4,16,000	4,59,000	4,50,009	9,126	135
Establishment	4,15,200	4,00,000	3,95,710	4,290	...
Tools and Plant	20,000	21,000	3,327	17,673	...
Suspense	10,000	29,000	56,811	...	27,811
Total Provincial Civil Works	12,71,000	13,47,000	13,26,299	61,350	40,649

Items.	Original Grant.	Final Grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—PROVINCIAL—*contd.*					
(*b*) *Railways.*					
(1) Jorhát State Railway, Capital—					
Preliminary Expenses	...	...	...	...	...
Land	...	...	...	...	...
Formation	...	...	...	...	...
Bridgework	...	...	...	...	...
Fencing	...	...	...	...	...
Ballast and Permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...
Stations and Buildings	...	450	452	...	2
Plant	200	200	...	200	...
Ferries, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Rolling Stock	4,800	4,350	4,248	102	...
General Charges	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense Accounts	4,000	6,000	3,570	2,430	...
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...
Total Jorhát State Railway, Capital	9,000	11,000	8,270	2,732	2
(2) Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Capital—					
Preliminary Expenses	...	...	...	...	...
Land	...	...	...	...	...
Formation	...	3,000	3,663	...	663
Ballast and Permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...
Stations and Buildings	...	...	...	...	...
Plant	...	...	...	...	...
Rolling Stock	...	...	...	...	...
General Charges	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	...	—*1,000*	—*1,233*	233	...
Total Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Capital ...	...	2,000	2,430	233	663
(3) Jorhát State Railway, Revenue—					
Maintenance of Way and Works, &c.	13,500	15,000	14,769	231	...
Locomotive Expenses	14,000	18,450	15,681	2,769	...
Carriage and Wagon Expenses	7,400	4,600	4,494	106	...
Traffic Expenses	15,600	14,200	14,196	4	...
General Charges	8,700	9,450	9,492	...	42
Steam-boat Service	...	...	...	...	...
Special and Miscellaneous Expenses	800	500	488	12	...
Suspense	...	—*200*	6	...	206
Total Jorhát State Railway, Revenue	60,000	62,000	59,126	3,122	248

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Items.	Original Grant.	Final Grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—PROVINCIAL—*concld.*					
(*b*) *Railways*—contd.					
(4) Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Revenue—					
Maintenance of Way and Works, &c.	3,300	3,400	3,455	...	55
Locomotive Expenses	6,400	6,720	6,556	164	...
Carriage and Wagon Expenses	2,390	2,700	2,652	48	...
Traffic Expenses	5,810	5,200	5,208	...	8
General Charges	2,900	2,340	2,422	...	82
Steam-boat Service	...	...	...	...	...
Special and Miscellaneous Expenses	200	240	239	1	...
Suspense	...	400	—*68*	468	...
Total Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Revenue ...	21,000	21,000	20,464	681	145
(5) Subsidised Railways	1,01,000	1,01,000	1,00,537	463	...
Total Provincial Railways	1,91,000	1,97,000	1,90,827	7,231	1,058
Grand total Provincial	14,62,000	15,44,000	15,17,126	68,581	41,707
III.—LOCAL.					
Original Works—					
Civil Buildings	...	2,000	1,122	878	...
Communications	4,76,534	3,54,000	3,59,157	...	5,157
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	58,705	52,000	54,425	...	2,425
Total	5,35,239	4,08,000	4,14,704	878	7,582
Repairs—					
Civil Buildings	1,650	2,000	1,792	208	...
Communications	2,50,658	2,58,000	2,62,978	...	4,978
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	21,393	20,000	20,503	...	503
Total	2,73,701	2,80,000	2,85,273	208	5,481
Establishment	64,060	60,000	59,041	959	...
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total Local	8,73,000	7,48,000	7,59,018	2,045	13,063
Grand total Expenditure, Imperial, Provincial, and Local ...	30,10,300	29,77,700	29,97,656	75,858	95,814

214. The following abstract shows the distribution of the total expenditure of Rs. 29,97,656 under all heads :

Abstract of the expenditure of year.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

IMPERIAL.

	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	76,634	
Civil „	6,44,878	
Total Imperial	...	7,21,512

PROVINCIAL.

Civil Works	13,26,299	
Railways	1,90,827	
Total Provincial	...	15,17,126
Local	...	7,59,018
Grand total of Expenditure	...	29,97,656

215. The following table shows in detail the establishment charges, and the expenditure, by divisions, on Imperial, Provincial, and Local works supervised by the Public Works establishment :

Distribution of outlay on works and establishment charges.

Division.	Cost of Establishment.	Expenditure on Works and Repairs, excluding cost of Establishment, Suspense, and Tools and Plant.				Percentage of Establishment to outlay.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Accounts	1,34,679*	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	33,339	10,611	55,969	1,08,861	1,75,441	19·00
Sylhet	37,232	1,066	40,178	2,02,125	2,43,369	15·29
Lower Assam	70,417*	2,756	2,24,092	121,692	3,48,540	20·20
Central „	51,987	1,816	1,14,717	1,11,190	2,27,723	22·83
Upper „	70,049	14,032	1,20,987	1,56,109	2,91,128	24·06
Khási and Jaintia Hills	44,175*	6,016	1,95,231	...	2,01,247	21·95
Nága Hills	72,870	1,66,682	55,574	...	2,22,256	32·78
North Lushai Hills	21,927	...	40,043	...	40,043	54·75
Manipur	46,170	3,82,794	4,158	...	3,86,952	11·93
Civil Officers	...	...	16,616	...	16,616	...
Examiner's Office	...	...	2,886	...	2,886	...
Total	5,82,845	5,85,773	8,70,451	6,99,977	21,56,201	27·03

* Exclusive of the percentages debited to "Contributions" and "Other Provinces and Departments"

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Provincial and Local expenditure.

216. The actual Provincial and Local expenditure incurred on Public Works (including Railways) in each year since 1882-83, when the system of Provincial contracts was first extended to Assam, was as follows:

Year.	Expenditure on Civil Works, excluding Lushai Expenditure.			Expenditure on Railways.								Grand total Public Works Expenditure (columns 4 and 12).
				Jorhát State Railway.			Cherra-Companyganj State Railway.			Subsidy to Dibru-Sadiya Railway.	Total net Railway Expenditure (columns 7, 10, and 11).	
	Provincial.*	Local.*	Total.*	Capital.	Revenue, net.†	Total.	Capital.	Revenue, net.†	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	5,13,776	9,08,252	14,22,028	12,274	...	12,274	16,019	...	16,019	...	28,293	14,50,321
1883-84	4,69,813	11,10,658	15,80,471	1,06,056	...	1,06,056	60,185	...	60,185	...	1,66,241	17,46,712
1884-85	5,79,000	9,58,210	15,37,210	2,78,369	+ 3,421	2,81,790	2,10,109	...	2,10,109	58,019	5,49,918	20,87,128
1885-86	4,73,566	7,34,938	12,08,504	61,969	+ 6,046	68,015	2,39,821	...	2,39,821	1,00,434	4,08,270	16,16,774
1886-87	6,16,173	9,61,937	15,78,110	1,02,516	+ 14,654	1,17,170	1,15,676	+ 21,349	1,37,025	1,04,556	3,58,751	19,36,861
1887-88	5,52,888	9,15,698	14,68,586	54,161	+ 14,731	68,892	1,03,536	+ 24,961	1,28,497	1,06,106	3,03,495	17,72,081
1888-89	5,94,368	8,70,524	14,64,892	34,906	— 2,571	32,335	16,203	+ 14,962	31,165	1,04,752	1,68,252	16,33,144
1889-90	6,82,480	8,76,426	15,58,906	11,345	+ 1,852	13,197	8,219	+ 14,371	22,590	1,04,657	1,40,444	16,99,350
1890-91	11,43,705	4,74,062	16,17,767	11,871	— 4,011	7,860	4,042	+ 2,040	6,082	1,01,130	1,15,072	17,32,839
1891-92	10,49,895	5,19,046	15,68,941	2,725	— 3,113	— 388	23	— 438	— 415	1,00,700	99,897	16,68,838‡
1892-93	12,61,196	6,13,235	19,14,255	37,319	— 11,461	25,858	4,468	— 960	3,508	1,00,404	1,29,770	20,44,025‡
1893-94	14,70,926	7,06,202	22,61,136	21,843	— 14,348	7,495	695	— 3,231	— 2,536	1,00,423	1,05,382	23,66,518‡
1894-95	12,59,632	7,59,018	20,85,317	8,270	— 14,442	— 6,178	2,430	— 4,413	— 1,983	1,00,537	92,376	21,77,693‡

Up to the year 1890-91 there was no recognised principle in regard to the treatment of Provincial as distinguished from Local works. Works were frequently transferred from one head to the other, and consequently no useful comparison can be made of the expenditure incurred on Civil Works under Provincial and Local, respectively, *prior to 1890-91. The total expenditure on* Civil Works, exclusive of Railways, *last year amounted to Rs. 20,85,317, of which Rs. 7,59,018 were* Local, and Rs. 12,59,632 were Provincial. *The Local expenditure has been steadily increasing since* the year 1890-91. The years 1891-92 to 1893-94 inclusive also showed a satisfactory increase in Provincial expenditure. The past year, however, showed a large decrease of Rs. 2,11,294 in Provincial expenditure, which was due partly to the Abor expedition, on which nearly a lakh of rupees was spent in the year under review, and partly to the fact that the Government of India required this Administration to contribute an additional sum of Rs. 1,60,000 to Imperial revenues. The funds to meet these charges were provided by a corresponding reduction in Public Works expenditure. Column 12 of the above statement shows the net Railway expenditure of the province from the year 1882-83. During the first three years of the present Provincial contract, *i.e.*, during 1892-93 to 1894-95 inclusive, the average annual expenditure on Railways was:

	Expenditure. Rs.	Contract assignment. Rs.
Capital	25,008	*Nil.*
Revenue (net)	*—16,285*	*—6,000*
Subsidies	1,09,176	1,01,000
Total	1,17,889	95,000

* This statement does not include Civil Works under Civil Officers. | † *i.e.*, gross expenditure *minus* gross earnings.

‡ These figures do not include expenditure on Civil Works in the Lushai Hills, which was in—

	Rs.
1892-93	39,824
1893-94	84,008
1894-95	66,667

No assignment was made to this province under the existing contract for Capital expenditure on Railways, on the ground that the Jorhát and Cherra-Companyganj Railways had been completed, and that if it was desired to construct any other railways, the expenditure must be found from surplus Provincial revenues. But Capital expenditure was incurred even on existing railways; the figures given above show what this expenditure has been, and also that the total average annual net expenditure on railways in this province has been greater than the Government of India estimated. By the time the present contract has expired, it is anticipated that further heavy expenditure will have to be incurred on the Jorhát Railway, as the rails will then probably require to be renewed. A proposal was submitted, after the close of the year, to the Government of India for diverting the Cherra-Companyganj Railway to Chhátak. It will be impossible to meet the cost of this project from Provincial revenues.

The total expenditure on Provincial Civil Works and Railways taken together amounted to Rs. 21,77,693, against Rs. 23,66,518 in the previous year, excluding expenditure in the Lushai Hills which is shown separately.

217. The expenditure on Civil Works under Civil Officers during the past five years was as follows:

Public Works under Civil Officers.

Year.	Provincial.			Local.	Grand total.
	Expenditure, excluding Lushai.	Lushai Expenditure.	Total Provincial Expenditure.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	1,800	...	1,811	1,587	3,398
1891-92	25,103	...	25,103	270	25,373
1892-93	20,758	...	20,758	539	21,297
1893-94	20,926	26,159	47,085	3,139	50,224
1894-95	22,834	25,400	48,234	16,798	65,032

218. The construction of the Nichuguard-Kohima-Manipur cart road, which was constituted a special charge in November 1891, under a Superintendent of Works, was so far advanced during the year under report that it was decided to abolish the circle in March 1895, and the portion, formerly known as No. I Division, from Nichuguard to Mao thana, 62 miles, was absorbed in the Nága Hills provincial division, and made a subdivision of that charge. No. II Division, from Mao thana to Manipur, 68 miles, was constituted a provincial division, called the Mânipur Division, which, together with other works in Manipur, was placed in charge of an Executive Engineer. The Gáro Hills district was abolished during the year as a separate Public Works Department charge, and was made into a subdivision of the Lower Assam Division, with effect from the 13th February 1895, under the orders contained in *Assam Gazette* Notification No. 14, dated the 21st March 1895. The Lakhimpur district and the Sibságar Division were abolished as separate executive charges and amalgamated into one division under the designation of the Upper Assam Division, with its headquarters at Dibrugarh, with effect from the 25th April 1894, under Notification No. 32, dated the 27th April 1894.

Changes in Divisions.

IMPERIAL—MILITARY.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

UPPER ASSAM DIVISION.

219. The chief items of work were the renewal of the wire fence around the fort at Sadiya, at a cost of Rs. 788, and the purchase and restoration of a house in the Dibrugarh Cantonment for the Sergeant-Instructor of the Assam Valley Mounted Rifles, at a cost of Rs. 1,998.

Imperial Military Works.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS DIVISION.

Three ridge ventilators for the escape of smoke were provided in each of the barracks for married men in the Native Infantry lines at Shillong, as it was found that cases of ophthalmia were occurring among the men owing to the want of ventilation.

NÁGA HILLS DIVISION.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Nine latrines with corrugated-iron roofs and side walls were constructed at Kohima for the troops, at a cost of Rs. 1,051, and Rs. 198 were expended in erecting a covered way from the hospital to the latrine.

MANIPUR DIVISION.

Rupees 888 were expended in completing the Kála Nága stockade, Rs. 543 in the construction of protective spurs near the quarterguard of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles, which were necessitated by the dangerous erosion of the river bank, and Rs. 242 in the purchase of buckets for the latrines at Manipur.

REPAIRS.

All the military buildings and roads in the province were kept in a thorough state of repair, at a cost of Rs. 56,705, including all items of expenditure. In Manipur the officers' quarters, which were in a very bad condition, were thoroughly repaired. Repairs to the barracks and lines of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles were also carried out, but the buildings are of a temporary nature, and will require a heavy expenditure very shortly.

The expenditure incurred in each division was as follows :—Nága Hills, Rs. 17,210 ; Manipur, Rs. 13,016 ; Upper Assam, Rs. 10,131 ; Cachar, Rs. 9,750 ; Khási and Jaintia Hills, Rs. 5,145 ; Central Assam, Rs. 865 ; Sylhet, Rs. 321 ; and Lower Assam, Rs. 267.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

The operations of the year under this head were of a minor character, and comprised the supply of, and repairs to, furniture in the military buildings, principally the hospital buildings in Cachar, Lakhimpur, Khási and Jaintia Hills, Nága Hills, and Manipur.

IMPERIAL—CIVIL.

ORIGINAL WORKS.—BUILDINGS.

Imperial Civil Works.

220. There were no works of any importance under this head.

ORIGINAL WORKS.—COMMUNICATIONS.

NÁGA HILLS DIVISION.—NICHUGUARD-KOHIMA-MANIPUR ROAD.

Nichuguard to Kohima.—This portion of the road, which is now practically finished, has been opened to cart traffic since April 1893. The sanctioned estimate was Rs. 10,91,687 ; Rs. 10,32,086 were expended up to the close of 1894-95, of which Rs. 26,892 were expended during the year. The following were the principal items of work on this road :

Rest-houses were erected at points on the road where it is eventually intended to erect *pucca* structures. Several timber bridges were replaced by corrugated-iron pipes of 2′ and 1½′ diameter, as the timber showed signs of rotting, and experience showed that the latter size of openings was sufficient. These pipes were also put in some places where it was found that waterways were required. The superstructure of the two major bridges over the Sachema and Zubza rivers, each of 50′ span, was nearly finished before the end of the year. The timber bridge over the Kuki river, 5 miles from Nichuguard, erected by the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners in 1892, was destroyed by a flood in June 1894. Traffic was accommodated temporarily by a floating bridge composed of timber from the dismantled bridge. The only work remaining incomplete to any large extent at the end of the year was the construction of permanent staging bungalows.

Kohima to Mao Thana.—The work on this section consisted principally of original excavations and the widening out of portions which had been left from the previous season. As this work was carried out by local labour, the working season was short ; however, a large number of men were employed, and most of the road was cut out to full width. Metal was collected and spread over nearly the whole length, but only in a thin layer. The sanctioned estimate for this road was Rs. 3,66,662 ; the expenditure up to the close of 1894-95 was Rs. 3,25,289, of which Rs. 83,285 were expended during the year. All the bridges were completed, with the exception of the "Chakuinu,"

which it was intended to span by means of a bridge aggregating 150′; but this was subsequently found to be impracticable. The bridge was, therefore, reduced to a clear span of 50′, and the approach roads on each side graded so as to work down to the new site. At the end of the year, the abutments were well in hand. Of the minor bridges, four of 30′ span were completed with rolled iron joists, two of which were provided with corrugated-iron flooring and two with timber flooring; the remaining one was opened with timber beams and flooring, but will have to be provided with rolled iron joists during the next few years. Nothing was done with regard to building permanent staging bungalows.

MANIPUR DIVISION.—NICHUGUARD-KOHIMA-MANIPUR ROAD.

Mao Thana to Manipur, 68 miles.—The sanctioned estimate for this road is Rs. 12,14,166. The total expenditure up to the end of 1894-95 was Rs. 9,13,474, of which Rs. 3,60,810 were expended during the year. The principal work done was between Mao Thana and the saddle, 9 miles north of Kairong, distance 19½ miles. The earthwork for the whole of this portion of the road was entrusted to a European contractor; but as this arrangement proved unsatisfactory, his contract was terminated, and the road was finished departmentally. A considerable number of minor dry stone bridges and drains were constructed during the year. The temporary bridge over the Barak river at Kairong, 184′ long, was completed, but considerable difficulty was experienced in driving the piles of the centre pier through the boulder bed. A pile bridge, nearly 200′ long, over the Manipur river at Koirengai, six miles from Manipur, was completed during the year. The bridge over the river at Sengmai is the only large one remaining to be erected, but carts can go through the broad bed of the river during eight months of the dry season; designs and proposals for this bridge are under preparation. The bridge at Sengmai, permanent bungalows, and metalling are the principal works yet remaining to complete the road.

REPAIRS.

GENERAL.

All the telegraph, postal, and meteorological buildings, and also the roads in the province, were maintained in efficient order.

NÁGA HILLS DIVISION.

Nichuguard to Kohima, 40 miles.—Rs. 35,070 were spent in maintaining this section, principally in clearing away slips which occurred during the monsoon.

Kohima to Mao Thana, 22 miles.—This is an unfinished section, and only Rs. 2,730 were spent in maintaining the completed portion.

MANIPUR DIVISION.

The road from 9 miles north of Kairong to Manipur was maintained throughout the year at a cost of Rs. 26,524, the principal work undertaken being clearing heavy slips which occurred during the monsoon. Dangerous corners were cut away and portions improved. The surface of the road was sectioned and repaired, and all settlements in banks brought up. Some temporary bridges were erected, and drains and culverts cleared. The bridle road was maintained throughout the year in good condition, notwithstanding heavy pack traffic during the wettest months, at a cost of Rs. 3,876.

PROVINCIAL—CIVIL WORKS.

ORIGINAL WORKS—BUILDINGS.

CACHAR DIVISION.

221. The only work of importance was the digging of a well in the compound of the sub-divisional officer of Hailákándi, at an estimated cost of Rs. 712, of which Rs. 453 were expended during the year.

Provincial works.

SYLHET DIVISION.

The old pillars inside the church supporting the roof were replaced by round pillars of picked bricks and mortar.

Lower Assam Division.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Three new tahsil kutcheries on the standard plan were built at Bijni in the Goálpára district and at Gauháti and Boko in the Kámrúp district, at an average cost of Rs. 2,193. Iron racks on the standard plan were provided for the storage of cadastral survey maps in the subdivisional kutchery at Barpeta, at a cost of Rs. 246. The cemetery at Tura was fenced in at a cost of Rs. 348. The Jail building at Dhubri, which was threatened by the encroachments of the Brahmaputra, was dismantled, and a temporary structure erected, at a total cost of Rs. 1,415. Other works of importance in this division were the erection of a new police hospital at Gauháti from the proceeds of the old building which were sold to the Assam-Bengal Railway, the completion of the normal school building at a total cost of Rs. 5,726, and the roofing of the vernacular school, both at Gauháti, at a total cost of Rs. 5,660. Rs. 6,983 were spent in completing the additions and improvements to the Gauháti High School building, and small sums were expended in additions to the Dhubri High School and the Goálpára Middle English School.

Central Assam Division.

The following were the most important works in hand :—Additions and alterations to the subdivisional court house, Mangaldai, begun in 1893-94 and completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 3,252; constructing tahsil offices at Roha, Nowgong, and Samaguri in the Nowgong district, and at Pathurighat, Mangaldai, and Tezpur in the Darrang district, in accordance with a standard plan, at an average cost of about Rs. 2,000 per building; providing intermediate shelves to the revenue record iron racks in the Deputy Commissioner's kutchery at Tezpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,400; constructing a new dispensary building at Mangaldai at a total cost of Rs. 4,093; and additions and alterations to the Lunatic Asylum at Tezpur which consisted of the construction of a filter tank for the well outside the compound, the addition of 15 ventilators to the criminal ward, and providing the female ward enclosure with a teak wood door, at a cost of Rs. 301.

Upper Assam Division.

The following were the important works in hand :—Additions and alteration to the Jorhát kutchery building, which were completed at a cost of Rs. 4,869; construction of chambers for vakils, Rs. 4,410, and a tahsil kutchery at Namtidol, Rs. 2,243. The erection of a new school house at Jorhát, to accommodate 253 boys, was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 16,407. During the year Rs. 12,100 were expended. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 16,587, for a bungalow for the Assistant Political Officer at Sadiya, was also sanctioned; Rs. 3,000 were spent in the purchase of material for the bungalow during the year.

Khási and Jaintia Hills Division.

The chief works were the erection of a band room over the entrance porch at Government House, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,551; the room was not completed at the close of the year; the addition of a wing to the Civil Secretariat building to provide office rooms for the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, at a cost of Rs. 5,288; an office building for the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, at a cost of Rs. 4,686; erection of two rooms as lunch rooms for the clerks of the Civil Secretariat, at a cost of Rs. 1,948. The enlargement of the Secretariat Press building at Shillong was completed at a total cost of Rs. 45,146, the outlay during the year amounting to Rs. 15,117.

Nága Hills Division.

The more important works were the completion of the charitable dispensary at a total cost of Rs. 2,363, construction of a building for the middle English school at a cost of Rs. 2,054, and minor alterations to the house of the Assistant Commissioner, all at Kohima.

North Lushai Hills Division.

A bungalow was built for the Assistant Commandant of Military Police at Fort Aijal at a cost of Rs. 4,744, and the following buildings were either completed, or in course of completion, at the headquarters, *viz.*, a Commissariat godown for stacking rations, estimated cost Rs. 12,092; a godown for the Public Works Department, estimated cost Rs. 4,821; quarters for Public Works Department clerks, estimated cost Rs. 1,372; quarters for an Overseer, which were completed at a cost of Rs. 510; and quarters for the petty establishment and the coolies employed by the Public Works Department.

MANIPUR DIVISION.

An estimate for Rs. 31,003 was sanctioned for a residence for the Political Agent in Manipur, but only Rs. 3,063 were expended during the year. The Manipur State contributed Rs. 6,000 towards the cost of the building.

ORIGINAL WORKS.—COMMUNICATIONS.

CACHAR DIVISION.

The most important work in hand was the completion of the bridging of the Silchar-Jhalnacherra road to the 18th mile. It included the building of seven new bridges, all having iron roadways, as well as the extension of culverts. The work was commenced in February 1894, and the whole of the bridges were completed and opened to traffic before the end of June 1894. The total expenditure on the bridging was Rs. 42,363, of which Rs. 13,235 were expended during the year.

SYLHET DIVISION.

The Charkai-Karimganj road was completed during the year: expenditure, Rs. 3,744; estimate, Rs. 4,374. Two new *már* boats were supplied at a cost of Rs. 250 each to the Karimganj and Katagang ferries, which lie, respectively, in the 35th and 43rd miles of the Cachar Trunk Road. The most important work in hand was the erection of seven permanent wooden bridges on the Cachar Trunk road in the section from Sheolamukh to Karimganj. The estimate for the bridges was Rs. 42,493, but the amount expended was only Rs. 12,932, the work having been practically limited to the purchase and collection of material.

LOWER ASSAM DIVISION.

The most important works of the year are detailed below:

Improving the bridges on the first five miles of the North Trunk Road from Dumnichauki.—The work as completed consisted of seven bridges, with iron superstructure resting on *sál* piles, comprising six spans of 20 feet and nine spans of 15 feet, besides two brick culverts of 5 feet span each, or a total of 275 feet of bridging. The expenditure was Rs. 8,641, and the total expenditure to the end of the year Rs. 16,846, against an estimate of Rs. 21,254.

Improving bridges on the Assam Trunk Road.—Seven old timber bridges were replaced by new ones with iron superstructure carried on *sâl* piles. These seven bridges comprise six spans of 15 feet and ten spans of 20 feet. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,979, and the total cost of the work Rs. 20,746, against an estimate of Rs. 22,060.

Rebuilding bridges on the Assam Trunk Road.—Nine new bridges were built to replace the old ones. The new bridges, which are of the usual type (iron superstructure on *sâl* piles), consist of 12 spans of 15 feet and 21 spans of 20 feet. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,762, and the total expenditure Rs. 40,462.

Reconstructing a wooden bridge over the Jinjiram river in the 95th mile of the Assam Trunk Road—This bridge was begun and completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 9,399, against an estimate of Rs. 9,877. It consists of five spans of 25 feet each of iron superstructure, supported on piles, with corrugated-iron wings.

Removing the Sutakheas bridge to the 88th mile, Assam Trunk Road.—The expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,485, against an estimate of Rs. 3,890.

Metalling bad portions of the Topatoli Road.—The portion of the Assam Trunk Road between Gauháti and Sonapur, chiefly in the 15th and 19th miles, where the roadway became very bad in the rains, was metalled. The outlay during the year was Rs. 2,846, and the total outlay Rs. 3,546.

Putting up a parapet wall on the 8th mile of the Assam Trunk Road.—One thousand two hundred and thirty-five running feet of dry stone walling were built as a protection round a sharp curve on the ghát portion of the Shillong road. The expenditure was Rs. 1,364.

Opening out a road from the new steamer ghat to the existing Kholabandha Road.—The new road is 4 miles long, and cost Rs. 1,051.

Raising and improving the Tura-Mankachar Road.—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 39,600, was sanctioned late in the year. The expenditure was Rs. 7,419, almost entirely confined to earthwork.

Constructing a light draught stern-wheel steamer for the Gauháti Ferry.—The steamer "Nelly," which was built in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard at Kidderpur, reached Gauháti in the first week

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

of February 1895, and immediately took up the running of the ferry with very satisfactory results. The vessel draws 20 inches when fully loaded, and is well suited to the work for which she is intended. She was estimated to cost Rs. 23,700, but actually cost Rs. 22,076.

Rest-houses.—New rest-houses were built at Bijni and Nalbari. The cost of the former was Rs. 1,009, and of the latter Rs. 1,045. Out-houses, consisting of stables, cook-house, servants' quarters, chaukidar's house, and a shelter for the road overseer, were built at Nalbari at a cost of Rs. 400, and a cook-house for the Bijni rest-house for Rs. 68. A new rest-house was built at Garobadha on the 20th mile of the Tura-Mankachar road. The expenditure was Rs. 2,066, against an estimate of Rs. 1,998.

Four ferry-*máns* and one single boat with platform for ferry ghâts in the Gáro Hills district were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,366.

CENTRAL ASSAM DIVISION.

The following were the most important works undertaken :

Completing the Northern Trunk Road from the Dikrang to the boundary of the Darrang district.—The total amount of the estimate was Rs. 40,233 ; against this, Rs. 6,127 were spent during the year, making a total outlay of Rs. 40,372. The work, which was taken in hand in November 1892 and completed in March 1895, consisted of—earthwork, 4,628,315 cubic feet ; turfing, 810,938 square feet ; timber bridging, 336 running feet ; corrugated-iron pipes, 189 running feet ; also the necessary jungle-clearing, service roads, and iron mile posts. This section of the road lies in the North Lakhimpur civil subdivision, and is now quite complete and fit for cart traffic. The road is 12 feet wide.

Constructing three timber bridges on the Northern Trunk Road on the 8th, 11th, and 12th miles, east of Tezpur.—The bridges will be semi-permanent, and constructed entirely of *sâl* wood ; estimate, Rs. 11,900. During the year Rs. 6,503 were spent in the purchase of *sâl* piles and scantlings, iron bolts and straps.

Bridging the Northern Trunk Road between Gabru and Dhekiajuli.—The estimate was Rs. 20,500 ; against this, Rs. 17,326 were spent during 1893-94 and Rs. 3,242 in 1894-95, making a total outlay of Rs. 20,568. The section of the road between Gabru and Dhekiajuli is 10½ miles. Seven iron bridges, consisting of 16 spans of 20 feet each on *sâl* piles, and three *pucca* culverts, were built in place of old and decayed timber structures. The work was completed in March 1895.

Bridging and raising the Jagi Road.—The Jagi road is an alternative to the Assam Trunk road in the Nowgong district between Nokhla and Nowgong, and is 36 miles in length. A large number of temporary bridges were replaced by 20 timber bridges, in all 968 running feet. The estimate amounted to Rs. 47,599, against which an expenditure of Rs. 43,377 was incurred during 1893-94, and Rs. 7,351 in 1894-95, being a total outlay of Rs. 50,728. Since the completion of the road, traffic has shown material signs of increase.

Completing the Northern Trunk Road from Gohpur to Kolabari.—This section of the Northern Trunk Road, 10 miles in length, lies between Gohpur and Kolabari, east of Tezpur, and extends from the 58th to 68th mile. There was hardly any embankment before, and the road consequently became impassable. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 56,320, was sanctioned in January 1893 for raising the road above flood-level, but no funds were allotted until 1893-94. The work was taken in hand in January 1894, and completed during the year. The road is 14 feet wide, and passable for cart traffic throughout the year. The bamboo bridges will be replaced by timber structures as funds permit. Rs. 55,029 were spent on the work during 1893-94 and Rs. 1,951 in 1894-95, or a total outlay of Rs. 56,980.

Constructing an iron bridge on sâl piles over a breach in the 11th mile of the Northern Trunk Road east of Tezpur.—The estimate was Rs. 8,300, and expenditure Rs. 8,300, of which Rs. 616 were incurred during the year.

Constructing the Khanajan iron bridge in the 17th mile of the Northern Trunk Road east of Tezpur.—Rs. 3,010 were spent on the work in 1893-94 and Rs. 595 in 1894-95, making a total outlay of Rs. 3,605.

Constructing the Mornoi iron bridge on the 20th mile of the Northern Trunk Road east of Tezpur.—The old timber bridge, which spanned the Mornoi river at Sutia, was replaced by an iron

bridge on *sâl* piles. Rs. 3,060 were spent in 1893-94 and Rs. 715 in 1894-95, making a total of Rs. 3,775.

Constructing an iron bridge over the Sadharu river in the 24th mile of the Northern Trunk Road, east of Tezpur.—The total cost was Rs. 4,007, of which Rs. 660 were expended during the year.

Constructing the Dikrai iron bridge in the 16th mile of the Northern Trunk Road, east of Tezpur.—The total outlay was Rs. 5,701, of which Rs. 355 were expended during 1894-95.

Constructing the Mora Panchnoi iron bridge in the 31st mile of the Northern Trunk Road, west of Tezpur.—The bridge, which replaces a ferry-*már*, cost Rs. 3,619, against an estimate of Rs. 3,600, the outlay during the year being Rs. 940.

Constructing an iron bridge over the Dihing river in the 128th mile of the Assam Trunk Road, east of Silghat.—The Dihing river forms the boundary between the districts of Nowgong and Sibságar. The bridge consists of three spans, the central one being 26 feet and the side ones 24 feet each, total length 74½ feet. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 5,700, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,401.

Spreading sand over the worst parts of the Assam Trunk Road between Rangagora and Kuaritol.—The expenditure was Rs. 5,808, and the estimate Rs. 5,821.

Diversion of the Trunk Road near Puranigudam.—The Assam Trunk road, in the 83rd mile (from Gauháti) at Puranigudam in the Nowgong district, was cut away by the river Kalang during the rains of 1891 for a length of 300 feet. As the place was thickly populated, and a short diversion would have entailed a large amount of compensation on account of houses and trees, it was found desirable to divert the road about 500 feet to the south, in order to get clear of the villages as much as possible. The total length of the diversion is 3,800 feet. The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,927, excluding charges for compensation for land, trees, and houses on the line.

Widening the Northern Trunk Road east of Tezpur, from Helem to Gohpur.—The widening of the Northern Trunk road between Helem and Gohpur, which was on an average only 8 feet, was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,018, against an estimate of Rs. 4,015.

Constructing a rest-house at Kolabari.—The work was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,612. The expenditure during 1894-95 was Rs. 292.

Constructing a floating dâk bungalow at Silghat.—This work was necessary on account of the distance of the steamer ghât from Silghat, which used to be from 4 to 6 miles. An estimate for Rs. 5,814 was sanctioned in November 1894, and the pontoons with the necessary fittings were obtained from the Government Dockyard, Kidderpur, at a cost, including carriage, of Rs. 3,501. The actual construction was, however, deferred.

UPPER ASSAM DIVISION.

Raising and improving a section of the Jaipur Road.—Parts of the 20th and 22nd miles and the whole of the 21st mile, in all about 2⅓rd miles in length, were liable to be submerged in the rainy season to a depth varying from 2 to 6 feet. The raising of this part of the road has been in progress since December 1892, and was not completed at the close of the year, owing to the great scarcity of labour.

Constructing the Darika bridge in the 24th mile of the Assam Trunk Road.—The bridge is 200 feet long, and consists of 8 spans of iron superstructure on *sâl* piles. The work was completed at a total cost of Rs. 15,064.

Improving the approaches of the Bhogdoi bridge.—The Jorhât Railway formerly ran over the road bridge, and practically monopolised the approaches. In 1893-94 a separate railway bridge was built, and this made it possible to improve the approaches of the road bridge by raising, widening, and straightening them, at a cost of Rs. 1,122.

Raising and improving the Trunk Road from Dihing to Dhansiri.—This work has been in progress since 1889-90, and was brought to completion during the year at a total cost of Rs. 16,140, against an estimate of Rs. 16,055.

Improving the Assam Trunk Road from Dibrugarh to Talup.—There is no local labour available along this road; but a little work was done by Nunia coolies and the rest by planters; 364,268 cubic feet of earthwork were done during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,724.

Raising the Trunk Road between Dibrugarh and Barbarua.—Parts of the road in the 4th, 5th, and 6th miles, west of Dibrugarh, were raised and sectioned at a cost of Rs. 1,529.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Special repairs to Gedhelijan bridge.—This is a timber bridge 60 feet long, in the 6th mile of the North Trunk Road. All the posts and most of the superstructure had decayed, and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,321, was sanctioned for its repair; the actual cost was Rs. 2,339.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS DIVISION.

The important works and projects in this division were—

Improving certain bridges on the Gauháti-Shillong Cart Road.—This work provides for entirely renewing four bridges, and partially renewing eight others; the estimate amounted to Rs. 18,015, against which Rs. 2,739 were expended.

Constructing iron bridges on the Companyganj-Salutikar Road.—On an estimate of Rs. 93,025 for 10 bridges, 9 were completed during the previous year, and the remaining one very nearly so, when the work was stopped by early floods. The total waterway allowed in the above ten bridges was, however, found to be insufficient, and a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,37,792, was sanctioned, which provided for the extension of some of these bridges and the construction of an additional bridge to secure the required waterway. This additional work was taken in hand, and, with the exception of laterite pitching and concrete work in floorings and roadways, which were in progress, was well advanced; the outlay for the year was Rs. 46,258, and the total expenditure was, up to the end of 1894-95, Rs. 1,19,714.

Closing the Belajur bridge and extending two other bridges on the Companyganj-Salutikar Road.—The work was in progress at the close of the year, the expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,894, against an estimate of Rs. 6,425.

Surveying a trace for a cart road from Maosmai to Therria.—The present cart road from Shillong towards Therriaghat terminates at Maosmai, 35½ miles from Shillong; and from this point the descent continues by means of a paved bridle road. It was decided to ascertain if a trace on cart road alignments could be laid out on the southern slopes of the Khási Hills, and a survey was accordingly made. A trace was cut, which, though supposed to be 1 in 20, proved on inspection and check by means of barometric readings, to be very much steeper. Colonel Bigg-Wither, however, put it on record that he was satisfied that a line on cart road gradients could be got down these hills at a very moderate cost. He estimated that it would be 15 or 16 miles long, starting from the 35th and a half mile on the existing road, and having a mean gradient of 1 in 22. This trace requires perfecting and further investigation, before a reliable estimate of the cost of cutting the road can be framed. The survey cost Rs. 1,008.

Surveying a trace for a Railway from Therria to Chhatak.—This survey was undertaken to allow of an estimate being prepared of the cost of constructing a railway from Therria to Chhatak. It was completed at an outlay of Rs. 904, of which Rs. 630 represented the outlay of the year.

Constructing Loco. Foreman's quarters at Mahadeo.—A new bungalow for the use of the Loco. Foreman of the Cherra-Companyganj State Railway was constructed below the bluff at Mahadeo on the 40th mile of the Therria bridle road at a cost of Rs. 2,291.

Constructing a rest-house at Laitkensao.—A rest-house was constructed for the use of inspecting officers, 4 miles from Chella, on the recently opened bridle road from Cherra to Chella. The building was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,137.

Surveying and cutting a trace on cart-road gradients from the 13th mile of the Shillong-Cherra Cart Road to the Sylhet plains.—This line of road, on cart-road gradients, was completely aligned during the year under report by Mr. Kench, Executive Engineer. It starts from the 13th mile of the Shillong-Cherra road, passes near the villages of Lailankot, Nonkredem, Tanginath, and Nongskain, and ends in the plains about 4 miles east of Therria, the total length of the trace being 43 miles, and from Shillong to the plains slightly under 56; thus bringing the railway terminus at Therria within 60 miles of Shillong. This distance, however, would probably be reduced by some 2 miles in construction. The line follows, in the main, that laid out many years ago by Major Briggs, whose object was at first to connect Shillong with Therriaghat by a cart-road, and so on to Chhatak. Having failed to accomplish this, Major Briggs fixed on a line much more to the east, which carried him to the plains near Lakhat, quite out of the way of Therria, and consequently of Chhatak, which is now considered the real objective. Mr. Kench recognising the difficulties of a direct line to Therria, selected a line between this and Major Brigg's first trace, which diverges from the latter a little north of the village of Tanginath, and enters the plains within 4 miles of

the Therria Railway Station, which break, he proposes, should be filled by an extension of the railway. To quote Colonel Bigg-Wither's report *in extenso:*

I will not here enter into details regarding the relative advantages of this line over others, except from purely engineering considerations; but, confining myself to these, I think there can be no doubt that Mr. Kench's line is by far the best that has yet been found, in fact, that he has solved the problem that has occupied able engineers many years. His grades are very easy, and the work that will have to be done in construction remarkably light. I have seen no hill road in all my experience, in which unnecessary rises and falls are so well avoided without causing heavy work. Broadly, there is one ascent from the Bogapani to the summit-level at Lailankot, 6,000 feet, and one descent thence to the Sylhet plains, 100 feet above the sea, the ascent being 3 miles and the descent 40 miles long.

NÁGA HILLS DIVISION.

The important works are detailed below:

Constructing the first section of the Cachar-Sibságar bridle road, Henima to Hungrum.—About one half of the road lies in the Nága Hills district and the other half in the North Cachar Hills. It was estimated that the road would be 35 miles in length, but the actual alignment has worked out to about 45 miles. Road-cutting was commenced in December 1893, and continued till the middle of April 1894; work was resumed in January 1895, and at the close of the year 32½ miles of the road were completed, a trace path having been cut for another 6 miles. The estimate amounted to Rs. 18,113, and the expenditure to the end of 1894-95 was Rs. 13,111.

Suspension bridge over the Zullu river.—This bridge, 102 feet span, was completed and thrown open to traffic in May 1894. Savings on the estimate were utilised in training the river and building breastwalls where the hillside was slipping near the approaches. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,321, of which Rs. 638 were expended in 1894-95. The estimate amounted to Rs. 10,710.

Suspension bridge over the Sijju river.—The masonry piers were completed in May 1894, and the bridge thrown open to traffic before the close of the year. The estimate amounted to Rs. 11,615, and the total expenditure to Rs. 9,195, of which Rs. 2,258 were expended in 1894-95.

Suspension bridge No. II over the Doyang river.—Besides an iron bridge of 162 feet span, the estimate, which amounts to Rs. 17,600, provides for 5 miles of bridle-road approaches. The masonry work was commenced before the end of March 1894, and the approaches were completed and iron work paid for. The progress during the year consisted in building two high masonry abutments and ashlar masonry towers. The anchorage and extensive dry stone masonry approaches and wing walls were nearly completed, and the ironwork, which was carried into the hills by coolies, was being fitted up. It was expected that the work would be completed by May or June 1895; The total expenditure to the end of 1894-95 was Rs. 17,311, of which Rs. 9,098 were expended in that year.

Constructing serais on the Kohima-Nichuguard Road.—Five serais were erected on the road; but though fit for occupation, they were not quite completed, owing to the non-arrival of some corrugated iron which was ordered from England. The expenditure was Rs. 2,710, and the total expenditure Rs. 5,840, against an estimate of Rs. 6,500.

NORTH LUSHAI HILLS DIVISION.

The following were the important works in hand in this division:

Constructing the Aijal-Silchar Road.—Very little progress was made during the year, only Rs. 1,950 having been expended. The road was commenced in 1890-91, and at the end of March 1895, 50 miles had been cut out to a width of 8 feet, 47½ miles to a width of 6 feet, 8½ miles from Bya's *jhúms* to Sairang, width 2 feet to 3 feet, and from Sairang to Aijal, 13 miles, the width varying from 4 feet to 6 feet. To complete the road there remain the 8½ miles to be widened from 3 feet to 6 feet, and 13 miles from Sairang to Aijal, which is being regraded to a cart-road alignment. The total estimate amounted to Rs. 1,36,892. Supplementary, Rs. 3,412. Total expenditure up to March 1895, Rs. 1,33,850.

Aijal-Serchip Road, 52½ miles in length.—Work was begun during 1892-93, and up to March 1895 jungle had been cut for 42 miles; 20 miles of the road had been cut to 5 feet width, 7 miles to 3 feet and 6 miles to 2 feet. The revised estimate was Rs. 46,818, of which Rs. 7,500 were expended during the year and Rs. 10,057 up to date.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Sairang rest-house.—This work, begun during 1893-94 by the civil officers, was completed by the Public Works Department at a total cost of Rs. 4,046. The expenditure during 1894-95 was Rs. 1,651.

Sonai suspension bridge.—The design for this bridge on the Aijal-Serchip road was prepared, and the iron work indented for from the Secretary of State. An allotment of Rs. 7,000 was sanctioned and hypothecated to meet the cost of the English stores.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOWER ASSAM DIVISION.

Working of Steam Ferries.—Dhubri Ferry.—During the year the paddle-steamer "David Scott" worked the Dhubri ferry without breakdown. She was thrown out of work in all for eight days for examination and petty repairs. The vessel was provided with a ship's fire engine and sufficient hose to reach any part of her. The revenue from this ferry was Rs. 13,851, and the cost of maintenance Rs. 8,715.

The Gauháti ferry was made over to the Public Works Department for management on the 16th April 1894. The steamer "Kohinoor" then working the ferry, was found to be unsafe, and was consequently taken off the service. Up to the beginning of October, the Gauháti ferry was worked by an ordinary *már* boat, and from October to the end of January, with two *márs*. During the months of February and March the new stern-wheel steamer "Nelly" worked the ferry, and gave complete satisfaction. The old launch "Kohinoor" was sent down to the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard at Kidderpur; but the estimate for repairing her being large, she was sold for Rs. 1,050. The revenue from this ferry was Rs. 4,527, and the expenditure Rs. 2,801. The ticket system was introduced on both steam-ferries during the year under review.

WORKS UNDER CIVIL OFFICERS.

The expenditure under this head, Rs. 1,066 against an allotment of Rs. 1,709, was confined to the North Cachar Hills. A road from Mabao to Assalu was sanctioned; but, as the Assam-Bengal Railway have now constructed a passable service road from the Diyung-Mabao road to Daotuhoja, near Assalu, which will answer all the purposes for which the Mabao-Assalu road was intended, this scheme has been dropped permanently.

REPAIRS.

During the year a total sum of Rs. 4,46,874 was expended on repairs to the various provincial buildings, including rest-houses, as well as to roads and ferries. In addition to the work carried out by the departmenal officers, the district roads and rest-houses in North Cachar and the Khási and Jaintia Hills and the Nága Hills were efficiently maintained at a total cost of Rs. 4,506, Rs. 4,895, and Rs. 3,599, respectively, under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioners.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—ORIGINAL WORKS.

UPPER ASSAM DIVISION.

Raising the Dhai Ali and reconstructing the Dehing bund.—Separate estimates were sanctioned for these works, amounting to Rs. 11,080 and Rs. 14,074 respectively, but the two form one project. The object of these works is to reclaim a large area of land in the Sibságar district lying between the Dehing and Disang rivers, which has been rendered unfit for cultivation, owing to its inundation by the spill-water of the Dehing and the backwater of the Brahmaputra for many years, during which the embankments had been neglected. The whole length of the protective work is 22 miles, and the estimate provides for 45,47,598 cubic feet of earthwork in raising existing embankments where worn down, and in constructing retired lines of embankment where the river has encroached. Provision for breaches, which are numerous, deep, and long, was not made in these estimates, so that a supplementary estimate amounting to Rs. 11,730 for this work had to be considered. The work was started late in the season, but sufficient labour was obtained to complete about 17 lákhs cubic feet of earthwork at an expenditure of Rs. 8,148.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS DIVISION.

SECTION 7.—*Public Works.*

Improving the Shillong Lakes.—Improvements to the above lakes were carried out during the year by constructing a *bund* across the small valley above the lower lake, wire fencing round the lakes, and sloping and turfing the banks, &c., at a total cost of Rs. 9,465.

NÁGA HILLS DIVISION.

An expenditure of Rs. 95 was incurred in a survey on account of the water-supply at Kohima, and Rs. 121 in searching for limestone.

REPAIRS.

Repairs under this head were carried out in the Sylhet, Lower Assam, Upper Assam, and Khási and Jaintia Hills Divisions at a total expenditure of Rs. 3,155.

CONTRIBUTION WORKS.

SYLHET DIVISION.

Trail well at Sylhet.—The masonry of the upper well was finished; but having got jammed on the west side on meeting with a laterite boulder and other obstructions, it tilted to one side, and, notwithstanding a superimposed load of about 95 tons, would not go down beyond 38 feet, *i.e.*, 2 feet less than was intended in the estimate. The masonry also cracked owing to irregular resulting strains. The well, however, is in no danger of collapse, owing to its being constructed of good bricks and cement mortar. Its stability in its present condition seems assured, and many months have elapsed since the cracks appeared without further development. The inner well was under construction during the year. The estimate amounts to Rs. 6,001, of which Rs. 1,369 were expended during the year, and Rs. 5,851 up to date.

LOWER ASSAM.

Rendering watertight the tanks of the Gauháti Waterworks.—The leakage from the settling and filtering tanks became so great, owing to cracks in the walls, that the Municipality, with the Chief Commissioner's sanction, made over the reservoirs to the Public Works Department for repairs. An examination was made, and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 4,200, was framed for the purpose of rectifying the defects so far as they could then be ascertained. The waterworks consist of four settling tanks, two filter beds and one clear water tank; of these, two settling tanks and one filter bed work together, so that it was possible to carry on the work without cutting off the town supply. On the water being drawn off and the walls stripped, the defects were found to be much more serious than was at first supposed. The walls were cracked in all directions, and large portions of them were devoid of any cementing material; large quantities of Portland cement were used to repair and strengthen the defective places, and the original estimate will not cover the work required to be done. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,345. The work done consisted in lining two of the settling tanks with sound cement concrete and cement plastering the same, filling in the cracks and hollow pockets of the walls of one filter and cement plastering the floor and walls of the same, and the collection of all the materials for the completion of the work.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

A new water main was laid during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,993 from the reservoir to the large iron tank at "Inglisby," Shillong, from funds provided by the Shillong Station Committee. An ornamental railing was also put round the Manipur Memorial, Shillong, at a cost of Rs. 645.

MANIPUR DIVISION.

The metalling of the Sadr Bázár road was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,895, of which Rs. 544 represented the year's expenditure. The wooden bridge, near the 42nd Gurkha Rifle lines, was repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,769, and cinerators were constructed for the 42nd and 43rd Gurkha Rifle lines at a cost of Rs. 860. The masonry bridge over the Nambol river, near the polo ground, was partially destroyed in May 1893 by the extraordinary flood of that year. The bridge was thoroughly repaired; deep curtain walls up and down stream and a flooring 2 feet thick under each arch were built at a total cost of Rs. 569.

RAILWAYS.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Jorhát State Railway.

222. *Open mileage and extensions of line sanctioned.*—The length of railway open for traffic at the end of 1893-94 was 28 miles. This was reduced to 25 miles, on 28th April 1894, for the whole of the rainy season, until 11th November 1894, when the *chur* line was re-opened and the mileage increased to 28.

Works completed and in progress.—The store godown was completed during the year. The rebuilding of eight bogie wagons in the workshop of this railway was taken in hand; but, as Rs. 3,057 out of Rs. 4,000 allotted had to be diverted to other works, the work could not be finished. The construction of four bogie rail carrying trucks was sanctioned, and undertaken by the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The *chur* line, which had been closed during the rains, was re-opened on 11th November 1894. The boat system that had hitherto been adopted during the cold weather in the Gossaingaon Suti, was abandoned this year, owing to the *suti* having silted up. This necessitated the construction of about a mile of permanent-way down to the bed of the river from Gossaingaon station.

Stores and Rolling Stock.—One engine was fitted with a brake, and another was being similarly fitted.

Details of Revenue Earnings and Expenditure.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 69,810 in 1893 to Rs. 71,933, or by Rs. 2,123 ; but, as the working expenses were more by Rs. 5,359, the net earnings showed a decrease of Rs. 3,236, having fallen from Rs. 14,437 in 1893 to Rs. 11,201 in 1894. The number of passengers increased from 52,388 in 1893 to 57,051 in 1894, and the earnings from Rs. 8,883 to Rs. 9,935, showing an improvement of Rs. 1,052, against a loss of Rs. 130, reported in 1893, under Coaching Traffic. There was an increase of 442 tons of goods, the tonnage having risen from 9,954 in 1893 to 10,396 in 1894. The earnings rose from Rs. 60,220 in 1893 to Rs. 61,128, showing an increase of Rs. 908 only. The increase was not so much as was expected, owing to the tea season in the Jorhát subdivision not having been a very favourable one.

The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were a total increase of Rs. 8,041 under "Maintenance of Way, Works, and Stations," "Locomotive Expenses," and "General Charges," and a decrease of Rs. 2,151, Rs. 302, and Rs. 229 under "Carriage and Wagon Expenses," "Traffic Expenses," and "Miscellaneous and Special Expenditure," respectively. The increase under "Maintenance of Way, Works, and Stations," which amounted to Rs. 2,835, was due to the construction of about a mile of permanent-way across the Gossaingaon Suti. The increase under "Locomotive Expenses," which was Rs. 4,408, was due to heavy repairs to engines and to maintaining and renewing machinery and tools and plant in the workshop. The increase of Rs. 798 under "General Charges" was due partly to exchange compensation allowance granted to the Manager, and partly to a share of the high pay of the late Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, debited to this Railway, and to the quarterly allowance of Rs. 100 paid to Dr. Hewan, specially appointed to attend to railway cases under certain circumstances by the Local Administration.

The decrease under "Carriage and Wagon Exenses" was due to less repairs. The decrease under other heads was small.

Rates and Fares.—There were no additions or alterations during the year.

Fuel Conusmption.—The coal used was obtained, as heretofore, from the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited.

Account, 1894.—There were no accidents requiring report to the Local Administration under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.

Cherra-Companyganj State Railway.

223. The length of the line sanctioned for this Railway, which is on the 2′ 6″ gauge, at the end of 1893-94 was 8½ miles, including the siding from Therria to the limestone quarries at Kamarah. No additional length was sanctioned during 1894-95. The only event of importance which occurred was the conversion of the Railway dispensary at Bholaganj into a public dispensary, by the acceptance of a contribution from the Local Board, Sunámganj, of Rs. 150 annually to meet the cost of medicines required for the general public. The general management of the dispensary, however, remains in the hands of the Railway authorities.

Works completed and in progress.—The usual repairs were carried out to the staff quarters and station buildings of the Railway. One of the longitudinal rail-bearers in the Bordeokhal bridge was replaced by a new beam of *dingan* wood, and the ripping up of rails and pipes, &c., on the hill incline sections, and their carriage to Therria was in progress during the year.

Lines under survey or projected.—The proposed line from Therriaghát to Chhátak was surveyed ; if the route is found favourable, the necessary estimate for a line to connect these places will be put in hand.

Stores and Rolling Stock.—At the close of the year, the value of the stores on the books of the Railway was *nil.* The rolling stock consisted of 4 engines, value Rs. 43,934, and 4 passenger carriages, 118 lowsided trucks, and 2 timber trucks, value Rs. 40,994.

Details of Revenue Earnings and Expenditure.—The mean mileage worked was 8½ miles, including sidings. The gross earnings increased from Rs. 22,841 in 1893 to Rs. 24,835, *i.e.,* by Rs. 1,994, and the working expenses from Rs. 19,433 to Rs. 20,442, or by Rs. 1,009. The net earnings showed an improvement of Rs. 985, having risen from Rs. 3,408 to Rs. 4,393. There was a decrease in the number of passengers carried, from 32,810 to 32,457 ; on the other hand, the receipts from this source increased from Rs. 2,715 to Rs. 2,825. The tonnage of goods carried consisting principally of limestone, rose from 27,944 tons to 29,556 tons, and the earnings therefrom from Rs. 20,074 to Rs. 21,989. The increase in the working expenses was due to more extensive repairs having been found necessary to locomotives and wagons, in consequence of the increase in limestone traffic. The increase both in passenger and goods traffic may be considered satisfactory when compared with the results of previous years. The improvement in the goods traffic was due chiefly to the larger exportation of limestone.

Rates and Fares.—The rates for passengers and goods remained the same as in previous years.

Fuel Consumption.—The coal used on the Railway was obtained from Maosmai. The rate per ton was Rs. 10-10-0 delivered at the Therriaghát station ; the coal supplied by the contractor was of good quality, and the arrangements for delivery were satisfactory.

Flood Damages.—The rainfall was not very heavy ; but during heavy storms, between the 21st and the 25th October 1894, the trips were reduced from three to two, as the driver could not stand on the engine, owing to the high winds and rain. Limestone traffic, on the 22nd and 25th October 1894, was also interrupted.

Accidents.—There were no serious accidents attended with loss of human life ; but the following accidents occurred :—(1) On the 30th of January 1894 an axle of a loaded wagon was broken, owing to a flaw in the metal, and three wagons derailed ; (2) on the 26th of March 1894, twelve empty trucks at the Kamarah bridge were derailed by coming in contact with another wagon, which was on the line a little above the bridge, and the guard was slightly hurt. This accident was owing to the carelessness of the driver and the fireman, both of whom were fined.

224. *Open mileage and extension of line sanctioned.*—The length of line sanctioned for this railway, which is 3 feet 3⅜ inch gauge, at the end of 1894-95 was 77·50 miles ; open to traffic on the 31st March 1895, 77·50 miles. There were no additions and alterations during the year.

Dibru-Sadiya Railway.

Works completed and in progress.—(1) Renewal of 1 mile and 300 feet of line with 50-lb. rails in place of 41¼ lbs. (2) One permanent engine-shed at workshops under construction. (3) One bridge at 52nd mile, replacing the temporary timber superstructure with iron girders on the permanent brick masonry abutments, in progress. (4) New sidings at workshops and Tinsukia under construction.

Stores and Rolling Stock.—Screw brakes and centre buffer and hook couplings were fitted to the rolling stock. The coaching vehicles were fitted with tight couplings. The carriages were fitted with oil lamps.

Details of Revenue Earnings and Expenditure.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 5,12,098 in 1893 to Rs. 5,31,645, or by Rs. 19,547, and the working expenses decreased from Rs. 3,59,126 in 1893 to Rs. 3,35,913, or by Rs. 23,213. The net earnings showed an improvement of Rs. 42,760, having risen from Rs. 1,52,972 to Rs. 1,95,732.

The number of passengers carried was 173,495, against 147,041 in 1893, and the earnings Rs. 1,05,458, against Rs. 92,206 in 1893. The net increase in number, *viz.*, 26,454, and in earnings, Rs. 13,252, was to some extent due to the Abor expedition, but mainly to general development of passenger traffic. The tonnage of goods carried decreased from 205,138 tons in 1893 to 202,880, and the earnings increased from Rs. 3,89,771 in 1893 to Rs. 4,01,829, or by Rs. 12,058.

Coal.—The total quantity of coal carried was 162,358 tons, against 158,320 tons in 1893 ; the earnings from this source were Rs. 1,92,886, against Rs. 1,87,680 ; there was thus a net increase in weight of 4,038 tons and in earnings of Rs. 5,206, which was due to the increased demand for Makum coal.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Expenditure.—The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were as follow :—A decrease of Rs. 27,422, Rs. 3,091, and Rs. 1,892 under the heads "Maintenance of Way and Works," "Locomotive," and "Traffic Expenses," respectively, was due mainly to the reduction of establishment, less use of materials, printing and stationery, and handling charges at the ghát. An increase of Rs. 8,225, Rs. 777, and Rs. 190 under the heads "Carriage and Wagon," "General Charges," and "Special and Miscellaneous Expenditure," respectively, was due to heavy repairs to vehicles, law and compensation charges on goods lost and damaged, and other expenses.

Rates and Fares, Coaching.—The fares for first, second, and third-class passengers were 18 pies, 9 pies, and 4 pies per mile, and for return journey, first and second class, 27 pies and 13½ pies per mile.

Goods.—The rates for first, second, and third class goods were 1 pie, 2 pies, and 3 pies per mile per maund. The special rate on coal was 4 pies per ton per mile. Special rate on first-class goods from the steamer ghát and Dibrugarh to Bara Hapjan was 4 annas and 3 annas per maund, respectively. All classes of goods, except machinery from the steamer ghát to Dibrugarh, were 9 pies per maund, loaded and unloaded by the Company.

Special rate.—(1) *Bricks.*—Rs. 4 per 1,000 for all distances, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 2 for any quantity less than 500.

(2) *Fire bricks and fire clay.*—Rs. 6 per 1,000, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 3 for any quantity less than 500.

(3) *Timber.*—(1) For any distance not exceeding 10 miles, 9 pies per cubic foot; (2) for any distance over 10 miles, 1 anna per cubic foot; (3) for any distance over 25 miles, 1 anna and 6 pies per cubic foot.

(4) *Tea shooks.*— For any distance 1½ pies per maund per mile, exclusive of terminals.

(5) *Lime.*—In full wagon loads, ¾ pie per maund per mile exclusive of terminals.

(6) *Sand, stone, and ballast.*—In full wagon loads, 4 annas per wagon per mile, up to 25 miles with a minimum charge of Rs. 3, and 3 annas per mile for any distance over 25 miles, terminals included.

(7) *Bazar Traffic.*—From steamer ghát to Dibrugarh all classes of goods, 9 pies per maund, inclusive of terminals.

Fuel Consumption—Coal.—The Makum coal used during the year was obtained from the Company's Collieries at the rate of 5 annas per maund, and gave every satisfaction, the consumption with heavy goods traffic being 31lbs. per mile.

Flood damages.—On the 25th and 26th May the line was flooded for 2 miles at steamer ghát. No heavy damage was done during the year.

Accidents.—(1) On the 4th March the pointsman, steamer ghát, was injured in attempting to jump on to 8 down-passenger engine when in motion. His left foot was cut off. (2) On the 28th April, Oilman "Jhary" was injured while coupling the wagons. His right foot was cut off. (3) On the 29th September an elephant was run over by 9 up-passenger engine at 54th mile. The engine was derailed and damaged. One side lamp and two cylinder lubricators were broken. (4) On the 10th October a blind man was killed by 9 up-passenger engine between Makum Junction and Bara Hapjan Station at 40th mile, while attempting to cross the line.

Tezpur-Balipara Tramway.

225. This tramway has been constructed and is being worked by the Tezpur-Balipara Steam Tramway Company, Limited. The main object of the line is to connect the large centres of the tea industry in the interior of the district of Darrang with steamer communication on the Brahmaputra at Tezpur. The tramway is on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge, and is 20 miles 500 feet in length. It starts from Tezpur steamer ghát, and runs in a northerly direction for the first 16 miles, after which it curves to the eastwards, and runs nearly due east for the last 4 miles. The rails are of Bessemer steel, flat-bottomed, weighing 30lb. to the yard and 24 feet in length. The sleepers are 4′ 9″ × 7½″ × 4″, of *uriam* and *hollok* timber, also a few *ajhar* and *amari* ; there are ten sleepers to each rail, or 2,200 to a mile. The maximum gradient is 1 in 125 and the minimum radius of curves is 500 feet in the main line and 300 feet in station sidings. The bridges are of wood, and nearly all carried on wooden piles, 15 inches in diameter. They are built principally of *uriam* and *nahor*, and are of sufficient strength for the purpose for which they are intended.

There are six stations averaging 4 miles apart, including the terminal stations.

The rolling stock consists of 2 locomotives, 2 composite carriages, 2 lower class carriages, 2 brakevans with postal compartments, 20 covered goods wagons, 6 high-sided wagons, 6 low-sided wagons, and 1 platform wagon of the line.

The average speed of the trains has been limited to 15 miles an hour, and 5 miles over facing points. The portion from Tezpur ghát to Sessa (11¼ miles) was inspected by the Consulting Engineer on the 6th November 1894, and opened to traffic on the 23rd November 1894. From Sessa to Rangapara (5 miles) was inspected on the 23rd March 1895, and opened to traffic in the following month. The remainder of the line, as far as the Balipara terminus, was opened to traffic after the close of the year.

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

PART II.—WORKING OF LOCAL BOARDS.

PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.

226. The expenditure, as compared with budget grants under the main budget heads, was:

Budget grant and expenditure.

Heads.	Budget grant.	Outlay.	Unexpended.	Excess expended.	Net amount unexpended.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	5,35,313	4,14,704	1,20,609	...	
Repairs	2,73,701	2,85,273	...	11,572	
Establishment	64,060	59,041	5,019	...	
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	
Total	8,73,074	7,59,018	1,25,628	11,572	1,14,056

The details of the expenditure incurred by each Local Board were as follow:

Board.	Original Works.							Repairs.							Establishment.			
		Expenditure.							Expenditure.									
	Budget grant.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Public Miscellaneous Improvements.	Total.	Unexpended.	Excess expended.	Budget grant.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Public Miscellaneous Improvements.	Total.	Unexpended.	Excess expended.	Budget grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Excess expended.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Silchar ..	68,465	..	63,250	2,211	65,461	3,004	..	15,860	..	18,838	150	19,038	..	3,178	4,824	4,927	..	103
2. Hailákándi ...	24,449	..	14,782	3,664	18,446	6,003	..	5,435	..	5,669	247	5,916	..	481	2,389	2,249	140	..
3. North Sylhet	49,579	124	38,679	2,192	40,995	8,584	..	19,620	30	15,922	2,569	18,521	1,099	..	3,708	3,530	178	..
4. Sunámganj ..	25,285	..	17,316	4,031	21,347	3,938	..	8,975	49	5,298	544	5,891	3,084	..	2,423	2,302	121	..
5. Habiganj ..	42,089	..	18,011	6,177	24,188	17,901	..	14,563	181	11,430	381	11,992	2,571	..	3,481	2,956	525	..
6. South Sylhet	35,359	..	16,059	2,680	19,639	15,720	..	20,155	..	18,023	318	18,341	1,814	..	3,408	2,834	574	..
7. Karimganj ...	23,273	5	19,463	3,733	23,201	5,072	..	15,209	150	16,694	1,168	18,012	...	2,803	3,134	3,073	61	..
8. Dhubri ..	27,135	297	7,869	3,614	11,780	15,355	..	11,000	320	11,412	222	11,954	..	954	4,100	3,658	442	..
9. Goálpára ..	21,427	..	7,910	141	8,051	13,376	..	11,025	99	9,677	849	10,625	400	..	2,791	2,234	557	..
10. Barpeta ..	5,187	..	2,988	1,700	4,688	499	..	9,500	99	8,758	800	9,657	..	157	2,233	2,188	45	..
11. Gauháti ..	26,304	..	38,475	2,478	40,953	..	14,649	23,340	200	19,787	3,994	23,981	..	641	4,553	4,786	..	233
12. Mangaldai ..	24,146	..	19,743	699	20,442	3,704	..	17,850	..	22,700	172	22,872	..	5,022	3,272	2,895	377	..
13. Tezpur ..	21,829	..	10,825	2,014	12,839	8,990	..	14,650	..	16,497	894	17,391	..	2,741	3,930	3,789	141	..
14. Nowgong ..	10,749	..	11,708	5,198	16,906	..	6,157	22,062	94	19,613	1,034	20,741	1,321	..	3,842	3,787	55	..
15. Golághát ..	16,341	..	12,230	1,862	14,092	2,249	..	10,387	109	8,510	635	9,254	1,133	..	2,656	2,293	363	..
16. Jorhát ..	20,483	206	13,682	5,020	18,902	1,581	..	13,545	299	10,278	2,926	13,503	42	..	2,941	3,074	..	133
17. Sibságar ..	27,984	..	12,330	1,881	14,211	13,773	..	20,875	112	21,349	2,564	24,025	..	3,650	3,335	2,868	467	..
18. North Lakhimpur ..	19,733	..	15,738	4,131	19,869	..	136	5,740	50	5,336	38	5,424	316	..	2,472	2,129	343	..
19. Dibrugarh ..	40,496	496	17,199	999	18,694	21,802	..	14,410	..	17,137	998	18,135	..	3,725	4,568	3,469	1,099	..
Total ..	5,35,313	1,122	3,59,157	54,425	4,14,704	1,41,551	20,942	2,73,701	1,792	2,62,978	20,503	2,85,273	11,780	23,352	64,060	59,941	5,488	496

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

The following is a brief account of the working of each Local Board.

SILCHAR.

Original works.

227. The total outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 63,250, against Rs. 19,476 in the previous year. Fifteen original works were undertaken by the Board, of which six, in consideration of their importance, were made over to the Public Works Department. The following were the most important of those undertaken by the Board.

(1) *Improving the Tarapur Road.*—Estimate, Rs. 16,166. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,039, and the total outlay to the end of 1894-95 was Rs. 6,266.

Raising and Improving the Scottpur Road.—Estimate, Rs. 28,537. The total expenditure up to the 31st March 1895 was Rs. 5,773, of which Rs. 2,626 were expended during the year.

Bridging the Sildhubi Road.—Estimate, Rs. 3,122. Rs. 2,108 were expended in purchasing materials. Administrative sanction was, however, declined owing to the application having been submitted too late in the year.

Improving the Kalain-Katigora Road.—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,998, was sanctioned in 1893-94, and work to that extent was carried out before the 31st March 1894. The road, however, requires further improvements.

Raising the Kalain-Katigora Road.—Estimate, Rs. 29,651. Work to the value of Rs. 3,998 was carried out during the year.

Constructing Ferry Márs.—The Board spent Rs. 4,000 in constructing *márs* for ferries in the district.

The following were the works undertaken by the Public Works Department:

Raising and improving the Durganagar Road.—Estimate, Rs. 20,624; of which Rs. 10,000 were expended during the year, and Rs. 13,397 up to the end of the year.

Raising and improving the second and the third Sections of the Jaintia-Cachar Road, viâ Natwanpur.—Estimate, Rs. 81,290; expenditure during the year Rs. 18,494, and up to the end of March 1895, Rs. 19,904.

The bridging of the Durganagar Road was completed at a total outlay of Rs. 10,368, the expenditure of the year having amounted to Rs. 5,073. The estimate, which amounted to Rs. 9,865, provided for four iron girder bridges and 52 running feet of corrugated-iron pipes.

Bridging the Scottpur Road.—Three of the six bridges remaining to be built were completed, and the masonry of a fourth was raised to girder level, but could not be completed, owing to the non-arrival of the iron work from England. The estimate, which amounts to Rs. 22,686, provides for eight iron girder bridges, five of which have been completed. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 10,454.

The Arong bridge was also completed at a total outlay of Rs. 5,961, against an estimate of Rs. 3,758.

Bridge over the Bhagakhal on the Kalain-Katigora Road.—Estimate, Rs. 13,510; of which Rs. 3,198 were hypothecated for iron work.

Repairs.

228. All the buildings (rest-houses) and roads, including ferries, in charge of the Board were kept in good order at an expenditure of Rs. 18,888.

HAILÁKÁNDI.

Original works.

229. Rs. 22,649 were originally provided under this head, but this was subsequently reduced by transfer to other schedules to Rs. 15,538, and the total amount expended during the year was Rs. 14,782. The following were the most important works undertaken:

Constructing a timber bridge over the Dhalevsar river at Hailákándi.—Estimate, Rs. 7,126; Rs. 4,190 were expended.

Constructing timber bridges over the Araiya and Naraincherra khals on the Burnimukh Road.—Estimate, Rs. 3,382; of which Rs. 2,989 were expended.

Metalling the Matijuri Road (4 miles).—Estimate, Rs. 3,675; expenditure, Rs. 2,176.

Constructing the Ratanpur Road (4 miles).—Estimate, Rs. 8,846; the road was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,899. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,479.

230. All the roads and rest-houses were kept in a state of efficiency at a total cost of Rs. 5,669, against a final grant of Rs. 5,773.

Repairs.

NORTH SYLHET.

Original works.

231. The following works were carried out by the Public Works Department for the Board :

Constructing the Sylhet-Mukhtapurghat Road.—Estimate, Rs. 1,11,847. Those sections within Jaintiapur village which were liable to become impassable during floods were raised to a level sufficiently high to ensure uninterrupted traffic. The construction of the road to the full height originally intended on the section from Noagong, the north boundary of Jaintiapur, to the hills, was abandoned, as the experience of the last extraordinary flood pointed to the necessity for more waterway. An estimate to construct a low-level road in its place was sanctioned, and work on this section from Noagong for a length of 6,800 feet was taken up and very nearly finished. Expenditure during the year, Rs. 10,890 ; total expenditure, Rs. 80,526.

Bridging the Mukhtapurghat Road.—Rs. 15,000 were spent during the year, chiefly in the purchase of iron work from England, and in the collection of material.

The important works carried out by the Board were :

Constructing the Lala Bázár-Sherpur Road, first section.—This work was completed during the year. Rs. 3,797 were paid as compensation for land taken up.

Constructing the Lala Bázár-Sherpur Road, second section.—$3\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the road were constructed at a cost of Rs. 14,006. Estimate, Rs. 53,962 ; expenditure to the end of 1894-95, Rs. 28,887.

Repairs.

232. All the buildings and roads, including the rest-houses and ferries, under the Board were efficiently maintained at a total cost of Rs. 15,952. The Public Works Department carried out the repairs of the following works, *viz.*, the Tillanagar-Mukhtapurghat and Fenchuganj-Kamalganj roads, Surma dyke, rest-houses at Haripur and Jaintiapur, Haripur serai, and the river gauge.

SUNÁMGANJ.

Original works.

233. *The Sunámganj-Pagla and the Pagla-Govindganj roads* were the only important works of the year ; they continued under the management of the Public Works Department. The expenditure on the former was Rs. 2,404, and the total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 74,336, against a sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 1,01,978. On the latter portion, Pagla-Govindganj road, Rs. 12,850 were expended and Rs. 71,505 up to date, against an estimate amounting to Rs. 88,577.

The remaining works were carried out by the Board, but they were of small importance.

Repairs.

234. All the roads, rest-houses, and ferry-*márs* under the Board were maintained in a state of efficiency at a total cost of Rs. 5,347. Repairs to the Sunámganj-Pagla and Pagla-Govindganj roads were carried out by the Public Works Department.

HABIGANJ.

Original works.

235. The following works were carried out by the Public Works Department :

Constructing permanent bridges on the Habiganj-Muchikandi Road.—This road will be a feeder to the Assam-Bengal Railway, and a direct communication between Habiganj and the railway, when the latter is opened. The length of the whole line is 17 miles. It was commenced in 1892-93, and was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 21,440, against an estimate of Rs. 21,853. The bridges consist of rolled iron beams and concrete roadway laid on Westwood and Baillie's trough plates. The abutments are of brick masonry. The waterways are protected from scour at bottom and sides with pitching of laterite boulders.

Constructing three additional bridges on the Habiganj-Muchikandi Road.—These bridges are additional to those referred to above. Their construction will complete the permanent crossing of all the waterways between Habiganj and Shaistaganj, the future railway station. Owing to delay in the arrival of the ironwork ordered from England, the bridges were not completed during the year. The total expenditure to the end of March 1895 was Rs. 6,568.

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

Constructing nine bridges on the Sylhet-Habiganj Road.—This road is the only through road connecting Habiganj with Sylhet, the headquarters of the district. During the season, the manufacture of bricks was taken in hand, and the outturn amounted to 309,000 bricks; the total outlay was Rs. 4,139.

The following works were carried out by the Board:

Constructing the Uchail-Shahaji Bázár Road, 2 miles in length.—Estimate, Rs. 2,579; expenditure during the year, Rs. 1,331.

Semi-permanent bridges on the Surma-Chandicherra Road.—This road, about 11 miles in length, runs across the Raghunandan hills. It was constructed in 1892-93. There are several streams on the road with temporary bamboo bridges, which the Board have decided to replace by semi-permanent bridges. Rs. 1,907 were expended in the purchase of material.

Constructing a rest-house at Baniachung.—This work was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,326.

Repairs. **236.** All the buildings and roads, including the ferries and rest-houses, were efficiently maintained by the Board at a cost of Rs. 11,611.

SOUTH SYLHET.

Original works. **237.** The following works were made over to the Public Works Department for execution;

Constructing permanent bridges on the first 6 miles of the Srimangal Road.—Ten bridges were completed in 1893-94, and three in 1894-95. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,666.

Jangirai-Hingajia Thana Road.—This road connects South Sylhet with Karimganj, and is a little over 9 miles in length; some 7 miles were completed to the end of March 1895. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,364.

Hingajia Thana-Kajaldhara Road.—This road was estimated to cost Rs. 7,483 (*i.e.*, Rs. 3,080 for land and Rs. 4,403 for works). Rs. 2,108 were expended during the year, principally on earthwork.

The remaining works, which were of minor importance, were executed by the Board at a total cost of Rs. 1,821.

Repairs. **238.** The Board spent Rs. 18,023 during the year in the maintenance of roads.

KARIMGANJ.

Original works. **239.** *Patharkandi-Barlikha Road.*—A road was made over the Patharia hills connecting the Longai and Juri Valleys. The road is 8¼ miles in length, of which 3 miles were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,524.

A road about a mile in length was partly constructed between Bhanga and Amalshid. The estimate, which amounts to Rs. 1,560, includes Rs. 559 for land compensation.

Karimganj-Oliviacherra Road, second section.—The road between Nilam's Bázár and Sherpur (5 miles), forming the second section of the Karimganj-Oliviacherra road, is being improved by being widened, and raised 2 feet above the highest flood level. The estimate amounts to Rs. 18,186, of which Rs. 2,499 were expended during the year on one mile of the road.

The following works were carried out by the Public Works Department:

Jaldhub-Bairagi Bázár Road.—Of the total length of 6½ miles, the earthwork of only 1⅔ miles remained to be completed. The estimate amounts to Rs. 19,127, and the expenditure up to date and during the year was Rs. 8,274 and Rs. 4,738, respectively.

Nilam's Bázár-Shabazpur Road.—The existing road, about 9½ miles in length, was only from 4 feet to 6 feet wide and liable to submersion during high floods. The improved line under construction is 8 feet wide and 2 feet above highest known flood-level. The new line is half a mile shorter than the existing road. Earthwork was commenced in January 1895 and finished up to Gandhai Bázár, a distance of 1½ miles.

Repairs. **240.** All the buildings and roads, including rest-houses and ferries, under the Board were efficiently maintained at a cost of Rs. 16,844.

DHUBRI.

Original works.

241. The following important works were under the direct supervision of the Board:

Improving the Balajan-Khagrabari road.

Constructing the Mankachar-Rowmari fair weather road.

Constructing pipe drains on the Gauripur-Khagrabari village road.

Constructing a village road from Bijni to Baragaon.

Constructing pipe drains on the Balajan-Khagrabari village road.

Extension of timber bridges on Srigram village road.

The following work was undertaken by the Public Works Department:

Gauripur-Roha Road, second section.—An allotment of Rs. 20,000 was made in the budget, of which a sum of Rs. 16,985 was hypothecated for European stores, *i.e.*, bridge materials ordered through the Secretary of State, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,015 for local expenditure. This was supplemented by a further grant of Rs. 1,724, making a total of Rs. 4,739, which was spent in *sâl* piling, earthwork, &c.

A diversion road, about half a mile along the foot of the hill, in the 31st mile, and other petty works, were also undertaken by the Public Works Department.

When the ironwork arrives and is erected, there will remain only the erection of five bridges to complete the section.

Repairs.

242. All the buildings and roads, including rest-houses and ferry *mârs*, were efficiently maintained at a cost of Rs. 11,732.

GOÁLPÁRA.

Original works.

243. *Gauripur-Roha Road, third and fourth sections.*—The completion of the Gauripur-Roha road, third and fourth sections, was made over to the Public Works Department for execution. The amount originally provided for the work was Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 6,562 were reserved for the ironwork, which had been ordered from England. A further sum of Rs. 3,000 was granted by the Board, in order to enable the Executive Engineer to push on with the local work. The amount expended during the year on both sections was Rs. 5,931, and represents mainly the cost of *sâl* piling.

The only other original work of importance was the construction of two wooden bridges on the Lakhipur road, for which materials to the value of Rs. 1,980 were purchased.

Repairs.

244. All the buildings and roads, including ferries and rest-houses, under the Board, were maintained in proper order, at a cost of Rs. 9,776.

BARPETA.

Original works.

245. *Constructing the Hirajan Bridge.*—This is a girder bridge on the first mile of the Bhabanipur road. The work is being carried out by the Public Works Department, year by year, as far as funds permit. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 5,989, of which Rs. 2,988 were spent during the year.

A sum of Rs. 300 was spent in purchasing furniture for the rest-houses maintained by the Board.

Repairs.

246. All the buildings and roads, including ferry-*mârs* and rest-houses, were properly maintained by the Board, at a cost of Rs. 8,857.

GAUHÁTI.

Original works.

247. *Raising and widening the Gauháti-Nalbari Road.*—This road was divided into two sections—Nalbari to Hajo, and Hajo to Gauháti. The estimate for the first section, amounting to Rs. 26,798, was sanctioned in 1892-93. The work was completed during 1894-95, in which year Rs. 11,759 were expended, making a total of Rs. 28,883. The estimate for the second section, amounting to Rs. 12,784, was sanctioned in 1893-94, and the work was commenced and completed in 1894-95, at a cost of Rs. 10,729.

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

Improving the Bordwar Road.—The work of raising this road was completed at a total outlay of Rs. 4,586, of which the amount expended during the year was Rs. 1,904.

Improving the Palasbari-Bordwar Road.—This work was also completed at a final outlay of Rs. 9,739, of which a sum of Rs. 3,739 was expended during the year.

Improving the Jhârgaon Road.—An estimate for Rs. 35,395 was sanctioned in 1892-93 for this work, but want of funds precluded the commencement of the work till 1894-95, during which year Rs. 10,092 were spent in raising the road and in the purchase of *sâl* posts and planks for the bridges.

Repairs.

248. The usual repairs to buildings, roads, ferry *mârs*, &c., were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 19,987.

MANGALDAI.

Original works.

249. *Constructing a timber bridge on the ninth mile of the Rangamati-Kalaigaon Road.*—The Rangamati-Kalaigoan road is the most important in the subdivision, as most of the traffic from and to the steamer ghât passes over it. The bridge was renewed, sound *sâl* wood timber having been substituted in place of rotten posts at a cost of Rs. 511.

Raising and widening the Rangamati-Kalaigaon Road.—The road was widened to 18 feet at a total outlay of Rs. 7,501, against an estimate of Rs. 7,699.

Timber bridge on the Rampur Road.—This is an important secondary road passing through the thickly-populated western part of the subdivision. One of the three existing bamboo bridges was replaced by a timber bridge at an estimated cost of Rs. 500 and an actual expenditure of Rs. 455.

Raising and widening the Singribari Road.—A portion between Bengbari and Paniri of this important road, which runs from the North Trunk road at Orang to Attarikhat, was very low and narrow. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 4,734, was sanctioned for raising and widening it; but sufficient funds not being available, it remained incomplete after an expenditure of Rs. 1,397.

Renewing a timber bridge on the Tongla Road.—This is also an important secondary road with timber bridges, one of which was renewed at a cost of Rs. 423.

Kuapani timber Bridge.—This project of 1893-94 was completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 349.

A serai for native travellers was constructed at Rangamati ghât, where it was badly needed.

Raising the Mackenzie Road.—Work was commenced in 1893-94, and completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 1,155, against an estimate of Rs. 1,381.

Raising and widening the Ramheri-Paniri Road.—This work, which was also commenced in 1893-94, was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,054.

Constructing an iron bridge over the Murfullyjan in the 13th mile of the Rangamati-Kalaigaon Road.—The masonry bridge over the Murfullyjan having been swept away during the last rains, an iron bridge was erected in its place, with a waterway of 40 feet, at a cost of Rs. 2,255.

Renewing three timber bridges on the Singribari Road.—Three timber bridges on this road, between Udalguri and Orang, were improved and strengthened at a total cost of Rs. 1,005.

Constructing an iron bridge over the Hagurijan on the Tongla Road.—The iron work arrived at the end of 1893-94, and the bridge was completed in the cold weather of 1894-95 at a total cost of Rs. 4,900. The bridge is 82 feet in length, and consists of four spans of 20 feet each.

Constructing an iron bridge on the 9th mile of the Rangamati-Kalaigaon Road.—This work was completed at a total cost of Rs. 696. The bridge has a single span of 10 feet, and is of the standard type, *i.e.*, iron superstructure on *sâl* piles.

Constructing an iron bridge over the Mangaldai river at Kobirali.—This bridge was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,752. It consists of three spans of 20 feet each, and is of the standard type.

Repairs.

250. All the roads (411 miles) and rest-houses under the Board were kept in a thorough state of repair at a total cost of Rs. 22,700.

TEZPUR.

Original works.

251. *Iron bridges over the Golia, Giladhari, and Barjuli rivers.*—The work of constructing three iron bridges over the Golia, Giladhari, and Barjuli rivers was made over to the Public Works Department for execution. The iron work for the superstructure of these bridges was ordered from England; but owing to its non-arrival, the work could not be completed.

Completing Sutia Colder's Ghat Road.—Rs. 1,000 were expended on this work, which, however, was not completed. The estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,000, will have to be revised.

Raising and widening the Bokola-Panpur Road.—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 5,904, was sanctioned for widening and raising this road above highest flood level, and Rs. 2,000 were expended on the work during the year.

Daputa-Ghagar Road.—This work was completed at a cost of Rs. 12,066.

Tezpur-Balipara Tramway.—A sum of Rs. 5,000 was paid to the Tezpur-Balipara Tramway Company as a subvention.

252. All the roads, including ferries, and rest-houses under the Board, were efficiently maintained at a cost of Rs. 16,497.

Repairs.

NOWGONG.

253. *Constructing a timber bridge over the Sonai river in the 3rd mile of the Dhing Road.*—This bridge, which is entirely of *sál* timber, is 114 feet long, and consists of seven spans. It was commenced in 1893-94 and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 51,553. The work was executed by the Public Works Department.

Original works.

Constructing a permanent road from Atgaon to the Brahmaputra.—The embanked road from Atgaon to the southern bank of the Leteri river was completed, and the cost of the fair-weather road from the steamer ghat to the Leteri river was charged to this work. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,999, but the major portion of it was for work done during the previous year, but not paid for.

Constructing pucca culverts on the Amluki Road.—This is one of the important feeder roads in the district, chiefly used by the planters of the Salona group. The bamboo bridges on this road having been found unsuitable for the heavy cart traffic, some of them were replaced by masonry culverts at a cost of Rs. 495.

Strengthening and improving the Diju bridge on the 21st mile of the Chapanalla Road.—This work was undertaken and completed by a member of the Board at a cost of Rs. 250.

Improving the third section of the Chapanalla Road.—This portion of the road required heavy repairs to keep it in good order. The annual repair grant having been found inadequate to cover the cost, it was improved on a separate estimate and completed at a cost of Rs. 534.

Improving Amluki Road, first section.—Special repairs were also done to this road, owing to its having been greatly damaged by heavy cart traffic. The cost was Rs. 250.

Constructing a timber bridge in the eighth mile of the Chapanalla Road.—A small timber bridge over a *nalla* in the eighth mile of the Chapanalla road was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 256.

254. Four hundred and thirty-five miles of road, and all the buildings, including rest-houses under the Board, were efficiently maintained, at a cost of Rs. 19,707.

Repairs.

GOLÁGHÁT.

255. *Betiani Ali Road.*—The only work executed by the Board was the construction of the Betiani Ali road, 2½ miles long, which was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,195.

Original Works.

The following works were carried out by the Public Works Department:

Constructing the Noajan Bridge.—This was a work of 1893-94, which was completed during 1894-95. It consists of a single span of 25 feet with iron superstructure resting on *nahor* piles. The roadway is of concrete on steel trough plates. The total cost was Rs. 1,810.

Constructing the Dakinhengra Bridge.—This was also an incomplete work of the previous year. It was completed early in the year at a total cost of Rs. 5,406. It consists of three spans of 25 feet each, and is of the same type as the Noajan bridge.

Constructing a bridge on the Duria Road.—This work was completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,352. The bridge consists of three spans of 20 feet each of the same type as the Noajan bridge.

Constructing the Duriajan Bridge.—An arched masonry culvert of 8 feet span was built at a cost of Rs. 944 to replace an old bamboo bridge.

Rupees 4,415 and Rs. 2,305 were expended chiefly in the purchase of iron work for the Rangajan and Goriajan bridges. Pending the arrival of the material from England, temporary structures were erected.

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

256. All the roads and ferries under the Board were efficiently maintained at a cost of Rs. 8,619.

Repairs.

JORHÁT.

257. The following works were undertaken by the Public Works Department:

Original works.

Constructing the Kakojan bridge on the Dhodar Ali.—This work was completed in June 1894 at a total cost of Rs. 4,294. The bridge consists of two spans of 21 feet each and one of 20 feet, iron superstructure on *nahor* piles, with roadway of concrete on steel trough plates.

Constructing the Dhali bridge on the Kamarbandha Ali.—This bridge is of the same type as the above. It is to consist of four spans of 21 feet each, and is estimated to cost Rs. 7,325. Owing to the non-arrival of stores from England, only the piles were driven during the year, and a temporary structure erected, at a cost of Rs. 4,170.

Constructing the Putinai Bridge.—The Putinai is a hill stream with a sandy bed. The water rises and falls very suddenly, and the current is very rapid. The proposed bridge is a single span of 74 feet between timber pile abutments, each of which consists of four *nahor* piles strongly braced together. The superstructure consists of lattice girders formed of 80-lb rails, with flat iron triangular bracing. The roadway is formed of 3-inch planks, resting on 40-lb rails which are carried on 80-lb rail cross girders. Owing to scarcity of labour, the girders could not be put in place before the close of the year. The estimate was Rs. 5,312, and the expenditure of the year Rs. 3,261.

The following work was carried out by the Board:

Constructing a semi-permanent bridge over the Tarajan on the Kamarbandha Ali.—The length of the proposed bridge is 25 feet in one span. The estimate, which amounts to Rs. 1,936, was sanctioned in March 1895, and Rs. 1,583 were expended in driving *nahor* piles, paying for the iron work, and diverting the road. The delay in getting up the iron work, which was ordered from Messrs. Burn & Co., prevented the completion of the work.

Besides the above, the Board spent Rs. 2,765 in several petty original works.

253. All the buildings, roads, ferries, and rest-houses under the Board were thoroughly repaired and kept in good order at a total cost of Rs. 10,577.

Repairs.

SIBSÁGAR.

259. *Raising and improving the Kharikotia Ali.*—Three-fourths of the work was made over to a tea planter, who, however, did not complete it. The remaining one-fourth was completed by the Board; the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,509.

Original works.

Raising and improving the Sologuri Ali.—This work was made over to a tea planter, a member of the Local Board, who failed to complete it.

Constructing a semi-permanent bridge over the Suffrai stream on the Dhodar Ali.—The construction of this bridge was made over to the Superintendent of the Singlo Tea Company, who received the assistance and advice of the Executive Engineer in carrying out the work. The materials were collected during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,284.

Constructing a road from Lahwal to Sologuri Ali.—This road was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,398 by a tea planter, a member of the Board.

Constructing a bridge over the Bornai on the Ladoigarh.—The construction of this bridge was undertaken by the Public Works Department. The estimate amounts to Rs. 3,354. The bridge could not be completed owing to the non-receipt of the iron work from England.

The following two original works were carried out by the Board from the reserve grant and from savings under other heads:

Opening the old Haripara Ali and raising and improving the Nazira Ali.—The expenditure on these two works was Rs. 1,459 and Rs. 498, respectively.

260. The Board maintained 274 miles of road, and the rest-houses, ferry-*máns*, and buildings were all kept in good order at a total cost of Rs. 21,461.

Repairs.

NORTH LAKHIMPUR.

Original works.

261. *Improving the Gogamukh Road.*—About 9 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork, one lakh square feet of turfing, 30 running feet of corrugated iron piping, and 160 running feet of timber bridges were completed during the year. The Borbachajan and Dhal bridges were altered to 50 feet and 70 feet long, respectively, instead of 40 feet and 60 feet as estimated. The increased length was found necessary from the experience gained of the floods of the previous year, which widened the openings considerably ; about 1½ miles of the road were completed during the year, and only three-fourths of a mile remain to be completed.

Improving the Bihpuria-Bodati Road.—A sum of Rs. 971 was spent in widening and raising this road.

Constructing a bridle path from Kadom to Pathalipam viâ Rajgarh Ali.—This road was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,037.

Besides the above works, the Board constructed and improved several village roads at a total cost of Rs. 1,403.

Repairs.

262. All the roads, rest-houses, and ferries under the Board were maintained in good order at a total cost of Rs. 5,386.

DIBRUGARH.

Original works.

263. The following works were undertaken by the Public Works Department :

Constructing roads on the north and south banks of the Dehing river at Margherita.—A road, 3,075 feet long, was completed on the north bank, and one of 2,755 feet on the south bank. Rs. 1,997 were expended on the work.

Constructing a masonry bridge over the Tikra Desoi on the Rangagora Road.—An arched masonry culvert of 20 feet span was constructed to replace an unsound timber bridge. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,743.

Constructing a bridge over the Maharmal Sigajan on the Dhodar Ali.—This is a bridge of two spans, 25 feet each, consisting of iron superstructure on *nahor* piles. Owing to non-arrival of the iron work from England before the close of the year, the construction was not commenced. Rs. 2,529 were spent in preparing the piles.

The principal works carried out under the direct management of the Board were :

Constructing rest-houses at Tinkhang and Khowang.—Estimate, Rs. 1,000. Both works were taken in hand towards the close of the year, but were not completed.

Bridges and earthwork on the Hologuri Ali.—A sum of Rs. 2,000 was provided for the construction of a timber bridge, 60 feet in length, over the Dimu river, which crosses the Hologuri Ali at its fourth mile, and for raising the approaches to the same. As the work was arranged for very late in the year, it was not completed. Rs. 1,174 were spent in the collection of materials.

Earthwork on the Khowang Road.—The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 908.

Earthwork and bridges on the Haruhat Ali.—A sum of Rs. 5,000 was allotted for improving the Haruhat Ali by constructing timber bridges over the rivers and *jans,* and raising low portions of the road, but only Rs. 1,285 were expended in collecting materials and in earthwork.

A sum of Rs. 558 was expended in earthwork on the Sissi-Dhemaji road.

Three *pucca* culverts were constructed on the Rangagora road on contract for Rs. 960. No payment was, however, made for want of funds. A portion of the Hugrijan road was raised at a cost of Rs. 90.

Earthwork to the value of Rs. 2,073 was executed by planters on the Moria Ali, Hugrijan road, and Rajgarh Ali, and a further sum of Rs. 405 was paid to a planter for work done on the Moria Ali during 1893-94.

Repairs.

264. The Board spent Rs. 17,137 in maintaining all the roads, rest-houses, and ferries under their management.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

265. The total amount of the budget grants allotted by all the Local Boards for miscellaneous public improvements, including village sanitation, amounted for original works to Rs. 63,044, and for repairs to Rs. 21,511.

No.	Local Board.	Original Works.		Repairs.	
		Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Silchar	2,250	2,211	150	150
2	Hailákándi	5,225	3,664	268	247
3	North Sylhet	5,000	2,192	2,926	2,569
4	Sunámganj	3,200	4,031	787	544
5	Habiganj	7,000	6,177	500	381
6	South Sylhet	3,000	2,680	475	318
7	Karimganj	3,232	3,733	1,043	1,168
8	Dhubri	3,223	3,614	275	222
9	Goálpára	1,475	141	1,225	849
10	Barpeta	1,700	1,700	800	800
11	Gauháti	2,700	2,478	3,860	3,994
12	Mangaldai	3,000	699	400	172
13	Tezpur	2,200	2,014	900	894
14	Nowgong	4,000	5,198	1,168	1,034
15	Golághát	1,863	1,862	594	635
16	Jorhát	5,056	5,020	2,925	2,926
17	Sibságar	2,598	1,881	2,125	2,564
18	North Lakhimpur	4,130	4,131	70	38
19	Dibrugarh	2,192	999	1,020	998
	Total	63,044	54,425	21,511	20,503

All the works under the above head came under the category of "Minor Works": the object of each work was the improvement, direct or indirect, of the sanitation of the villages under the control of the Local Boards. The more important of these works are shown below:.

Silchar.—The total amount spent by the Board was Rs. 2,361. A *pucca* well was constructed at Labac bázár at a cost of Rs. 500, and the *bund* of the Gunjong tank was improved at a cost of Rs. 100. Four hundred and fifty running feet of *pucca* drains were constructed about the Sonaimukh bázár, and the Udharbund bázár was properly drained. Three *pucca* three-seated latrines were constructed at the Sonaimukh and Labac bázárs, and a four-seated one at the Udharbund bázár. The sanitary conditions of the following *hâts* were improved, *viz.*, Sealtek, Salchapra, Ranir, Jaynagar, Udharbund, Sonaimukh, and Labac. The *pucca* drains and latrines constructed in the previous year at Sealtek and Jaynagar bázárs were repaired. The Board's overseer inspected from time to time some twenty-one well-attended *hâts*, most of which are situated close to the Government roads, and reported their sanitary condition to the Deputy Commissioner, who, when necessary, brought pressure to bear on the owners to improve the sanitary surroundings. The following were those inspected:—

Sealtek, Salchapra, Ranir, Jaynagar, Udharbund, Sonai, Labac, Barkhola, Kalain, Fenchacherra, Gumra, Katigora, Kolibari (near Bikrampur), Jalalpur, Scottpur road, Kumber, Tarapur, Banskandi, Monierkhal, Latigram, and Silkuri.

Hailákándi.—This Board spent Rs. 3,911 on the following works :—The pottery ring-wells, which were commenced in 1893-94, in the Hailákándi *khas* bázár and at Algapur and Narainpur, were completed at a cost of Rs. 361, Rs. 358, and Rs. 343, respectively. The ring-well at Monacherra, which was also commenced in 1893-94, could not be completed during the year. A similar well at Lala bázár was completed at a cost of Rs. 368. Two hundred and fifty trees, which were obtained free of cost from the Horticultural Garden at Sibpur, were planted along the subdivisional roads, together with some others obtained locally; the total cost of this work was Rs. 373. *Pucca* drains were under construction in the Hailákándi *khas* bázár on an estimate of Rs. 2,462. The work was commenced very late, and only Rs. 330 were expended in the purchase of bricks. The metalling of this bázár was also taken in hand on an estimate of Rs. 2,185, and Rs. 500 expended on bricks. A corrugated iron shed, 120 feet long and 20 feet wide, was also constructed in the bázár at a cost of Rs. 1,555 ; it was not entirely completed by the close of the year. The deepening of the subdivisional drains was commenced late in March, and could not, therefore, be completed by the close of the year.

North Sylhet.—Rs. 4,761 were expended on the following works :—Eleven masonry wells of 2′ 6″ internal diameter, with a 10-inch ring of masonry, were taken in hand and six of these were completed ; one each at Brahmansashan, Janaia, and Atashan, and three in pargana Gahaspur, at a total cost of Rs. 681 ; the remaining five, at Kanairghat, Purkayastha bázár, Jalalpur bázár, Balaganj bázár, and Goala bázár, where the want of pure drinking water is keenly felt, could not be completed. Materials to the value of Rs. 1,053 were, however, collected, and it is expected that they will be completed during 1895-96. Two estimates, aggregating Rs. 1,957, were prepared for digging two tanks at Kanairghat and Gowainghat, but the Local Government, acting on the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner, refused to sanction these works, and the amount provided for them accordingly lapsed. The construction of a well, 7 feet in diameter, for the Jaintiapur Minor's bázár at Jaintia Nijpat, was commenced by the Public Works Department late in March. A sum of Rs. 281 was expended in cutting drains in three unhealthy villages,—Begampur, Gazia, and Brahmansashan, where cholera, small-pox, and fever used to be prevalent. A sum of Rs. 70 was spent on the Jaintiapur *hât* in filling up the low unhealthy gaps, clearing the drains, and in collecting stone for the stalls. Five tanks at Digli, Akhalia, Mogla Bázár, Fenchuganj, and Balaganj, and five wells, one at Sibganj, one at Lala Bázár, and three in Dulali, were repaired at a cost of Rs. 575. The tanks at Digli and Fenchuganj were properly fenced with barbed wire. The drains at Jaintiapur, Nijpat and Akhalia, situated in the fourth mile of the Sylhet-Govindganj road, and those at Nagal, were kept in proper repair, at a cost of Rs. 199. The latrines at Balaganj were properly repaired, and bricks were collected for constructing another at a total cost of Rs. 100. The dyke on the left bank of the Surma river, which was submerged in some places last year, was raised and thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,675.

Sunámganj.—The Board spent Rs. 4,575 as follows:—Certain low swampy lands in the vicinity of the station of Sunámganj were acquired by Government at a cost to Provincial revenues of Rs. 2,756, and the Board spent Rs. 229 in extending and deepening an old shallow tank, 120′ × 70′ × 5′ on this land, with the object of raising and improving the remainder of the land. A road, which had been commenced in the previous year, extending from the new tank to the old privy road, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 466. A bathing platform was constructed round the Rampur well at a cost of Rs. 77. A stone ghát was constructed in the new tank for Rs. 8. A sum of Rs. 22 was spent in making a masonry plinth for the five-seated Horbury's latrine at Sunámganj, and Rs. 85 in completing a similar latrine at Solaghar. A sum of Rs. 304 was expended in purchasing and putting up a Horbury's patent latrine at Sunámganj, and another at the Sunámganj bázár was completed by putting a *pucca* plinth round it. A masonry well, 18 feet deep, with a masonry platform round it, was constructed at Rategaon, where good drinking water was not procurable, at a cost of Rs. 293. A well of 2½ feet internal diameter was under construction in the Sunámganj sadr station at the junction of the Sunámganj-Pagla and Arpinagar-Khamtyer roads, but was not completed for want of certain materials indented for from Calcutta ; Rs. 136 were expended against an estimate of Rs. 500. The roads to certain privies were properly repaired, and 15 tanks and 3 wells were repaired and kept in order. The drains in the Sunámganj Station were kept in good order. A sum of Rs. 150 was spent in removing rank vegetation in three specially-selected places, and Rs. 18 for the removal of dead bodies. Two hand nightsoil carts were also purchased.

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Habiganj.—Rs. 6,558 were expended on the following works:—Ten *pucca* wells of 4 feet inner diameter, and from 25 feet to 30 feet in depth, were sunk at the following places:—Dharmaghar, Kharki, Hurgaon, Baniyachang rest-house compound, Nabiganj, Paikpara, Rojanpur, Kharki, and Bong. Bricks were manufactured for wells at Rajnagar and other places. The drainage of Sultan Muhammadpur was improved at a cost of Rs. 168. All the wells sunk in previous years were cleared and repaired, and *pucca* platforms made round eleven of them. An old tank near the Mirpur rest-house was also cleared of weeds and jungle. The breaches of the Khowai at Kaliganj and Lakripara were bunded up at a cost of Rs. 504.

Rs. 1,560 were spent in extending and modifying the stone spurs in the Khowai river. Four boulder spurs had originally been thrown out at right angles to the left bank at the re-entrant bend, where exist valuable Government sites which required protection. The second and third spurs having, however, been carried away during the last rains by an unprecedented flood, a new spur, 75 feet long, was thrown out at an angle of 45° to the bank, and the first and third spurs were strengthened. The work was carried out by the Public Works Department.

South Sylhet.—The total amount spent by the Board for purely sanitary purposes was Rs. 2,998. Four masonry wells, 20 feet in depth and 4 feet in diameter, were taken in hand late in the year, one of which (in the subdivisional town) was finished, two were under construction, and one was abandoned. The site selected for the last one was in the Munsif's Court compound, where it would have been of particular utility both for parties to suits and for travellers. Unfortunately, however, the shaft sunk came upon black decayed vegetable soil, and though it was carried down 30 feet, no good water was found, and it had to be abandoned. The total cost incurred was Rs. 733. Two large masonry latrines, with accommodation for five persons each, and two smaller ones, with accommodation for two persons each, were constructed in the town for the convenience of the public, and to obviate nuisances committed by villagers frequenting the bázár. The cost of construction was Rs. 1,430. Three old tanks in three different villages where no good drinking-water was available, which were described as "miry sloughs, breeding disease and pestilence," were cleared at a cost of Rs. 265. Drains were cut in two important bázárs (Panchgaon and Dakhinpar) to carry off stagnant water which had accumulated in pools. The old latrines in the town were repaired. Wooden covers were supplied to five masonry wells constructed in the previous year. The Jubilee tank was cleared of weeds, and jungle removed from the place where nightsoil is burried.

The sanitation of the subdivisional town was the main object of the Board's attention. A conservancy establishment, consisting of one inspector, one muharrir, eight male and five female sweepers, was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,236. The inspector's reports were submitted regularly to the Chairman, and in several instances the Board were able to carry out his suggestions. The Chairman considered his work highly beneficial. One cart and a bullock were maintained throughout the year for conveying nightsoil, from public and private latrines, to a place reserved for the purpose, about two miles from the subdivisional headquarters. The sweeper's shed and the cholera shed were repaired. The cost of feeding charges of the conservancy bullock and of removal of dead bodies was Rs. 72.

Karimganj.—The Board spent Rs. 4,672, or 6·2 per cent., of their income on sanitary works. Their efforts were directed chiefly towards the manufacture of bricks at a cost of Rs. 1,450, for making *pucca* drains in the bázár. Earthen-ware pipes for drains were purchased from Messrs. Burn & Co., at a cost of Rs. 671. Two nightsoil carts, costing Rs. 191 each, were also purchased. A proposal was made to acquire the mirasdars' bázár at Karimganj, but it fell through. The Board, however, intend to induce the mirasdars to place the bázár under their management, in order to effect improvements in its sanitary condition. No money was spent on any private bázárs in the interior of the subdivision. The Chairman remarked that the villagers generally do not welcome wells, and prefer using tanks and rivers for their water-supply.

Dhubri.—The Board spent altogether Rs. 3,836 on sanitary works. Four *pucca* wells were sunk at Barcharaikhola, Haji Mandal's *hât*, Adabari, and Jhagrapar, and one Raniganj pottery ring-well in the compound of the Manipur rest-house. They were sunk to a sufficient depth to supply water at all seasons of the year. *Pucca* bathing platforms round the wells at Katdanga, Bidyapara, Mahamayarchar, Hasdaha, Bichandai, Jhapusabari, Balajan, Raipur, Bichandai, Barcharaikhola, and Devathar Hasdaha, which were sunk during previous years, were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 956. Old wells were all repaired at a cost of Rs. 222.

Goálpára.—The Board spent only Rs. 990 on sanitary works. They proposed to construct two masonry wells, one at Lakhipur and the other at Darrangiri; but owing to objections made by the zamindar of Lakhipur to the size of the proposed well at that place, the work was postponed,

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

and estimates for wells of larger size were under preparation. Fourteen wells were repaired at the following places:—Lakhipur rest-house, Sezaru, Kadatila, Khormiza, Thekasu, Damrahat, Puranibhita, Darrangiri, Rongjuli, Salmara, Deohati, Chakapara, Khagarpar, and North Salmara. The drains in the town of Goálpára were repaired at a cost of Rs. 403.

Barpeta.—A sum of Rs. 2,500 was expended by the Board under the head "Village Sanitation." Two *pucca* wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 1,300. The sinking of six earthenware ring-wells and six Norton's tube-wells was also undertaken to meet the immediate necessities of certain villages, which suffered much from the want of good drinking water. Drainage work absorbed Rs. 400, and the repairs of twenty wells and twelve drains cost Rs. 800.

Gauháti.—The Board spent Rs. 6,472 on sanitary works. Nine Norton's tube-wells, at an average cost of Rs. 275 each, were sunk at the following places:—Tambulpur rest-house, Tambulpur tahsil office, Rajadwar village, Noshera village, Palasbari *hâtkhola*, Palasbari rest-house, Ajhara village, Kamarkuchi village, and Rangmahal village. A sum of Rs. 1,200 was expended in clearing and improving the water drain near the Dum Duma rest-house, and the tanks at Mali gaon, Gohainhat, Silpukhri, Rudreswar, Marowa, Sondha, Jogiabari, and Korora. The main drains of the town of Gauháti were thoroughly cleared and kept in order, and the jungle, &c., cleared and culverts repaired at a total cost of Rs. 499. A sum of Rs. 509 was spent on clearing jungle and surface dressing 5½ miles of roads, and in clearing roadside drains in North Gauháti. Rs. 1,285 were expended in constructing new spurs and in repairing old ones and in other works for protecting the banks of the Brahmaputra river at Gauháti. The constructing of spurs and other protective works for the protection of the banks of the Noanadi at Bijlighat, Nalbari, and Batasgila, and the banks of the water drain at Ajhara were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 600. The Brahmaputra gauge and Urbasi pillar were repaired at a cost of Rs. 50. All the above works were carried out directly by the Board.

Mangaldai.—Village sanitation.—The construction of two *pucca* wells, one at Patharighat, and the other at Dalgaon, where the want of good drinking water was keenly felt, was undertaken during the year, but not completed for want of bricks, the making of which was delayed by the lateness of the rains. The Rangamati tank was improved at a cost of Rs. 199. The Jaypal tank was also repaired and improved at a cost of Rs. 172. The Board appear to have spent a total of Rs. 871 only on sanitary works.

Tezpur.—The Board spent Rs. 2,908 on sanitary works, of which Rs. 1,996 were expended in sinking four *pucca* wells at Balipara, Daputa, Sutia, and Charali, all of which places are well populated. The drainage of the *hâts* at Balipara, Gorumari, Daputa, Bindukuri, Jamuguri, Sutia, Charali, and Behali was improved at a cost of Rs. 193. A sum of Rs. 199 was spent in keeping in good order the existing wells. The *hât* sheds at Balipara, Gomari, Daputa, Bindukuri, Jamuguri, Sutia, Charali, and Behali were repaired and renewed, where necessary, at a cost of Rs. 594. The Kharoi *bund* in mauza Kolabari was repaired at a cost of Rs. 100.

Nowgong.—The Board spent Rs. 6,232 on sanitary works. In furtherance of the scheme of village sanitation, the Board constructed five masonry wells at Aibheti, Baropujia Hindugaon, Barkolasinggaon, Katoni Musalmangaon, and Potoni Musalmangaon, where good drinking water was not obtainable. A well, made of corrugated-iron rings, was commenced in Kunjidah village, mauza Hatichung, but was not completed. Raniganj earthen-ware pipes, 2 feet in diameter, were ordered from Calcutta for drainage purposes in the Haibargaon and Narottamgaon villages, within the municipality. The drains were properly levelled to facilitate the flow of water into the Kulung river. Eight old wells were thoroughly cleaned and repaired, and wooden covers were provided in some cases, as also galvanized buckets for drawing water. The *hât* and bázár sheds at Rangalu, Kampur, Chapanala, Phuloguri, and Roha were repaired at a cost of Rs. 327. Chaukidars were entertained for each of the following *hâts*:—Jakhlabandha, Samaguri, Rangalu, Kampur, Chapanala, Phuloguri, Roha, Chapurmukh, Jhaluguti, Kholahat, Nelli, Nokhla, and Dhing. Their duty consisted in clearing the market place twice a week on and before the *hât* days, and also in looking after the market sheds. A well, with Raniganj pottery rings, was sunk in the compound of the Dimow dispensary, but it was not entirely completed at the close of the year.

Golághât.—Three wells were sunk at Baruagaon, Dergaon, and Golághát at a cost of Rs. 621, Rs. 607, and Rs. 633, respectively. Rs. 200 were spent in clearing tanks, and Rs. 225 and Rs. 209 in repairing two wells, one at Bokakhat and the other at Kamargaon. The total amount spent by the Board on village sanitation was Rs. 2,496.

Jorhât.—Rs. 7,946 were expended on the following works:—Materials were collected for three *pucca* wells at Teok, Dholi, and Debrapar, and the work of construction was commenced, but was one

SECTION 8. *Post Office.*

completed at the close of the year. The expenditure on each of the wells was Rs. 523, Rs. 512, and Rs. 520, respectively. A sum of Rs. 400 was spent in improvements in the Saodang village near the Kamarbandha Ali, in the construction of a road about 2 miles in length through the village, connecting the Kamarbandha Ali with the Trunk Road. A sum of Rs. 500 was expended in improving Huzdomgaon village, opening a village road 1,300 feet in length, and in clearing and improving two tanks in the village. Three corrugated-iron sheds, 40′ × 7′, were constructed at Titabor *hât* and two at Seleng *hât* for Rs. 900 and Rs. 600, respectively. Rs. 975 were spent in clearing and repairing the wells at Kakojan, Masorhat, Rangajan, Titabor, Soraigaon, and Dhekiajuli, and the Bargohain Bangalpukhri, Sudderamin, Hatigarh, and Kungaripukri tanks. The following village roads were improved at a cost of Rs. 500:—Kakotigaon, Masorhat, Thangal road, Jakharia road, Baisahabi road, and Barbarua Ali. The *hât* sheds at Seleng, Moriani, and Titabor were repaired for Rs. 450. The Bhogdoi and Jhanji *bunds* were repaired and protected by spurs, where necessary, at a cost of Rs. 500 each.

Sibságar.—The Board spent Rs. 4,445 on the following works:—Two wells at Jhanji and Dimu, which were commenced in the previous year, were completed. A sum of Rs. 400 was allotted for collecting materials for sinking a masonry well at Nahorhabi *hât*. Rs. 300 were allotted for re-opening the Nakhanajan, an artificial drainage channel made in the time of the Assam Rajás which had silted up, and remained closed for years. The work was commenced, but had to be stopped owing to the objection raised by the Executive Engineer, that the opening of the drain might result in injury to the Mitong bridge by causing too great a rush of water through it. The banks of the Joysagar tank, which were damaged by the flood of the Dikhu river, were repaired. The wire fencing of the Sonari and Saringiapukhri tanks was repaired, and the tanks properly cleared. The Tengapukhri, Sunderpukhri, Namtidol, and Barbarua tanks were also cleared during the year. Repairs were executed to the 29 miles of river *bunds*, and the Sibságar temples, and the Rangpur ruins were cleared of jungle. The Dikhu *bund*, which had been badly breached near the Amlapatti, was repaired at a cost of Rs. 863.

North Lakhimpur.—The total amount spent by the Board on purely sanitary works was Rs. 2,124. Seven wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 1,989 at the following places: at Honari, Bohatiagaon, Daorigaon, Katonigaon, Hulal Panigaon, Lesaigaon, Bilotiagaon, and Dhakuakhanagaon. These wells were made of Raniganj pottery rings of 30 inches diameter. During the last few years about thirty wells have been sunk in various parts of the subdivision. They are much appreciated by the villagers, and many petitions asking for new wells were received. Two defective wells were re-sunk and another new one sunk at Komolabari village. A sum of Rs. 2,007 was expended in extending the Dhakuakhana *bund*, a work which has been in hand since 1891-92. It was nearly completed by the close of the year. On a petition of some of the villagers, it is intended to extend the *bund* for another half mile at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,250.

Dibrugarh.—The Board spent Rs. 1,997 on the following works: the sinking of two masonry wells at Bokol and Dum Duma, of 3 feet 6 inches internal diameter, was undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 500 and Rs. 849 respectively. The former well will be 24 feet deep and the latter 35 feet. Materials for the Dum Duma well were collected at a cost of Rs. 500, and the work of sinking it will be completed during 1895-96. The Bokol well was commenced very late in the year by Mr. Jackson, a planter, but no payment was made, as the work was not completed. The *hâts* at Khatkhati, Barbarua, and Chabua were repaired at a cost of Rs. 190, Rs. 118, and Rs. 100, respectively. The wells at Dum Duma, Tengakhat, Khowang *hât*, and Raomaria were also repaired, at a total cost of Rs. 206. A sum of Rs. 299 was expended in putting down two Norton's tube-wells at certain rest-houses. The existing wells and drains were in good order during the year, and required no repairs. The villagers around the Makum Pathar having complained of the flooded state of their paddy lands, the Board sanctioned Rs. 200 for putting two earthenware drain pipes across the railway line, and the work was carried out by the Railway Company for that sum. The Sessa-*bund* was repaired by Mr. Madden, a planter, for Rs. 385.

SECTION 8.

POST OFFICE.

Imperial post offices.

266. Three Imperial offices were closed during the year at Dikhumukh, Mauphlang, and Dulabpur, as they were not self-supporting. Dulabpur was transferred to the District post, and the following six offices in the Sylhet district were transferred from District to Imperial, *viz.*, Baroma, Bamai, Dighirpar, Kaliarbhanga, Madhyanagar, and Mirpur. Two new Imperial offices were opened at Jalesvar and Raumari. The net result was an increase in the number of Imperial offices from 225 to 230.

District post offices.

267. As stated above, six district offices were converted to Imperial, and seven offices, *viz.*, Tinkhong, Salona, Patharighat, Mandakata, Mao, Nayabazar, and Dulabpur were added to the District post ; the total number of District post offices at the close of the year was 63.

In addition to the permanent offices detailed above, experimental offices were opened at Luckwah and Gelaki, and an office was also opened temporarily at Kairang for the convenience of the Public Works Department staff on the Kohima-Manipur road ; similar offices were established at Lanka, Hatikhali, and Haflong, chiefly for the service of the Assam-Bengal Railway, but they were available also to the general public. In all, twelve new offices, permanent or temporary, were opened, and were at work at the close of the year.

Combined post and telegraph offices.

268. Nine new combined offices were opened during the year at Chatali, Dimapur, Gatonga, Hulmari, Kairang, Lala, Lakhimpur, North Mohima, and Raumaris, and one such office (Nichuguard) was closed. The number of combined offices was 78 at the close of the year, or nearly 25 per cent. of the total number of offices in Assam, compared with an average for the whole of India of 10 per cent.

Letter boxes.

269. Imperial letter boxes, which are erected in outlying parts of the province and cleared at intervals by village postmen, increased in number from 198 to 208 during the year, and District post letter boxes from 29 to 33.

Postmen.

270. The number of Imperial village postmen employed at the close of the year was 221, of District—village postmen 74, and of Imperial postmen 133 ; the numbers employed at the close of the previous year were 222, 72, and 119, respectively. The net result was an addition of 15 men to the establishment.

Correspondence.

271. The correspondence increased largely. The estimated number of articles received for delivery rose from a little under $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions to a little over 7 millions, the increase having been at the rate of 13·7 per cent.

Savings Banks.

272. The number of open accounts increased from 13,162 to 13,711, and the amount deposited in the Banks also showed a slight increase. No large increase in business had been anticipated, in view of the reduction during the year of the rate of interest on deposits to $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

Money orders.

273. The business of this department showed a satisfactory development. Issues increased by 9 per cent., and payments by 6 per cent. The number of money orders issued was almost exactly three times the number of payments, the amount collected having been rather more than double the payments ; the figures were 73 and 31 lakhs of rupees respectively. The actual number of transactions in this branch was 423,437 ; only 23 complaints were received during the year, all of which were disposed of. Of these, 7 were shown to be groundless, and one enquiry was unsuccessful. Of the 423,437 transactions, the Department was at fault only in 15 cases, which is a satisfactory indication of the excellence of the work of the Postal Department.

Miscellaneous.

274. Other events during the year worthy of note were—(1) the introduction of the sale of quinine to the public, through the medium of the post office, in the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys ; (2) the revision of divisions, the postal charges of Superintendents now being the Surma Valley, the Upper Assam, and the Lower Assam Divisions ; (3) the revision of offices and lines ; (4) improved connections of branch with main lines in a large number of instances ; (5) alteration of the route to Silchar, which resulted in an acceleration of delivery of the mails by 15 hours ; and (6) the detection and prosecution of the sub-postmaster, Manipur, for fraud, the sub-postmaster having been convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Comparative statement of operations.

275. The following comparative statement shows the operations of the Postal Department in the Assam Circle during 1894-95 :

1		2		3		4		5		6		7			
Number of Imperial Offices.		Number of District Dâk Offices.		Number of Imperial Village Postmen.		Number of District Village Postmen.		Number of Imperial Postmen.		Combined Telegraph Offices.		Letter Boxes.			
												Imperial.		District.	
1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894 95	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
225	230	62	63	222	221	72	74	119	133	70	78	198	208	29	33

SECTION 9.

Telegraphs.

8		9				10							
Approximate number of articles received for delivery in Post Offices in the Assam Circle.		Savings Bank account remaining open on 31st March 1895.				Money Order transactions.							
						Issues.				Payments.			
1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
6,430,205	7,096,251	13,162	Rs. 19,89,979-5-0	13,711	Rs. 20,69,566-7-0	294,532	Rs. 67,33,192-9-0	318,431	Rs. 73,42,655-5-0	95,517	Rs. 32,20,595-2-0	105,006	Rs. 34,25,710-10-0

SECTION 9.

TELEGRAPHS.

Telegraphs.

276. There were 1,908 miles of telegraph line and 3,131 miles of wire open on the 31st of March 1894; 205 miles of line and 234 miles of wire were added during the year, and the total mileage of lines and wires at the close of 1894-95 was 2,113 and 3,365, respectively. There were 126 telegraph offices open at the end of 1893-94, and 26 new offices were opened, and 6 closed, during 1894-95, leaving 146 offices open on the 31st March 1895. Of the new offices opened, 10 were Government offices, one was a Railway office (Dibru-Sadiya Railway), and 15 belonged to the class "Not open for paid telegrams."

The following lines were constructed during the year:

	Miles.
Silchar to Sairang	39·50
Jorhát to Gotonga	4·60
Mankachar to Raumari	6·00
Maulvi Bázár to Chatali	0·27
Fourth mile from Golághát to Mohima	5·50
Behali to North Lakhimpur	62·71
Spanning of the Boroi, Dikrang, and Ranga rivers on the Behali, North Lakhimpur line	1·30
Looping in Dimapur	0·13
Assam-Bengal Railway line—	
Completion of the line, Gauháti to Lumding	5·00
„ „ „ Badarpur to Lumding	40·50

The number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government telegraph offices was 139,551, or 6,434 more than the previous year. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 1,28,589-12-2, against Rs. 1,32,937-15-7 in 1893-94.

Telephones.

277. A telephone line, ·34 miles in length, which had been erected in Shillong for the Railway offices, was dismantled during the year at the request of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Assam-Bengal Railway.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

FINANCE.—IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL.

(*a*)—IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL.

278. The receipts and expenditure of the province during 1893-94 and 1894-95 were as follow ;

Receipts and expenditure.

Receipts.

1893-94.				Heads of Accounts.	1894-95.				Total 1894-95, compared with that for 1893-94.	
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
				A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
16,44,871	39,72,406	..	56,17,277	I.—Land Revenue	20,84,599	39,37,304	..	60,21,903	4,04,626	..
4,01,745	..	..	4,01,745	II.—Opium	3,99,247	..	..	3,99,247	..	2,498
2,11,793	6,35,381	..	8,47,174	IV.—Stamps	2,04,805	6,14,415	..	8,19,220	..	27,954
20,43,890	6,81,297	..	27,25,187	V.—Excise	20,22,188	6,74,062	..	26,96,250	..	28,937
..	..	6,11,213	6,11,213	VI.—Provincial Rates	..	..	6,40,381	6,40,381	29,168	..
1,30,268	1,30,268	..	2,60,536	VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,36,939	1,36,939	..	2,73,878	13,342	..
2,44,249	2,44,248	..	4,88,497	IX.—Forests	2,17,545	2,17,546	..	4,35,091	..	53,406
23,683	23,684	..	47,367	X.—Registration	23,785	23,785	..	47,570	203	..
1,00,100	..	..	1,00,100	XI.—Tributes	50,100	..	..	50,100	..	50,000
48,00,599	56,87,284	6,11,213	1,10,99,096	Total A.—Principal Heads of Revenue ..	51,39,208	56,04,051	6,40,381	1,13,83,640	4,47,339	1,62,795
				B.—INTERESTS.						
489	1,210	..	1,699	XII.—Interest	481	1,337	..	1,818	119	..
489	1,210	..	1,699	Total B.—Interest	481	1,337	..	1,818	119	..
				D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.						
..	96,928	..	96,928	XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	..	93,529	..	93,529	..	3,399
..	47,933	..	47,933	XVIB.—Ditto ditto —Jails ..	..	56,159	..	56,159	8,226	..
..	96,649	56,240	1,52,889	XVII.—Police	..	1,34,465	53,763	1,88,228	35,339	..
..	14	..	14	XVIII.—Marine	..	53	..	53	39	..
..	44,015	1,021	45,036	XIX.—Education	..	45,167	1,342	46,509	1,473	..
..	404	..	404	XX.—Medical	..	1,020	..	1,020	616	..
..	..	75,435	75,435	XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	..	..	71,889	71,889	..	3,546
..	2,85,943	1,32,696	4,18,639	Total D.—Receipts by Civil Departments	..	3,30,393	1,26,994	4,57,387	45,693	6,945
				E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL RECEIPTS.						
17,865	3,272	..	21,137	XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	16,717	3,938	..	20,655	..	482
3,909	1,841	..	5,750	XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ..	3,714	1,834	..	5,548	..	202
41,326	1,25,141	7,261	1,73,728	XXV.—Miscellaneous	42,530	51,694	6,693	1,00,917	..	72,811
63,100	1,30,254	7,261	2,00,615	Total E.—Miscellaneous Civil Receipts..	62,961	57,466	6,693	1,27,120	..	73,495

FINANCE.

Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

Receipts—contd.

1893-94. Imperial.	1893-94. Provincial.	1893-94. Local.	1893-94. Total.	Heads of Accounts.	1894-95. Imperial.	1894-95. Provincial.	1894-95. Local.	1894-95. Total.	Total 1894-95, compared with that for 1893-94. Increase.	Decrease.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
				H.—RAILWAYS.						
..	93,903	..	93,903	XXVI.- State Railways (Gross Receipts)	..	98,445	..	98,445	4,542	..
..	93,903	..	93,903	Total H.—Railways	..	98,445	..	98,445	4,542	..
				K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.						
4,200	..	..	4,200	XXXI.—Military Works ..	3,917	..	..	3,917	..	283
40	63,765	1,07,562	1,71,367	XXXII.—Civil Works	..	76,318	1,09,329	1,85,647	14,280	..
4,240	63,765	1,07,562	1,75,567	Total K.—Buildings and Roads ..	3,917	76,318	1,09,329	1,89,564	14,280	283
				ADJUSTING HEADS.						
..	..	..	..	Contribution from Local to Provincial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4,24,221	4,24,221	Ditto ditto Provincial to Local ..	..	..	4,74,013	4,74,013	49,792	..
48,68,428	62,62,339	12,82,953	1,24,13,740	Grand total	52,06,567	61,68,010	13,57,410	1,27,31,987	5,61,765	2,43,518
					Net increase		..	..	3,18,247	

Expenditure.

				A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.						
4,580	13,207	909	18,696	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ..	5,767	22,297	4,497	32,561	13,865	..
48,384	..	..	48,384	2.—Assignments and Compensations ..	36,255	..	..	36,255	..	12,129
..	10,05,874	..	10,05,874	3.—Land Revenue	..	10,45,309	..	10,45,309	39,435	..
9,063	27,188	..	36,251	6.—Stamps	9,486	28,453	..	37,944	1,693	..
7,949	2,650	..	10,599	7.—Excise	6,100	2,033	..	8,133	..	2,466
..	..	2,733	2,733	8.—Provincial Rates	..	..	2,781	2,781	48	..
560	560	..	1,120	10.—Assessed Taxes	651	652	..	1,303	183	..
1,33,752	1,33,752	..	2,67,504	11.—Forests	1,36,008	1,36,009	..	2,72,017	4,513	..
12,952	12,951	..	25,903	12.—Registration	13,214	13,214	..	26,428	525	..
2,17,240	11,96,182	3,642	14,17,064	Total A.—Direct Demands on the Revenue.	2,07,481	12,47,972	7,278	14,62,731	60,262	14,595
				B.—INTERESTS.						
..	494	..	494	13.—Interest on ordinary debt ..	..	567	..	567	73	..
191	..	..	191	14.— ,, ,, other obligations ..	293	..	..	293	102	..
191	494	..	685	Total B.—Interests	293	567	..	860	175	..
				C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.						
..	1,817	39,766	41,583	15.—Post Office	..	1,806	41,585	43,391	1,808	..
..	1,817	39,766	41,583	Total C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.	..	1,806	41,585	43,391	1,808	..

Expenditure—contd.

1893-94.				Heads of Accounts.	1894-95.				Total 1894-95, compared with that for 1893-94.	
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
				D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.						
52,700	2,90,648	2,890	3,46,238	18.—General Administration ..	52,503	2,83,418	2,763	3,38,684	..	7,554
..	5,79,823	..	5,79,823	19A.—Law and Justice.—Courts of Law	..	5,90,606	..	5,90,606	10,783	..
..	78,979	..	78,979	19B.— Ditto ditto —Jails ..	..	90,245	..	90,245	11,266	..
..	13,32,363	..	13,32,363	20.—Police	..	13,12,094	..	13,12,094	..	20,269
..	59,070	..	59,070	21.—Marine	..	88,737	..	88,737	29,667	..
..	1,92,653	1,72,567	3,65,220	22.—Education	..	1,90,541	1,81,813	3,72,354	7,134	..
15,683	..	..	15,683	23.—Ecclesiastical	15,292	..	..	15,292	..	391
..	1,88,905	92,899	2,81,804	24.—Medical	..	2,02,996	95,457	2,98,453	16,649	..
..	1,51,981	..	1,51,981	25.—Political	..	1,37,598	..	1,37,598	..	14,383
..	10,031	37,862	47,893	26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	..	7,163	35,457	42,620	..	5,273
68,383	28,84,453	3,06,218	32,59,054	Total D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.	67,795	29,03,398	3,15,490	32,86,683	75,499	47,870
				E.—Miscellaneous Charges.						
16,308	..	..	16,308	27.—Territorial and Political Pensions ..	8,860	..	..	8,860	..	7,448
2,010	87,004	..	89,014	29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	2,112	89,569	..	91,681	2,667	..
..	89,595	153	89,748	30.—Stationery and Printing ..	..	1,01,026	67	1,01,093	11,345	..
20,295	62,606	29,776	1,12,677	32.—Miscellaneous	4,600	63,846	27,918	96,364	..	16,313
38,613	2,39,205	29,929	3,07,747	Total E.—Miscellaneous Charges ..	15,572	2,54,441	27,985	2,97,998	14,012	23,761
				G.—Construction of Railways.						
..	22,539	..	22,539	37.—Construction of Railways ..	..	10,700	..	10,700	..	11,839
..	22,539	..	22,539	Total G.—Construction of Railways ..	..	10,700	..	10,700	..	11,839
				H.—Railway Revenue Accounts.						
2,66,544	76,324	..	3,42,868	38.—State Railway Expenses ..	4,80,365	79,590	..	5,59,955	2,17,087	..
70,647	..	..	70,647	39.—Guaranteed Companies	71,935	..	..	71,935	1,288	..
..	1,00,423	..	1,00,423	40.—Subsidised Companies ..	..	1,00,537	..	1,00,537	114	..
..	..	..	..	41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,37,191	1,76,747	..	5,13,938	Total H.—Railway Revenue Accounts ..	5,52,300	1,80,127	..	7,32,427	2,18,489	..
				K.—Buildings and Roads.						
81,223	..	..	81,223	44.—Military Works	76,634	..	..	76,634	..	4,589
10,89,717	16,02,019	7,09,341	34,01,077	45.—Civil Works	6,44,878	13,74,533	7,75,815	27,95,226	..	6,05,851
11,70,940	16,02,019	7,09,341	34,82,300	Total, K.—Buildings and Roads ..	7,21,512	13,74,533	7,75,815	28,71,860	..	6,10,440
				N.—Capital Outlay on Railways.						
6,70,044	..	..	6,70,044	48.—State Railways	85,51,315	..	..	85,51,315	78,81,271	..
6,70,044	..	..	6,70,044	Total N.—Capital Outlay on Railways ..	85,51,315	..	..	85,51,315	78,81,271	..
				Adjusting Heads.						
..	4,24,221	..	4,26,221	Contribution from Provincial to Local .	..	4,74,013	..	4,74,013	49,792	..
..	..	..	..	Ditto ditto Local to Provincial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25,02,602	65,47,677	10,88,896	1,01,39,175	Grand total	1,01,16,268	64,47,557	11,68,153	1,77,31,978	83,01,308	7,08,505
					Net increase				75,92,803	

FINANCE.

Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

These figures are rearranged below to compare the receipts with the expenditure (1) under the principal heads of revenue, and (2) under each department. The cost of collection of revenue proper was 12·85 per cent. in 1894-95, against 12·76 per cent. in 1893-94, and 13·62 per cent. in 1892-93. In the following abstract are shown (1) gross receipts of the two years under the principal heads of revenue and expenditure involved in collecting these receipts, and (2) the departmental receipts and expenditure :

	1893-94.			1894-95.			1894-95 compared with 1893-94.			
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net receipts +, or expenditure —.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net receipts +, or expenditure —.	Increase of revenue.	Decrease of revenue.	Increase of expenditure.	Decrease of expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—(*a*) Principal heads of revenue.	1,10,99,096	14,17,064	+96,82,032	1,13,83,640	14,62,731	+ 99,20,909	+ 2,84,544	..	+ 45,667	..
II.—Departmental Heads—										
(*b*) Interest	1,699	685	+ 1,014	1,818	860	+ 958	+ 119	..	+ 175	..
(*c*) Post Office, &c. ..	..	41,583	— 41,583	..	43,391	— 43,391	..	..	+ 1,808	..
(*d*) Civil Departments ..	4,18,639	32,59,054	—28,40,415	4,57,387	32,86,683	— 28,29,296	+ 38,748	..	+ 27,629	..
(*e*) Miscellaneous.. ..	2,00,615	3,07,747	— 1,07,132	1,27,120	2,97,998	— 1,70,878	..	— 73,495	..	— 9,749
(*g*) Construction of Railways..	..	22,539	— 22,539	..	10,700	— 10,700	..	..	..	— 11,839
(*h*) Railway Revenue Accounts	93,903	5,13,938	— 4,20,035	98,445	7,32,427	— 6,33,982	+ 4,542	..	+ 2,18,489	..
(*k*) Buildings and Roads ..	1,75,567	34,82,300	—33,06,733	1,89,564	28,71,860	— 26,82,296	+ 13,997	..	..	—6,10,440
(*n*) Capital outlay on Railways	..	6,70,044	— 6,70,044	..	85,51,315	— 85,51,315	..	..	+78,81,271	..
Adjusting heads	4,24,221	4,24,221	..	4,74,013	4,74,013	..	+ 49,792	..	+ 49,792	..
Total Departmental Heads ..	13,14,644	87,22,111	—74,07,467	13,48,347	1,62,69,247	—1,49,20,900	+ 1,07,198	—73,495	+81,79,164	—6,32,028
Grand total	1,24,13,740	1,01,39,175	+22,74,565	1,27,31,987	1,77,31,978	— 49,99,991	+ 3,91,742	—73,495	+82,24,831	—6,32,028

I.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

Receipts.

1893-94 ... ... Rs. 1,10,99,096
1894-95 ... ... „ 1,13,83,640

The figures for 1894-95 showed a net increase of Rs. 2,84,544 over the receipts of 1893-94. The increase was chiefly confined to Land revenue :

Land revenue ... ... Increase Rs. 4,04,626

The increased receipts of 1894-95 were due chiefly to the collection of the heavy arrears of the preceding year to keener competition for leases of fisheries, and to the capture of a larger number of elephants.

Opium ... ... Decrease Rs. 2,498
Stamps ... ... „ „ 27,954
Excise ... ... „ „ 28,937

Sylhet was mainly responsible for the decrease in Stamp revenue. The falling off under "Opium" and "Excise" was due to decreased consumption of opium and *ganja*, owing partly to the settlement of a smaller number of shops, and partly to the raising of the retail price by the vendors in some districts.

Provincial Rates ... ... Increase Rs. 29,168

The receipts under this head increased in proportion to the land revenue realisations (ordinary revenue).

Assessed Taxes ... ... Rs. 13,342

This was due mainly to the tax from all employés of the Assam-Bengal Railway having been paid into the Shillong treasury.

Forests ... ... Decrease Rs. 53,406
Registration ... ... Increase „ 203
Tributes ... ... Decrease „ 50,000

The previous year's actuals included the tribute of the Manipur State for two years, *i.e.*, 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Total ... ... Increase Rs. 2,84,544

Expenditure.

1893-94	Rs.	14,17,064
1894-95	„	14,62,731

The expenditure against the principal heads of revenue in 1894-95 showed an increase of Rs. 45,667. The following were the important variations :

Refunds and Drawbacks ... ... Increase Rs. 13,865

The increase was mainly under "Land Revenue," "Forest," and "Provicial Rates, Refunds."

Assignments and Compensations ... ... Decrease Rs. 12,129

This was due to the payment to the Manipur State in 1893-94 of the arrears of "Kubo compensation."

Land Revenue ... ... Increase Rs. 39,435

This was due chiefly to increased exchange compensation allowance, increased expenditure under "Kanungo Establishment," "Commission on land revenue collections," and other heads.

Stamps ... ... Increase Rs. 1,693

This was due to an increase in the cost of stamps supplied from the Central Stores.

Excise ... ... Decrease Rs. 2,466

The decrease under this head was due to smaller payments as "Rewards" in Excise cases.

Forest ... ... Increase Rs. 4,513

The variations under other heads were unimportant.

II.—Departmental Heads.

Receipts.

1893-94	Rs.	13,14,644
1894-95	„	13,48,347

The results of 1894-95 showed an improvement of Rs. 33,703, which was distributed as follows :

Law and Justice—Courts of Law ... ... Decrease Rs. 3,399

The decrease was under "Magisterial fines."

Law and Justice—Jails ... ... Increase Rs. 8,226

The increase was due mainly to the employment of a larger number of prisoners on extramural work, and to a higher rate having been charged for prison labour throughout the year.

Police ... ... Increase Rs. 35,339

The improvement was due mainly to larger recoveries on account of rations supplied to the Military Police and to larger clothing recoveries.

Education ... ... Increase Rs. 1,473

The increase was due to better collection of "Fees, Schools, General."

Scientific and other Minor Departments ... ... Decrease Rs. 3,546

The decrease was under "Contractors' license fees," "Capitation fees," and "Fees for use of Debarkation Depôt."

Miscellaneous... ... ... Decrease Rs. 72,811

The falling off was mainly under "Lapsed Deposit" which is an uncertain item.

Railways ... ... Increase Rs. 4,542

Buildings and Roads—Civil Works ... ... „ „ 14,280

This included Rs. 6,865 on the Civil books, which was owing to the recovery of Rs. 5,000 from the Gauháti Municipality on account of Provincial expenditure on the waterworks of the municipality, and to better ferry receipts.

Adjusting Heads ... ... Increase Rs. 49,792

The other differences were unimportant.

FINANCE.

Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

Expenditure.

1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 87,22,111
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1,62,69,247

The actuals of 1894-95 showed an increase of Rs. 75,47,136, which was distributed as follows :

Post Office ... ... Increase Rs. 1,808

The increase was under "Local Boards' Expenditure."

General Administration ... ... Decrease Rs. 7,554

The decrease under the Chief Commissioner's "Staff and household" and "Tour expenses" was due to the appointment of a junior officer as Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner and to short expenditure under "Contingencies." The actuals under "Commissioner" and "Inspector General of Police," &c., of the preceding year were much higher than the former owing to the privilege leave allowance of the Commissioner, and the latter to the inclusion of charges for the Inspector General's steam launch *Kestrel*, which were taken to the head "21—Marine" with effect from the 1st April 1894.

Law and Justice—Courts of Law ... ... Increase Rs. 10,783

The increase was under "Criminal Courts" and "Refunds." The variation under the former head was due principally to increased exchange compensation allowance, and partly to increased expenditure on other accounts.

Law and Justice—Jails ... ... Increase Rs. 11,266

This was due to increased expenditure under "Rations," owing to the number of prisoners having increased.

Police ... ... Decrease Rs. 20,269

The decrease was principally under "Special (Military) Police." The actuals of the previous year were higher owing to expenses in connection with the Abor Expedition.

Marine ... ... Increase Rs. 29,667

The increase under this head was due to the inclusion in 1894-95 of the charges for the Inspector General's steam launch *Kestrel* and to the payment of arrear subsidies for the Brahmaputra Mail Service.

Education ... ... Increase Rs. 7,134

The increase was due mainly to increased grants from Local Boards.

Medical ... ... Increase Rs. 16,649

This was due chiefly to increased exchange compensation allowance and to larger grants to dispensaries.

Political ... ... Decrease Rs. 14,383

The reduced expenditure under "Transport and Commissariat Establishments" of the North Lushai Hills agency accounted for the decrease.

Scientific and other Minor Departments ... ... Decrease Rs. 5,273

This was due to the decrease in the deficit of the Bengal portion of the Inland Labour Transport Fund. The actuals of 1893-94 included special expenditure on account of the Chicago Exhibition.

Territorial and Political Pensions ... ... Decrease Rs. 7,448

The actuals of the previous year were higher, owing chiefly to special grants for the *sradh* expenses of some political pensioners.

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ... ... Increase Rs. 2,667

Stationery and Printing ... ... „ „ 11,345

The increase was due to increased expenditure under "Establishment" and "Cost of Stock and Materials" of the Secretariat Press.

Miscellaneous ... ... Decrease Rs. 16,313

This was due mainly to decreased expenditure for "Remittances of treasure" and under "Rewards for destruction of wild animals."

Civil Works ... ... Decrease Rs. 6,05,851

The decrease was entirely in the Public Works portion of the expenditure. The total decrease was Rs. 6,20,659, which was reduced by Rs. 14,808, or the increase in the civil portion of expenditure. This latter was due to expenditure on police barracks and other public buildings in the North Lushai Hills, and to increased payments on account of grants to municipalities.

Railways ... ... Increase Rs. 80,87,921

The increase was entirely in the expenditure on the books of the Government Examiner, Assam-Bengal Railway. The total increase was Rs. 80,95,092, less Rs. 7,171, the decrease in the expenditure on the books of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam.

Military Works ... ... ,, Decrease Rs. 4,589

This was due to the decrease in the expenditure adjusted on the books of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam.

Adjusting Heads ... ... Increase Rs. 49,792

The increase was due to the fact that the balance of Local Boards for 1892-93, which had lapsed to provincial under the old orders of the Chief Commissioner, and was regranted in 1894-95, was much higher than the balance of 1891-92, which was regranted in 1893-94. On the other hand, the provincial grants to Local Boards were considerably reduced under the Chief Commissioner's orders in his Resolution No. 144G., dated the 10th January 1895.

The total increase, including other minor variations, was therefore Rs. 75,47,136; but, excluding Rs. 80,95,092, the increased expenditure on the Assam-Bengal Railway, the expenditure under Departmental Heads in 1894-95 was Rs. 5,47,956 less than in 1893-94.

(*b*)—THE PROVINCIAL CONTRACT.

278 (*a*). The present five-year Provincial Contract commenced from 1st April 1892. The result of three years' working was as follows :

Provincial Contract.

	Rs.
Balance on 1st April 1892	13,59,049
Provincial Revenue, 1892-93	59,12,967
	72,72,016
Provincial expenditure, 1892-93	58,19,604
Balance on 1st April 1893	14,52,412
Provincial Revenue, 1893-94	62,32,359
	77,14,771
Provincial expenditure, 1893-94	65,47,677
Balance on 1st April 1894	11,67,094
Provincial revenue, 1894-95	61,68,010
	73,35,104
Provincial expenditure, 1894-95	64,47,557
Balance on 1st April 1895	8,87,547

This represents the actual provincial accumulated balance on 1st April 1895, and shows that in three years the provincial balance was reduced by Rs. 4,71,502.

(c)—LOCAL FUNDS.

FINANCE.

Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

Local Funds.

279. The receipts and charges of Incorporated Local Funds are shown under the head "Local" in the General Statement of the Accounts of the province. The following statement distinguishes between Local Boards and Inland Labour Transport Fund.

	Receipts.								
	1893-94.			1894-95.			1894-95 compared with 1893-94, Increase +, decrease —.		
	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial rates	6,11,214	..	6,11,214	6,40,381	..	6,40,381	+ 29,167	..	+ 29,167
Post Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police	56,240	..	56,240	53,763	..	53,763	— 2,477	..	— 2,477
Education	1,021	..	1,021	1,342	..	1,342	+ 321	..	+ 321
Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor Department	..	75,434	75,434	..	71,889	71,889	..	— 3,545	— 3,545
Stationery and Printing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	7,261	..	7,261	6,693	..	6,693	— 568	..	— 568
Civil Works	1,05,739	..	1,05,739	1,07,526	..	1,07,526	+ 1,787	..	+ 1,787
Contributions	4,24,221	..	4,24,221	4,74,013	..	4,74,013	+ 49,792	..	+ 49,792
Total	12,05,696	75,434	12,81,130	12,83,718	71,889	13,55,607	+ 78,022	— 3,545	+ 74,477

	Expenditure.								
	1893-94.			1894-95.			1894-95 compared with 1893-94, Increase +, decrease —.		
	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds and Drawbacks ..	909	..	909	4,497	..	4,497	+ 3,588	..	+ 3,588
Provincial Rates	2,733	..	2,733	2,781	..	2,781	+ 48	..	+ 48
Post Office	39,766	..	39,766	41,585	..	41,585	+ 1,819	..	+ 1,819
General Administration ..	2,890	..	2,890	2,763	..	2,763	— 127	..	— 127
Education	1,72,567	..	1,72,567	1,81,813	..	1,81,813	+ 9,246	..	+ 9,246
Medical	67,988	24,911	92,899	71,981	23,476	95,457	+ 3,993	— 1,435	+ 2,558
Minor Departments	900	36,962	37,862	900	34,556	35,456	..	— 2,406	— 2,406
Stationery and Printing ..	..	153	153	..	67	67	..	— 86	— 86
Miscellaneous	29,216	560	29,776	26,536	1,382	27,918	— 2,680	+ 822	— 1,858
Civil Works	3,139	..	3,139	16,798	..	16,798	+ 13,659	..	+ 13,659
Contribution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,20,108	62,586	3,82,694	3,49,654	59,481	4,09,135	+ 29,546	— 3,105	+ 26,441

Local figures have been included, and the difference explained in the preceding paragraphs.

The receipts and expenditure of the Excluded Local Funds of the province for the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95, were as follow :

—	Receipts.														
	1893-94.					1894-95.					1894-95 compared with 1893-94, increase + and decrease —.				
	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ..	..	72	..	..	72	..	111	..	..	111	..	+ 39	..	..	+ 39
Assessed Taxes ..	84,768	1,846	..	..	86,614	79,747	1,905	..	..	81,652	— 5,021	+ 59	..	..	— 4,962
Interest ..	..	..	4,002	..	4,002	..	..	4,981	..	4,981	..	..	+ 979	..	+ 979
General Administration ..	75	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	— 75	..	..	..	— 75
Police ..	25,985	1,959	..	..	27,944	23,185	2,178	..	..	25,363	— 2,800	+ 219	..	..	— 2,581
Education ..	284	..	..	..	284	850	..	..	..	850	+ 566	..	..	..	+ 566
Medical ..	1,870	..	..	..	1,870	400	..	..	..	400	— 1,470	..	..	..	— 1,470
Minor Departments ..	33,565	739	..	..	34,304	40,046	856	..	..	40,902	+ 6,481	+ 117	..	..	+ 6,598
Miscellaneous ..	35,881	4,191	10	362	40,444	13,099	3,948	16	390	17,453	— 22,782	— 243	+ 6	+ 28	— 22,991
Public Works ..	1,198	..	542	..	1,740	40,772	..	..	..	40,772	+ 39,574	..	— 542	..	+ 39,032
Total	1,83,626	8,807	4,554	362	1,97,349	1,98,099	8,998	4,997	390	2,12,484	+ 14,473	+ 191	+ 443	+ 28	+ 15,135

—	Expenditure.														
	1893-94.					1894-95.					1894-95 compared with 1893-94, increase + and decrease —.				
	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds	144	..	..	..	144	241	..	..	..	241	+ 9	..	..	..	+ 97
Interest	587	..	..	..	587	724	..	..	..	724	+ 137	..	..	..	+ 137
General Administration ..	18,399	750	..	..	19,149	18,358	797	..	..	19,155	— 41	+ 47	..	..	+ 6
Police	6,798	394	..	..	7,192	5,732	378	..	..	6,110	— 1,066	— 16	..	..	— 1,082
Education	5,174	..	2,421	..	7,595	5,893	..	1,552	..	7,445	+ 719	..	— 869	..	— 150
Medical	7,879	..	..	..	7,879	8,152	..	..	..	8,152	+ 273	..	..	..	+ 273
Minor Departments ..	83,842	6,988	..	..	90,830	1,08,006	7,549	..	..	1,15,555	+ 24,164	+ 561	..	..	+ 24,725
Superannuation ..	150	..	..	..	150	40	..	..	..	40	— 110	..	..	..	— 110
Miscellaneous ..	12,323	76	..	350	12,749	8,021	58	9,933	350	18,362	— 4,302	— 18	+ 9,933	..	+ 5,613
Public Works ..	40,569	1,509	558	..	42,636	40,432	679	..	..	41,111	— 137	— 830	— 558	..	— 1,525
Total	1,75,865	9,717	2,979	350	1,88,911	1,95,599	9,461	11,485	350	2,16,895	+ 19,734	— 256	+ 8,506	..	+ 27,984

The Receipts showed a net increase of Rs. 15,135, which included a sum of Rs. 10,000 as a grant from the Gauháti Local Board to the Gauháti Municipality, sanctioned with effect from 1894-95, and Rs. 4,000, which was granted as a loan to the Shillong Station for extension of water-works.

FINANCE. *Land Revenue.*

The result on the Expenditure side showed a net increase of Rs. 27,985 ; Gauháti Municipality and the Shillong Station were mainly responsible for the increase. Under the "Williamson Endowment Fund" there was an outlay of about Rs. 10,000 for investment of Rs. 9,000 in 3½ per cent. Government loans, which also increased the expenditure of the year 1894-95.

The Excluded Local Funds opened with a balance of Rs. 43,637-14-7, and closed on 31st March 1895 with a balance of Rs. 39,226-10-0, showing a deficit of Rs. 4,411-4-7.

I.—LAND REVENUE.

Number of permanenty-settled estates.

280. The number of permanently-settled estates on the revenue roll at the end of the year was 49,946, against 49,951 on the 31st March 1894 ; the decrease of 5 in the number of such estates occurred in Sylhet. In Goálpára and the Gáro Hills, the only other districts with a permanent settlement, there was no change in the number of these estates, *viz.*, 19 in the former district and 1 in the latter. The decrease in Sylhet was due to the following causes : 8 estates, which were purchased by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, were transferred to the class "temporarily-settled," and 3 estates were added to the class "permanently-settled," one of which had been wrongly omitted from previous returns.

Number of temporarily-settled estates.

281. The total number of temporarily-settled revenue-paying estates on the roll at the close of the year was 720,372, against 726,078* in the preceding year. The details for each district are given below :

Division.	District.	Number of estates.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of	
		1893-94.	1894-95.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Surma Valley ...	Cachar ...	11,284	11,509	225	...	1·99	...
	Sylhet ...	47,936	49,145	1,209	...	2·52	...
Brahmaputra Valley	Goálpára ...	15,080	15,179	99	...	·66	...
	Kámrúp ...	179,519*	178,548	...	971	...	·54
	Darrang ...	106,634*	107,275	641	...	0·60	...
	Nowgong ...	152,638*	141,174	...	11,464	...	7·51
	Sibságar ...	151,048*	154,935	3,887	...	2·57	...
	Lakhimpur ...	56,711	57,456	745	...	1·31	...
Hill districts ...	Nága Hills ...	308	335	27	...	8·77	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	38	49	11	...	28·95	...
	Gáro Hills ...	4,882	4,767	...	115	...	2·36
	Total ...	726,078*	720,372	6,844	12,550	...	...
	Net decrease ...	...	...	—5,706		—·79	

* Revised.

Current demand.

232. The current land revenue demand of the province rose from Rs. 53,29,928 to Rs. 54,09,423, being an increase of Rs. 79,495, or 1·49 per cent. The increase was shared by every district in the province, except Goálpára and Nowgong, as the following statement will show :

District.	Permanently-settled estates.		Temporarily-settled estates.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Cachar ...	...	...	3,45,203	3,47,239	3,45,203	3,47,239	2,036	...	·59	...
Sylhet ...	3,66,460	3,66,302	2,83,270	2,99,873	6,49,730	6,66,175	16,445	...	2·53	...
Total Surma Valley	3,66,460	3,66,302	6,28,473	6,47,112	9,94,933	10,13,414	18,481	...	1·86	...
Goálpára ...	11,411	11,411	93,832	93,451	1,05,243	1,04,862	...	381	...	·36
Kámrúp ...	...	...	13,33,314	13,61,001	13,33,314	13,61,001	27,687	...	2·08	...
Darrang ...	...	...	6,30,134*	6,65,057	6,30,134*	6,65,057	34,923	...	5·54	...
Nowgong ...	...	...	6,91,239*	6,61,048	6,91,239*	6,61,048	...	30,191	...	4·37
Sibságar ...	...	...	11,80,854*	12,01,477	11,80,854*	12,01,477	20,623	...	1·75	...
Lakhimpur ...	...	...	3,70,124	3,74,247	3,70,124	3,74,247	4,123	...	1·11	...
Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	11,411	11,411	42,99,497*	43,56,281	43,10,908*	43,67,692	87,356	30,572	...	
Net increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+56,784		+1·32	
Nága Hills ...	...	...	1,612	1,655	1,612	1,655	43	...	2·67	...
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	...	...	6,356	7,180	6,356	7,180	824	...	12·96	...
Gáro Hills ...	12	12	16,107	19,470	16,119	19,482	3,363	...	20·86	...
Total Hill Districts...	12	12	24,075	28,305	24,087	28,317	4,230	...	17·56	...
Grand total ...	3,77,883	3,77,725	49,52,045*	50,31,698	53,29,928*	54,09,423	1,10,067	30,572	...	...
Net increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+79,495		+1·49	

In the Brahmaputra Valley there was an increase of Rs. 56,784 over the figures of the previous year. The following statement gives details of the increase and decrease in each district and of the variations in the demand for the different tenures:

District.	Annual leases.	Periodic leases.	*Nisf-khirâj* estates.	Special tenures.	Waste land grants.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára	— 686	+ 319	...	— 14	...	— 381
Kámrúp	— 15,925	+ 34,600	+ 9,371	—305	— 54	+27,687
Darrang	— 98,939	+1,33,605	— 196	— 3	+ 456	+34,923
Nowgong	— 16,781	— 12,488	...	+ 93	—1,015	—30,191
Sibságar	+ 25,553	— 4,565	...	—106	— 259	+20,623
Lakhimpur	— 63,461	+ 67,319	— 2	— 51	+ 318	+ 4,123
Total	—1,70,239	+2,18,790	+ 9,173	—386	— 554	+56,784

* Revised.

FINANCE.

Land Revenue.

To the total increase in the Kámrúp district, the Gauháti subdivision contributed Rs. 22,196, of which Rs. 6,420 were due to the re-assessment of certain villages cadastrally surveyed in 1890-91 and subsequent years. The remainder of the increase in this subdivision was due to extension of cultivation and other causes. In the Gauháti tahsil there was a decrease of Rs. 1,786, due to deaths and desertions and large resignations in mauza Panbari and Beltola, which were affected by *kála-azár*. The increase in the Barpeta subdivision, which amounted to Rs. 5,491, was due chiefly to the re-assessment of certain villages. In the Darrang district, also, where the increase amounted to 5·54 per cent., the assessment of a number of villages was raised on their final classification during the year. There were also large extensions of cultivation, specially in the Tezpur subdivision. The decrease in the Nowgong district was owing to the prevalence of *kála-azár*, which resulted in the reduction of 14,683 acres in the area under cultivation. The increase in Sibságar was due partly to extension of cultivation, and partly to remeasurements effected in the extensions of cadastral survey, which are being carried out by local agency. As regards Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh showed an increase of Rs. 4,229, and North Lakhimpur a decrease of Rs. 106. The increase in Dibrugarh was due to extension of cultivation. The Khási and Jaintia Hills showed an increase of Rs. 824, which was due to the assessment of new *háli* lands, resettlement of old relinquished lands, and the introduction of periodic leases in certain tracts in the Jaintia Hills. The increase of Rs. 3,363 in the Gáro Hills was derived mainly from remeasurements of holdings, by which a large amount of concealed cultivation was brought to light, and from reclassification of lands in certain plains mauzas.

283. The arrear demand on 1st April 1894, as shown in last year's report, was Rs. 3,66,847.* Subsequent proceedings and enquiries resulted in certain additions and reductions, which brought the corrected arrear demand up to Rs. 3,68,388. Details are given below:

Arrear demand.

District.	Arrear demand as reported on 1st April 1894.	Changes made in the arrear demand in consequence of further enquiries made after 1st April 1894.		Arrear demand on 1st April 1894, as finally ascertained.
		Additions.	Reductions.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	15,866	659	77	16,448
Sylhet	12,823	5,623	8,347	10,099
Goálpára	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	58,897*	...	...	58,897
Darrang	14,990	65	2,666	12,389
Nowgong	1,04,449*	...	...	1,04,449
Sibságar	74,531	6,055	...	80,586
Lakhimpur	83,123	229	...	83,352
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...
Khási and Jaintia Hills	374	...	...	374
Gáro Hills	1,794	...	...	1,794
Total	3,66,847*	12,631	11,090	3,68,388

* Revised.

284. The total demand, collections, remissions, and balances of each district are given in the sub-joined statement:

Total demand, collections, remissions, and balances.

District.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	3,63,687	3,49,318	61	14,308
Sylhet	6,76,274	6,66,623	536	9,115
Goálpára	1,04,862	1,04,862	...	...
Kámrúp	14,19,898	13,90,779	...	29,119
Darrang	6,77,446	6,51,571	379	25,496
Nowgong	7,65,497	6,85,484	29	79,984
Sibságar	12,82,063	12,70,086	41	11,936
Lakhimpur	4,57,599	4,10,142	...	47,457
Nága Hills	1,655	1,655	...	...
Khási and Jaintia Hills	7,554	6,875	...	679
Gáro Hills	21,276	13,849	...	7,427
Total	57,77,811	55,51,244	1,046	2,25,521

The total demand, including corrected arrears, was Rs. 57,77,811; of this, Rs. 55,51,244, or 96·08 per cent., were realised during the year, and Rs. 1,046, or ·02 per cent., remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,25,521, or 3·90 per cent., on the 1st April 1895. The balance outstanding twelve months before was Rs. 3,63,802, or 6·66 per cent. In Cachar there was a slight improvement in the matter of collections, said to be due to a better rice crop and to better working of the tahsils. The collections in Sylhet were also good. The balance outstanding at the close of the year in the Brahmaputra Valley was heavy, amounting to 4·13 per cent. of the total demand for the year. With the exception of the preceding year, when collections were delayed owing to a special cause, this was the largest percentage that remained uncollected on the 31st March in any year of the past decade. The bulk of the heavy outstanding balance in the Gáro Hills was due from the outlying plains mauzas Nos. VI and VII, where the collecting agency had not worked satisfactorily, and appeared to have been insufficiently supervised by the district officer.

Of the total balance outstanding (Rs. 2,25,521), all, except Rs. 46,049, had been collected by the 1st September 1895. Details of the latter amount are given below:

	Rs.
Cachar	136
Sylhet	4,639
Kámrúp	7,687
Darrang	5,667
Nowgong	24,883
Sibságar	2,118
Gáro Hills	919
Total	46,049

285. Remissions were allowed to the extent of Rs. 1,046, against Rs. 4,833 in the previous year. In Cachar Rs. 61 and in Sylhet Rs. 536 were remitted from the arrear demand owing to the defaulters having no property. On the application of the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang, the remission of two sums, aggregating Rs. 390-12-0, was sanctioned, *viz.*, Rs. 18-13-0 on account of the unrealised balance of the land revenue of two New Lease Rule grants, and Rs. 371-15-0 being the irrecoverable balances in four tahsils. Of the latter sum, Rs. 11-12-0 were subsequently recovered, and thus the remissions of the year were reduced to Rs. 379. The remission of Rs. 29 in the Nowgong district was on account of land cut off by the Brahmaputra. The sum of Rs. 41, remitted in Sibságar, represented the revenue written off on account of deaths and migration of raiyats in the Golághát tahsil.

Remissions.

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Land Revenue.

286. The following table compares the current demand of miscellaneous land revenue of the year under each head with that of the previous year:

Current demand of miscellaneous land revenue.

Sources of miscellaneous land revenue.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
(1) Elephants—						
(*a*) License fees	18,842	19,752	910	...	4·83	...
(*b*) Royalty	25,350*	30,700	5,350	...	21·10	...
Total Elephants	44,192*	50,452	6,260	...	14·17	...
(2) Fisheries	1,29,666	1,44,173	14,507	...	11·19	...
(3) Poll tax	14,539	14,731	192	...	1·32	...
(4) House tax	1,32,326	1,41,881	9,555	...	7·22	...
(5) Lime quarries	15,518	20,416	4,898	...	31·56	...
(6) Stone quarries	201	260	59	...	29·35	...
(7) Coal mines and mineral oil ...	37,009	37,874	865	...	2·34	...
(8) Sale of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue ...	10,241	20,394	10,153	...	99·14	...
(9) Survey fees	30,827	16,160	...	14,667	...	47·58
(10) Mutation and registration fees ..	63	244	181	...	287·30	...
(11) Fees on separate accounts ...	76	...	...	76	...	100·
(12) Other miscellaneous items not specified above	6,016	6,704	688	...	11·44	...
Grand total	4,20,674*	4,53,289	47,358	14,743	...	...
Net increase	...	...	+ 32,615		+ 7·75	

There was an increase of Rs. 32,215, or 7·66 per cent., over the figures of the previous year. The increase was shared by all heads of revenue, except "Survey fees" and "Fees on separate accounts."

287. The arrear demand at the close of 1893-94 was shown as Rs. 12,438,* but the figures were subsequently corrected to Rs. 12,499, as shown in the statement below:

Arrear demand.

Sources of miscellaneous land revenue.	Arrear demand as reported on 1st April 1894.	Changes made in arrear demand in consequence of further inquiries made after 1st April 1894.		Arrear demand on 1st April 1894 as finally ascertained.
		Additions.	Reductions.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) License fees for catching elephants	21	...	...	21
(2) Royalty on elephants	3,850*	...	...	3,850
(3) Fisheries	6,915	21	...	6,936
(4) Poll tax	89	40	...	129
(5) House tax	1,459	...	...	1,459
(6) Miscellaneous	104	...	...	104
Total	12,438*	61	...	12,499

The additions were owing to revision of assessments with retrospective effect.

* Revised.

Total demand, collections, and balances.

288. The total demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue, including arrears, was Rs. 4,65,788, of which Rs. 4,53,845, or 97·44 per cent., was realised, Rs. 2,070, or ·44 per cent., was remitted, and Rs. 9,673, or 2·12 per cent., remained outstanding at the close of the year. Details for each district are given in the statement below :

District.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of		
					Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Cachar	22,572	21,203	...	1,369	93·93	...	6·07
Sylhet	65,468	60,325	1,670	3,473	92·14	2·55	5·30
Goálpára	11,622	11,622	...	...	100·	...	...
Kámrúp	29,969	28,885	...	1,084	96·38	...	3·62
Darrang	17,649	17,511	...	138	99·22	...	·78
Nowgong...	34,935	34,750	...	185	99·47	...	·53
Sibságar	42,895	40,803	400	1,692	95·12	·93	3·94
Lakhímpur	78,588	78,588	...	...	100·	...	...
Nága Hills	62,928	61,928	...	1,000	98·41	...	1·59
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	58,462	58,020	...	442	99·24	...	·76
Gáro Hills	40,700	40,210	...	490	98·80	...	1·20
Total	4,65,788	4,53,845	2,070	9,873	97·44	·44	2·12

Remissions.

289. During the year, Rs. 2,070 were remitted, of which Rs. 35 were due as poll tax and Rs. 1,635 as fishery revenue in Sylhet, and Rs. 400 as fishery revenue in Sibságar. These amounts were remitted, as the defaulters had no property from which they could be realised.

Annual settlements at full rates in the Brahmaputra Valley.

290. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of annual leases at full rates in each district of the Brahmaputra Valley :

District.	1893-94.				1894-95.				Increase or decrease in revenue.
	Number of settlements.	Area settled, in acres.	Average area in each holding.	Revenue.	Number of settlements.	Area settled, in acres.	Average area in each holding.	Revenue.	
				Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára (Eastern Duárs)	14,722	67,186	4·56	92,331	14,831	66,190	4·46	91,645	— 686
Kámrúp	127,651	255,817	2·00	5,55,401	118,706	247,770	2·08	5,39,476	— 15,925
Darrang	78,759	162,859	2·06	3,83,709*	65,141	114,495	1·75	2,84,770	— 98,939
Nowgong	110,819*	180,854	1·63*	4,02,553	101,802	170,528	1·67	3,85,472	— 16,781
Sibságar	72,651*	112,040*	1·54*	2,70,994*	77,323	121,576	1·57	2,96,547	+ 25,553
Lakhimpur	55,965	140,916	2·51	3,22,608	51,052	113,584	2·22	2,59,147	— 63,461
Total	460,587*	919,672*	1·99*	20,27,296*	428,855	834,142	1·94	18,57,057	— 1,70,239

During the year 428,855 annual leases, covering an area of 834,142 acres, with a revenue of Rs. 18,57,057, were issued, against 460,587* leases, covering an area of 919,672* acres, with a revenue of Rs. 20,27,296* in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 31,732 in the number of holdings, of 85,530 acres in area, and of Rs. 1,70,239 in revenue. On the other hand, 2,19,190 decennial leases were issued, covering an area of 788,145 acres, with a revenue of Rs. 21,97,912

* Revised.

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as against 194,595* such leases, covering an area of 702,719 acres, with a revenue of Rs. 19,79,122* issued in the previous year, thus showing an increase of 24,595 in the number of holdings, of 85,426 acres in area, and of Rs. 2,18,790 in revenue, which more than counterbalanced the decrease in revenue from annual holdings. Taking the annual and periodic settlements together, the district of Nowgong and the subdivision of North Lakhimpur alone showed a decrease in the number of holdings, in area, and revenue. The district of Nowgong suffered severely from *kála-azár*; a part of the decrease there is also accounted for by the fact that, owing to unfavourable weather, less land was taken up in the supplementary settlement for mustard cultivation than in the previous year. The decrease in North Lakhimpur, which was small, was due to diminution in the cultivation of mustard and *phaseolus aconitifolius* (*matikalai*). The decrease of annual, and increase of decennial, leases is accounted for by the issue of decennial leases for those estates not cadastrally surveyed prior to the year 1890-91, which were settled annually in the previous year pending their re-assessment, and which were re-assessed in the year under report. In the district of Sibságar and the subdivision of Mangaldai only, the number of annual leases increased. The Deputy Commissioner of Sibságar reported that lands previously held on decennial lease, which were relinquished in 1892-93 on account of the agitation against the re-assessment, were being retaken on annual leases.

291. The statement below shows the number, area, and revenue of periodic or decennial leases at full rates in each district at the end of 1893-94 and 1894-95:

Periodic settlements at full rates in the Brahmaputra Valley.

District.	1893-94.				1894-95.				Increase or decrease in revenue.
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Average area in each holding.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Average area in each holding.	Revenue.	
				Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára (Eastern Duárs) ...	...	...	...	...	1	192	1·92	319	+ 319
Kámrúp	48,984	220,288	4·49	6,22,068	56,880	233,694	4·10	6,56,668	+ 34,600
Darrang	27,629*	75,131	2·71*	2,10,908*	41,888	124,153	2·96	3,44,513	+1,33,605
Nowgong	41,699*	90,491	2·16	2,66,583*	39,258	86,134	2·19	2,54,095	— 12,448
Sibságar	76,198	308,422	4·04*	8,60,434*	75,404	306,699	4·06	8,55,869	— 4,565
Lakhimpur	85	8,387	98·67	19,129	5,759	37,273	6·47	86,448	+ 67,319
Total	194,595*	702,719	3·60	19,79,122*	219,190	788,145	3·59	21,97,912	+2,18,790

292. The following statement shows, for each district of the Brahmaputra Valley, the number, area, and revenue of estates assessed at half rates during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:

Nisf-khiráj holdings in the Brahmaputra Valley.

District.	Settled for one year.						Settled for ten years.						Up to which year settled.
	Number.		Area, in acres.		Revenue.		Number.		Area, in acres.		Revenue.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	
Kámrúp	89	7	6,327	566	2,616	38	1,801	1,980	147,031	151,696	1,40,499	1,52,448	..
Darrang	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	77	13,464	13,414	9,015	8,968	..
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	5,542	5,542	4,546	4,546	1898-99
Sibságar	..	..	..	..	..	..	349	349	5,016	5,016	3,455	3,455	..
Lakhimpur	1	1	50	50	60	60	28	28	1,269	1,267	1,425	1,423	..
Total	90	8	6,377	616	2,676	98	2,281	2,459	172,322	176,937	1,58,940	1,70,840	..

* Revised.

District.	Settled for twenty years from 1880-81.						Total.								Increase or decrease in area.	Increase or decrease in revenue.
	Number.		Area, in acres.		Revenue.		Number.		Area, in acres.		Assessed area, in acres.		Revenue.			
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		
					Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Kámrúp	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,890	1,987	153,358	152,262	129,908	151,738	1,43,115	1,52,486	—1,096	+9,371
Darrang	14	13	18,076	17,907	8,916	8,767	92	90	31,540	31,321	25,251	25,062	17,931	17,735	—219	—196
Nowgong.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	5,542	5,542	5,542	5,542	4,546	4,546	..	..
Sibságar	..	..	..	..	..	..	349	349	5,016	5,016	5,016	5,016	3,455	3,455	..	..
Lakhimpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	29	1,319	1,317	1,319	1,317	1,485	1,483	—2	—2
Total	14	13	18,076	17,907	8,916	8,767	2,385	2,480	196,775	195,458	167,036	188,675	1,70,532	1,79,705	—1,317	+9,173

The total number of settlements in the division showed an increase of 95. In area settled there was a decrease of 1,317 acres, while area assessed showed an increase of 21,639 acres, with an increase in revenue amounting to Rs. 9,173. These variations were due mainly to the Kámrúp district, where certain *pattas* were split up, village by village, according to the units of the cadastral survey, and a decrease in settled area resulted from the remeasurement of certain estates. As, however, some of the estates were settled during the year on completion of the classification of the villages in which they are situate, and the *nisf-khiráj* waste in those estates were assessed for the first time, the assessed area and revenue increased considerably. Two estates, which belonged to the family of the Darrang Rájas, and which were resumed and assessed at *khiráj* rates on alienation, account for the decrease in the Darrang district.

Special settlements in the Brahmaputra Valley.

293. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of holdings settled on special terms in each district of the Brahmaputra Valley during the year 1893-94 and 1894-95:

	1893-94.			1894-95.			Increase or decrease of revenue.	Rates at which settled.
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.		
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Dhubri town	345	113	811	334	111	796	—15	*Basti* at Rs. 2, Bázár at Rs. 5, per *bigha*.
Latka	11	220	504	11	220	503	— 1	*Basti* at Re. 1-2, and *rupit* at 12 annas.
Goálpára *char*	1	675	6	1	675	8	+ 2	Sold by public auction.
Total Goálpára	357	1,008	1,321	346	1,006	1,307	—14	
Chamua Barpeta	1	515	1,458	1	515	1,458	...	At ordinary rates.
Gauháti town... North Gauháti ...	302	320	1,960	303	296	1,814	—146	At Rs. 2 per *bigha*.
Gauháti town... South „ ...	659	401	5,825	640	381	5,565	—260	At Rs. 2 to Rs. 50 for one and fifteen years.
Jalukbari *khát*, Gauháti ...	1	298	318	1	274	419	+101	At ordinary rates.
Phatasil *khát* „	1	542	338	1	541	338	...	
Total Kámrúp	964	2,076	9,899	946	2,007	9,594	—305	
Six-pie *lákhiráj* estates (Tezpur) ...	2	677	45	2	677	42	— 3	At six pie per *bigha* on cultivation.
Auniati *khát* (Nowgong) ...	1	1,993	1,465	1	1,993	1,558	+ 93	At ordinary rates.
Coffee cultivation („) ...	1	686	257	1	686	257	...	At 6 annas per acre.
Total Nowgong	2	2,679	1,722	2	2,679	1,815	+ 93	

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	1893-94.			1894-95.			Increase or decrease of revenue.	Rates at which settled.
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.		
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Ten-twenties (Golághát) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Land revenue above Rs. 10, in some cases above Rs. 20 remitted.
Ditto (Jorhát) ...	12	151	399*	12	151	400	+ 1	
Ditto (Sibságar) ...	10	242	632*	10	220	569	—63	
Towns ... Golághát	342	358	2,847	342	358	2,847	...	One and ten years at different rates from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 50 per *bigha*.
Towns ... Jorhát	273	244	1,817	273	244	1,817	...	
Towns ... Sibságar	1,018	1,257	7,393	1,015	1,250	7,349	—44	
Total Sibságar	1,655	2,252	13,088*	1,652	2,223	12,982	—106	
Six-pie *lákhiráj* estates (North Lakhimpur)	7	2,087	85	7	2,088	87	+ 2	Six pie per *bigha* of cultivation.
Khirájkhát (Dibrugarh) ...	1	172	437	2†	151	369	— 68	At ordinary rates.
Dibrugarh town ... Annual ...	22	18	197	14	9	89	—108	At different rates from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per *bigha*.
Dibrugarh town ... 15 years ...	482	498	8,790	484	511	8,913	—123	
Settlement on either side of the Makum branch of Dibru-Sadiya Railway	...	...	...	2	5,731	...	...	Rent-free for three years, at 8 annas per *bigha* for seven years.
Total of Dibrugarh	505	688	9,424	502	6,402	9,371	— 53	
Total Lakhimpur	512	2,775	9,509	509	8,490	9,458	— 51	
Grand total	3,492	11,467	35,584*	3,457	17,082	35,198	—386	

294. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of the different classes of tenure in each district of the Brahmaputra Valley during 1894-95 :

Tenures in the Brahmaputra Valley.

District.	Permanently settled.			Annual leases.			Decennial leases.		
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Goálpára	19	347,667	11,411	14,831	66,190	91,645	1	192	319
Kámrúp	..	..	..	118,706	247,770	5,39,476	56,880	233,694	6,56,668
Darrang	..	..	..	65,141	114,494	2,84,770	41,888	124,153	3,44,513
Nowgong	..	..	..	101,802	170,528	3,85,472	39,258	86,134	2,54,095
Sibságar	..	..	..	77,323	121,576	2,96,547	75,404	306,699	8,55,869
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	51,052	113,584	2,59,147	5,759	37,273	86,448
Total for 1894-95	19	347,667	11,411	428,855	834,142	18,57,057	219,190	788,145	21,97,912
1891-92	19	347,667	11,411	343,134	655,889	11,36,802	273,324	958,892	18,41,873
1892-93	19	347,667	11,411	379,305	700,389	12,18,383	270,790	945,093	18,19,579
893-94	19	347,667	11,411	460,587*	919,672*	20,27,296*	194,595*	702,719	19,79,122*

* Revised.

† One holding represented by two *pattas*.

District.	Special tenures.			*Nisf-khiráj.*			Waste land grants.			Total revenue-paying estates.		
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Goálpára	346	1,006	1,307	..	..	..	1	360	180	15,198	415,415	1,04,862
Kámrúp	946	2,907	9,594	1,987	152,262	1,52,486	29	5,996	2,777	178,548	641,729	13,61,001
Darrang	2	677	42	90	31,321	17,735	154	42,538	17,997	107,275	313,183	6.65,057
Nowgong	1	1,993	1,558	25	5,542	4,516	88	31,239	15,377	141,174	295,436	6,61,048
Sibságar	1,652	2,223	12,982	319	5,016	3,455	207	62,349	32,624	154,935	497,863	12,01,477
Lakhimpur	509	8,490	9,458	29	1,317	1,483	107	43,241	17,711	57,456	203,905	3,74,247
Total for 1894-95	3,456	16,396	34,941	2,480	195,458	1,79,705	586	185,723	86,666	654,586	2,367,531	43,67,692
1891-92	1,030	6,260	8,921	2,030	134,231	1,20,078	549	181,046	84,751	620,086	2,283,985	32,03,836
1892-93	1,030	6,734	9,626	2,030	199,584	1,20,387	556	179,887	85,219	653,730	2,379,354	32,64,605
1893-94	3,491	10,781	35,327*	2,385	196,775	1,70,532	572	182,201	87,229	661,649*	2,359,815*	43,10,908*

295. The following table gives the average area and revenue of each class of tenure in the Brahmaputra Valley for the past seven years :

Average area and revenue of estates in the Brahmaputra Valley.

Year.	Annual leases.		Decennial leases.		Special tenures.		*Nisfkhiráj.*		Waste land grants.	
	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
1888-89	1 11 4	1·95	1 14 1	3·60	0 6 11	119·00	0 9 5	97·80	0 7 2	329·27
1889-90	1 11 6	1·89	1 14 3	3·57	0 7 4	139·22	0 9 6	98·34	0 7 10	340·75
1890-91	1 11 9	1·89	1 14 7	3·52	1 7 2	5·75	0 9 7	98·33	0 8 0	331·83
1891-92	1 11 9	1·91	1 14 9	3·51	1 6 10	6·08	0 14 4	66·12	0 7 6	329·77
1892-93	1 11 9	1·84	1 14 9	3·49	1 6 10	6·53	0 9 7	98·31	0 7 6	323·53
1893-94	2 3 3*	2·00*	2 13 1*	3·61*	3 4 5	3·09	0 13 10	82·51	0 7 8*	318·53
1894-95	2 3 7	1·95	2 12 7	3·60	2 2 1	4·74	0 14 9	78·81	0 7 6	316·93

* Revised.

FINANCE.

Land Revenue.

Classification of land assessed at full and half rates in the Brahmaputra Valley.

296. The following statement shows the area of the different classes of land—*basti*, *rupit*, *faringati*—assessed at full and half rates in each district of the Brahmaputra Valley. Special tenures and waste land grants are not included in this statement, but it includes lands held by tea-planters on ordinary terms:

District.	*Basti.*		*Rupit.*		*Faringati.*		Total to end of 1894-95.			Total to end of 1893-94.		
	Full rate.	Half rate.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Total.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Goálpára (Eastern Duárs) ..	5,990	..	43,734	..	16,658	....	66,382	....	66,382	67 186	....	67,186
Kámrúp	41,585	12,126	266,113	59,165	173,766	80,447	481,464	151,738	633,202	476,105	129,908	606,013
Darrang	24,290	1,788	166,942	12,926	47,415	10,348	238,647	25,062	263,709	237,990	25,251	263,241
Nowgong	24,110	1,118	139,553	1,444	92,999	2,980	256,662	5,542	262,204	271,345	5,542	276,887
Sibságar	47,176	153	247,096	2,799	134,003	2,064	428,275	5,016	433,291	420,462	5,016	425,478
Lakhimpur	16,604	152	83,832	1,017	50,421	148	150,857	1,317	152,174	149,303	1,319	150,622
Total	159,755	15,337	947,270	77,351	515 262	95,987	1,622,287	188,675	1,810,962	1,622,391	167,036	1,789,427
Grand total	175,092		1,024,621		611,249		1,810,962			1.789,427		

The following statement shows the progress made in the extension of cultivation under the different classes :

Year.	*Basti.* Acres.	*Rupit.* Acres.	*Faringati.* Acres.	Total. Acres.	Revenue. Rs.
1893-94	173,828*	1,005,934	609,665*	1,789,427*	41,76,950*
1894-95	175,092	1,024,621	611,249	1,810,962	42,34,674
Total	+1,264	+18,687	+1,584	+21,535	+57,724

297. The new Settlement Rules for the Surma Valley came into operation during the year. The statement below shows the results of settlement operations other than the special settlements which are being carried out in Jaintia under the supervision of the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, and the settlement of waste lands for special cultivation :

Settlements in Sylhet.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
(1) Applications pending when the year began	19	41
(2) „ made during the year	81	759
(3) Number of estates settled	55	39
(4) Area in acres	593	11,059
(5) Revenue assessed (Rs.)	669	1,434
(6) Number of estates transferred to *khás* tahsil	4	28
(7) „ of applications struck off	...	128
(8) Applications pending when the year closed	41	605

The figures in the above statement include settlement of *ilám* and other petty estates, which were all similarly settled on periodic leases under the new Settlement Rules. Of the 39 estates settled during the year, 29 were settled with the former holders and 10 with outsiders. The resettlement of two *ilám* estates in the Sunámganj subdivision, comprising an area of 8,890 acres, mostly uncultivated, at a revenue of Rs. 700, accounted for the large increase in area settled and the smaller amount of revenue assessed in proportion to the area, as compared with the figures of 1893-94. The remarkable increase in the number of applications filed during the year was due to the issue of the new Settlement Rules, which apparently commended themselves to the people. One hundred and twenty-one estates, comprising an area of 28,086 acres, were surveyed, and the measurement of 77 estates, with an area of 1,001 acres, was tested. Of 605 applications for settlement shown as pending, 9 were disposed of after the close of the year, 33 were reported to be ready for disposal,

* Revised figures.

and 39 awaited testing of measurements. The rush of applications for land was unforeseen, and the ordinary staff of the district was at first unable to cope with the work of surveying the lands applied for. The term of the settlement of *ilám* estates of zillas Parkul, Latu (exclusive of those in Pratabgarh), Hingajia, Rajnagar, and Noakhali, which expired on different dates between the 1st April 1893 and 1st April 1895, was extended for one year more. The settlement of *ilám* estates in zillas Nabiganj, Sankarpasa, Rasulganj, and Tazpur will expire on the 1st April 1896. Besides the above settlements, 273 annual leases, covering an area of 1,441 acres, with a revenue of Rs. 1,390, were issued for *khás* lands in Pratabgarh.

Settlements in Cachar.

298. In Cachar, 809 applications for the settlement of waste lands under the ordinary cultivation rules were presented, against 1,091 in the previous year. Including the 215 cases of this description pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal was 1,024, of which 721 were disposed of, and 303, involving an area of 5,255 acres, remained pending at the close of the year. The area settled was 4,430 acres, and its revenue Rs. 1,324, against 4,974 acres settled at a maximum revenue of Rs. 2,758 in 1893-94. The question of disforesting and throwing open to cultivation portions of certain reserved forests in the Cachar district which do not contain any valuable timber, is now under consideration.

II.—SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

SECTION 1.

SALT.

Cachar salt well.

299. The salt well in Cachar, which was settled for three years commencing from the 1st April 1894 for an annual revenue of Rs. 23, was the only source of revenue under this head. The revenue for the year 1894-95 was realised in full during the year.

SECTION 2.

EXCISE.

Revenue demand.

300. The revenue demand under each head of excise for the past five years was as follows :

Heads of Excise.	1890-91	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	3,42,981	3,51,258	3,84,987	3,85,526	4,52,760
Rum—					
Wholesale licenses	50	100	50	50	50
Retail	8,889	8,979	6,827	5,415	8,954
Still-head duty	9,912	12,280	17,778	1,325	...
Total Rum	18,851	21,359	24,655	6,790	9,004
Imported Liquors—					
Wholesale licenses	1,400	1,400	1,358	1,250	1,250
Retail	13,658	13,144	12,225	15,388	15,646
Total Imported Liquors	15,058	14,544	13,583	16,638	16,896
Tari	295	125	182	251	287
Pachwai	2,012	1,509	1,190	877	870

SECTION 2.

Excise.

Heads of excise.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganja—					
Licenses	1,29,163	1,39,948	1,67,663	1,59,582	1,56,746
Duty	1,43,276	1,46,767	1,39,533	1,71,923*	1,45,206
Total *Ganja*	2,72,439	2,86,715	3,07,196	3,31,505*	3,01,952
Bhang—					
Licenses	...	...	...	...	...
Duty	...	...	...	...	...
Total *Bhang*	...	...	...	...	...
Opium and its compounds—					
Licenses	2,45,816	2,85,636	2,89,117	2,99,945	2,97,063
Duty	15,56,919	16,29,867	15,87,097	16,48,529	16,38,282
Total	18,02,735	19,15,503	18,76,214	19,48,474	19,35,345
Miscellaneous	712	621	624	532	546
Grand total	24,55,083	25,91,634	26,08,631	26,90,593*	27,17,660

The total revenue demand showed a further increase of Rs. 27,067, or 1·01 per cent., over that of the preceding year. The increase was due to the advance of Rs. 65,342 in license fees and Rs. 14 in miscellaneous revenue; on the other hand, the receipts from duty fell off by Rs. 38,289. The increase in license fees was principally under country spirits, the revenue from which rose by Rs. 67,234; there was also an increase in license fees of Rs. 3,539 under rum, Rs. 258 under imported liquors, Rs. 36 under *tari*, and Rs. 1,359 under *madak* and *chandu*. The only heads which showed a decrease under license fees were *pachwai*, *ganja*, and opium; the falling off in the revenue under these heads amounted to Rs. 7, Rs. 2,836, and Rs. 4,241 respectively. The decrease under duty was common to all three heads of excise under which duty is leviable, *viz.*, Rs. 1,325 under still-head duty on rum, Rs. 26,717 under *ganja*, and Rs. 10,247 under net price of opium. There was an increase in the total revenue in the districts of Goálpára, Nowgong, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, Nága Hills, and the Khási Hills, and a decrease in each of the remaining five districts. The excise revenue of the Cachar district has fluctuated during the past five years; the decrease in 1894-95 (Rs. 8,751) was due mostly to *ganja*, and, to a small extent, to imported liquors, there having been an increase under the remaining heads. The largest decrease in the revenue of the year (Rs. 26,300) occurred in the district of Sylhet. As in Cachar, the decrease was due chiefly to *ganja* (both under license fees and duty); opium also contributed largely towards the decrease. The non-settlement of several shops under each of these heads, and the higher retail price of both drugs during the year, led to the falling off in the revenue under each head. Of the remaining heads, there was an increase under country spirits, imported liquor, and *chandu*, and an insignificant falling off under *pachwai*. In Goálpára, the revenue, after declining during the previous four years, showed a considerable increase (Rs. 6,523) in 1894-95, which was obtained from license fees under the three principal heads of excise, country spirits, *ganja*, and opium, opium and *ganja* contributing the largest amount. Kámrúp showed the largest decline in the Assam Valley (Rs. 11,646.) The decrease occurred chiefly in duty under *ganja* and opium. Darrang was the only other district in the Assam Valley which showed a decrease in the total revenue; the net decrease amounted to Rs. 2,163, and was due to a falling off in both license fees and duty under opium. The decrease would have been much greater had it not been for an increase of Rs. 7,692 under country spirits and of Rs. 1,192 under *ganja*. In Nowgong, there was a net

* Revised figures.

increase of Rs. 1,909, owing principally to country spirits, but the results obtained under this head were largely reduced by the decrease under opium license fees. In Sibságar, the increase in revenue was Rs. 23,981 over the preceding year, contributed by country spirits, *ganja*, and opium. The largest increase (Rs. 37,192) in the province occurred in Lakhimpur, of which Rs. 30,601 were under country spirits, due to the increase in the value of country spirit shops on the abolition of the ten rum shops connected with the rum distillery. License fees under rum and opium also contributed towards the increase.

Collections.

301. Of Rs. 27,17,660, the total revenue demand of the year, Rs. 1,72,576 were collected in advance in 1893-94, leaving Rs. 25,45,084 as the net current demand recoverable during the year. Of this amount, Rs. 25,41,840, together with an excess collection of Rs. 25 under *ganja*, were realised during the year, Rs. 847 were written off as irrecoverable, and Rs. 2,397 remained outstanding at the close of the year. Rs. 127 of the amount outstanding were recovered after the close of the year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 2,270. In addition to the current collections, Rs. 645 of the total sum of Rs. 1,719 outstanding from the preceding year, were recovered, and Rs. 1,53,734 were collected in advance during the year in connection with the settlements for 1895-96. Thus the total revenue collections during the year amounted to Rs. 26,96,244 compared with Rs. 27,25,301 in 1893-94, showing a decrease of Rs. 29,057, or 1·07 per cent. The sanctioned budget estimate of receipts for the year 1894-95 was Rs. 27,15,000, and the collections fell short of the estimate by Rs. 18,756. The collections were, however, in excess of the estimate sanctioned for the current provincial contract by Rs. 1,46,244.

Charges.

302. The charges of the department for the past two years were as follow:

	1893-94. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
Commissioner of Excise and his establishment	...	...
District excise establishment	4,211	4,297
Travelling allowance of excise office establishment	...	...
Cost of hydrometers	...	...
Contingencies	133	89
Cost of conveying opium within the province	551	532
Preventive police, net cost	360	360
Refunds	3,382	1,482
Rewards	10,819	7,972
Total	19,456	14,732

There was a further decrease of Rs. 4,724, or 24·28 per cent., in the expenditure of the year, as compared with 1893-94, due partly to the payment of fewer rewards in excise and opium cases and partly to fewer refunds having been made during the year. The total expenditure of Rs. 14,732 included, however, Rs. 3,118 incurred in Sylhet and the Assam Valley districts, on account of the salary of clerks employed on excise work, whose pay is debited to Land Revenue; it also included Rs. 1,709 paid during the year on account of reward in opium cases, which amount was charged against the budget of the Opium Agent, Behar, and Rs. 360, the net cost of the excise preventive police employed in Shillong, which was debited to Police. Excluding these three items, which were charged against other departments, the net expenditure debited against the Excise Department in 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 9,545, as compared with Rs. 14,054 in 1893-94, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,509, or 32·08 per cent.

Country spirits.

303. The total number of shops sanctioned for settlement rose from 212 in 1893-94 to 215 in 1894-95, due to the opening of a new shop in the district of Goálpára to repress illicit distillation and drinking in the Eastern Duárs, and of two new shops in Nowgong to meet the demands of coolies employed on the railway works. Of the 215 shops offered for settlement for the year, 206 were taken up, against 200 in 1893-94, and 9 shops were withdrawn from settlement, as the prices offered for them were inadequate. With the small increase in the total number of shops settled, the total revenue demand rose from Rs. 3,85,526 in 1893-94 to Rs. 4,52,760 in 1894-95, resulting in an increase of Rs. 67,234, or 17·44 per cent. The increase was

SECTION 2. *Excise.*

contributed by all districts except the Gáro Hills, in which there was a small decrease. The largest increase (Rs. 30,601) occurred in the district of Lakhimpur, and was due to the increase in the value of the country spirit shops in the Dibrugarh subdivision on the closure of the rum distillery, and on the abolition of the ten rum shops connected with it. The increase of Rs. 15,619 in Sibságar was also large. Of the total revenue demand of Rs. 4,52,760, Rs. 68,862 were realised in advance in 1893-94, leaving Rs. 3,83,898 to be recovered in 1894-95. Of this amount, Rs. 3,81,779 were realised during the year, Rs. 414 remitted, and Rs. 1,705 remained outstanding at its close. In addition to the above, Rs. 22 were collected during the year of the amount (Rs. 246) outstanding at the close of 1893-94, and Rs. 56,337 were realised in advance on account of the current settlements. The total collections during the year 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 4,38,138, against Rs. 4,06,431 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 31,707, or 7·8 per cent. As in the preceding year, the average retail price of country spirits varied from 6 annas to 1 rupee per quart bottle in both valleys and from 10 annas to 2 rupees in the Hill districts.

Rum.

304. One wholesale and 24 retail rum licenses were issued in 1894-95, against one wholesale and 19 retail licenses in 1893-94. The increase was due to the re-opening of 2 shops in Sibságar and 3 in Lakhimpur, which had remained closed in 1893-94. The revenue demand on account of wholesale license fees was the same as in 1893-94, *viz.*, Rs. 50, while under retail license fees it amounted to Rs. 8,954 in 1894-95, against Rs. 5,415 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,939, or 65·36 per cent. The bulk (Rs. 3,226) of the increase was obtained in the district of Lakhimpur, higher prices having been paid for the shops. Of the total revenue demand of Rs. 9,004 under this head, Rs. 1,723 were collected in advance in 1893-94, and the balance (Rs. 7,281) was realised during the year under report; in addition to this, Rs. 598 were paid in advance on account of the current year. The total revenue collections from rum in 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 7,879 against Rs. 8,336 in 1893-94, showing a small decrease of Rs. 457. During the past year 1,314 gallons of Bengal and Shahjehanpur rum were imported by tea-planters and license vendors as compared with 877 gallons in the previous year, showing an increase of 437 gallons. The increase was confined to importations by the licensed vendors, the quantity imported by planters having declined to a considerable extent.

Imported liquors.

305. Ninety-six licenses of all descriptions (23 wholesale, 7 public house, 19 steamer retail, and 47 general retail licenses) were in force in 1894-95, against 109 (25 wholesale, 6 public house, 33 steamer retail, and 45 general retail licenses) in 1893-94. The decrease in the number of licenses was due chiefly to fewer steamer retail licenses having been issued in the province to mail steamers, as under the present arrangement licenses issued in Bengal to steamers plying in both Bengal and Assam are in force in both provinces. The total revenue demand under the head of imported liquors amounted to Rs. 16,896 in 1894-95, against Rs. 16,638 in 1893-94, showing a small increase of Rs. 258, or 1·55 per cent. Of the total revenue demand of Rs. 16,896, Rs. 1,770 were realised in advance in 1893-94, and of the balance, Rs. 15,081 were collected during the year, Rs. 25 were remitted, and Rs. 20 remained outstanding at the close of the year. In addition to the current collections, an advance collection of Rs. 1,491 was made in 1894-95 for the year 1895-96. The total collections during the year 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 16,572, against Rs. 16,565 in 1893-94, showing an increase of only Rs. 7.

Tari.

306. As in previous years, the issue of *tari* licenses in 1894-95 was confined to the towns of Gauháti and Dibrugarh. Five licenses in all (3 for the sale of fresh *tari* and 2 for fermented *tari*) were issued, against 4 licenses (2 for fresh *tari* and 2 for fermented *tari*) in 1893-94. The total revenue demand amounted to Rs. 287, against Rs. 251 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 36. Of the total revenue demand of Rs. 287, a sum of Rs. 20 was realised in advance in 1893-94, and the balance (Rs. 267), together with Rs. 5 advance collections for 1895-96, was realised during the year under report. The total revenue collections in 1894-95 were Rs. 272, against Rs. 252 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 20.

Pachwai.

307. During the year under report, 8 licenses (2 in Cachar, 1 in Sylhet, 1 in the Nága Hills, and 4 in Darrang) were issued for the sale of *pachwai*, against 10 licenses in 1893-94. The total revenue demand from license fees amounted to Rs. 870, against Rs. 877 in 1893-94, showing a nominal decrease of Rs. 7. Of the total demand of Rs. 870, Rs. 147 were realised in advance in 1893-94, and the balance (Rs. 723), together with an advance collection of Rs. 20 for 1895-96, was collected in 1894-95. The total revenue collections in the past year were Rs. 743, compared with Rs. 917 in 1893-94, showing a decrease of Rs. 174, or 18·97 per cent.

308. The policy of Government in regard to hemp drugs was set forth in paragraph 32 of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 21st March 1895, on the Report of the Hemp Drugs Commission. Briefly stated, it enjoined the restriction of consumption, as far as practicable, by the imposition of as high a rate duty as could be levied without inducing illicit practices. From the following statement it will be seen that the principles laid down by the Government of India have been strictly enforced during the past two decades :

Ganja.

Year.	Population of the province.	Number of shops.	Rate of duty on *ganja* (per seer).			Total consumption.	Total revenue collections.	Consumption per head of population.	Revenue per head of population.	Revenue per tola of consumption.
			Chur.	Round.	Flat.					
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Mds. s. c.	Rs.	Tola.	Pies.	A. p.
1873-74 ...	4,094,972	468	3 0	3 0	2 8	826 9 0	98,052	·64	5	0 7
1881-82 ...	4,881,426	286	4 0	4 0	3 8	574 15 2	1,86,780	·37	7	1 7
1891-92 ...	5,433,199	277	7 0	6 4	5 0	700 37 15	2,90,219	·41	10	2 0
1894-95 ...	5,433,199	243	8 0	7 4	6 0	542 30 9	2,96,057	·32	10	2 8

The revenue demand on account of *ganja* from both license fees and duty during the past two years, was as follows :

District.	License fees.			Duty.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	24,897	19,412	— 5,485	36,231	28,554	— 7,677
Sylhet	59,049	49,049	—10,754	63,287	50,539	—12,748
Goálpára	12,774	15,910	+ 3,136	17,066	17,126	+ 60
Kámrúp	14,076	14,694	+ 618	18,238	14,692	— 3,546
Darrang	8,596	10,087	+ 1,491	3,940	3,641	— 299
Nowgong	3,295	4,272	+ 977	4,054	4,458	+ 404
Sibságar	18,461	24,971	+ 6,510	16,472	13,551	— 2,921
Lakhimpur	16,147	16,311	+ 164	11,729	12,058	+ 329
Nága Hills	720	1,210	+ 490	714	276	— 438
Khási „	399	500	+ 101	192	311	+ 119
Gáro „	414	330	— 84	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,59,582	1,56,746	— 2,836	1,71,923	1,45,206	—26,717

The total revenue demand on account of *ganja* fell from Rs. 3,31,505 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,01,952 in 1894-95, resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 29,553, or 8·91 per cent. Of this decrease, Rs. 2,836 occurred under license fees, and Rs. 26,717 under duty. The falling off under license fees occurred chiefly in the two Surma Valley districts, where it amounted to Rs. 16,239, while there was an increase in all other districts, except the Gáro Hills. The decline in the revenue of the Surma Valley was due to the non-settlement of 38 shops in Sylhet, and of several shops in Cachar. The bad settlements made of some of the shops in Cachar also contributed to the decrease in that district. Of the districts which showed an advance in license fees, the largest increase (Rs. 6,510) occurred in Sibságar, and the increase in Goálpára (Rs. 3,136) was also considerable. Competition at the sales increased the license fees in both these districts. Under the head of duty there was a decrease in each district, except Goálpára, Nowgong, Lakhimpur, and the Khási Hills, where there was a

SECTION 2. *Excise.*

small increase. It is noteworthy that the largest falling off in duty occurred in the two Surma Valley districts, which also showed the largest decline in license fees. A decrease in the number of shops settled, and the raising of the retail price of the drug, restricted the consumption in both districts of this valley, and consequently diminished the revenue from duty. A succession of bad harvests in the Sylhet district also helped towards the decrease. In the Assam Valley districts, the decrease in duty in Kámrúp and Sibságar was also large. Of the total revenue demand of Rs. 3,01,952, Rs. 26,086 were paid in advance in 1893-94, and of the balance, Rs. 2,75,175 were recovered in 1894-95, Rs. 167 were remitted, and Rs. 524 remained outstanding at its close. A sum of Rs. 25 was collected in excess, which will be refunded on application being made. In addition to the above collections, Rs. 20,857 were realised in advance for 1895-96. The total revenue collections under *ganja* in 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 2,96,057, against Rs. 3,33,902 in 1893-94, showing a decrease of Rs. 37,845, or 11·33 per cent. The total quantity of *ganja* taken out by retail vendors from the registered warehouses for sale in 1894-95, was 545 maunds 30 seers 9 chhataks, against 654 maunds 1 seer 4 chhataks in 1893-94, showing a net decrease of 108 maunds 10 seers 11 chhataks, or 16·55 per cent. The decrease was distributed over all districts, except Nowgong and Lakhimpur and the Khási and the Gáro Hills districts, in each of which there was a small increase. The largest portion (87 maunds 8 seers, or 80·53 per cent.) of the decrease occurred in the two districts of the Surma Valley, of which 52 maunds 12 seers 1 chhatak occurred in Sylhet. The total net decrease in the Assam Valley amounted to 21 maunds 2 seers, or nearly 20 per cent., due mostly to the decline of 9 maunds 27 seers 4 chhataks in Kámrúp, and 11 maunds 6 seers 6 chhataks in Sibságar. In the Hill districts, the total result in 1894-95 was nearly the same as in 1893-94, the decrease of 1 maund 20 seers in the Nága Hills having been nearly equivalent to the increase of 1 maund 19 seers 5 chhataks in the Khási and the Gáro Hills taken together. During the year under report, 243 shops were licensed for the sale of *ganja*, against 271 in 1893-94.

Opium.

309. The revenue demand on account of opium license fees and duty (net price) during the past two years was as follows ; the license fees on account of *madak* and *chandu* are excluded, but the duty on opium used in the manufacture of *madak* and *chandu* is included :

District.	License fees.			Duty.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	13,804	14,539	+ 735	41,272	41,867	+ 595
Sylhet	11,940	11,567	— 373	29,237	22,653	— 6,584
Goálpára	3,348	4,636	+1,288	17,465	17,584	+ 119
Kámrúp	25,208	24,592	— 616	1,83,418	1,75,262	— 8,156
Darrang	39,864	39,661	— 203	2,43,057	2,31,901	—11,156
Nowgong	43,185	33,462	—9,723	2,63,876	2,68,804	+ 4,928
Sibságar	74,341	70,495	—3,846	4,32,863	4,41,862	+ 8,999
Lakhimpur	77,203	83,171	+5,968	4,24,526	4,23,350	— 1,176
Hill districts	7,851	10,380	+2,529	12,815	14,999	+ 2,184
Total	2,96,744	2,92,503	—4,241	16,48,529	16,38,282	—10,247

The total revenue demand from opium during the year under report showed a decrease of Rs. 14,488, or 0·74 per cent., as compared with the previous year, the total revenue for the year having been Rs. 19,30,785, against Rs. 19,45,273 in 1893-94. The decrease was caused by smaller receipts under both license fees and duty, the falling off under the two heads having been Rs. 4,241 and Rs. 10,247, respectively. The decrease in license fees was contributed by all districts except Cachar, Goálpára, Lakhimpur, the Nága Hills, and the Khási Hills ; the largest decrease (Rs. 9,723) occurred in Nowgong, and the largest increase (Rs. 5,968) in Lakhimpur. The decrease under duty was due to the falling off in the revenue under this head in the districts of Sylhet, Kámrúp, Darrang,

Lakhimpur, and the Khási Hills, the largest decline (Rs. 11,156) having occurred in Darrang; Sibságar, on the other hand, showed the largest increase (Rs. 8,999) under this head. The increase and the decrease in license fees and duty in the plains districts, as compared with the results of the previous year, were as follow : SECTION 2. *Excise.*

District.	Increase or decrease from		Net increase or decrease.
	License fees.	Duty.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	+ 735	+ 595	+ 1,330
Sylhet	— 373	— 6,584	— 6,957
Total Surma Valley districts	+ 362	— 5,989	— 5,627
Goálpára	+1,288	+ 119	+ 1,407
Kámrúp	— 616	— 8,156	— 8,772
Darrang	— 203	—11,156	—11,359
Nowgong	—9,723	+ 4,928	— 4,795
Sibságar	—3,846	+ 8,999	+ 5,153
Lakhimpur	+5,968	— 1,176	+ 4,792
Total Assam Valley districts	—7,132	— 6,442	—13,574

The total increase of Rs. 1,330 in Cachar was due to both license fees and duty, and was obtained from the North Cachar subdivision. In Sylhet the decrease of Rs. 6,957 was contributed by both license fees and duty. The bulk (Rs. 6,584) of this decrease occurred under duty, owing to diminished consumption, which was due partly to a decrease in the number of shops settled, and partly to the raising of the retail price. The increase of Rs. 1,407 in Goálpára was due to an increase of Rs. 1,288 in license fees, and a small increase of Rs. 119 in duty. An increase in the number of shops settled for the year and higher prices fetched by some other shops caused the increase in license fees in that district. Kámrúp showed a decrease of Rs. 616 in license fees, and a larger decrease of Rs. 8,156 under duty. The raising of the retail price in the Barpeta subdivision was the chief cause of the decrease in consumption and in duty. The total decrease of Rs. 11,359 in Darrang was due chiefly to the falling off of Rs. 11,156 in duty, license fees having diminished by Rs. 203 only. A combination among the vendors in the Tezpur subdivision led to the raising of the retail price of the drug, by which sales, and consequently duty, were reduced. A decrease of Rs. 4,795 occurred in Nowgong, due entirely to the decline of Rs. 9,723 in license fees, duty showing an increase of Rs. 4,928. In 1893-94, very high prices were paid for the shops in anticipation of increased business in connection with the railway works. The lessees were said to have been disappointed in many cases; and this made them backward in bidding for the shops in 1894-95. The comparative absence of competition, as well as a decrease in the number of shops settled for the year, led to the decline in license fees. The increase in duty was due to increased sales of opium. In Sibságar the net increase amounted to Rs. 5,153, due to the increase of Rs. 8,999 in duty; license fees fell off by Rs. 3,846, owing to the shops in the sadr subdivision having been settled at reduced prices. In Lakhimpur, there was an increase of Rs. 5,968 in license fees, and a decrease of Rs. 1,176 in duty, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 4,792 in the total revenue. The increase in license fees was due to higher prices fetched

SECTION 2. *Excise.*

by the shops at the sales. The districts of Sibságar and Lakhimpur contributed, as usual, the largest opium revenue. The net results in these two districts for the past six years were as follow :

District.	Increase or decrease.					
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sibságar	+15,520	+32,084	+15,663	— 576	+ 8,519	+5,153
Lakhimpur	+35,337	+10,667	+48,344	—23,012	+26,605	+4,792
Total	+50,857	+42,751	+64,007	—23,588	+35,124	+9,945

In the three Hill districts there was a total increase of Rs. 4,713 in the revenue, of which Rs. 2,529 were contributed by license fees and Rs. 2,184 by duty. This increase was due to the Nága Hills alone, where there was an increase of Rs. 5,002, shared nearly equally by both license fees and duty. Higher prices paid for shops in the vicinity of the works on the Assam-Bengal Railway led to the increase under the former head, while the increased sales to persons employed on the railway raised the receipts from duty. In the Khási Hills and the Gáro Hills there was a decrease of Rs. 163 and Rs. 126, respectively.

The consumption of opium during the past five years in the five districts of Assam Proper, to which the bulk of the consumption is confined, was as follows :

District.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or decrease in 1894-95, as compared with 1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kámrúp	145½	154	150½	154	147¼	— 6¾
Darrang	188¾	178	200¼	208	194¾	—13¼
Nowgong	202¾	231¼	211¼	203¾	209½	+ 5¾
Sibságar	357½	355¾	351	360¼	365¾	+ 5½
Lakhimpur	313¾	353½	329¾	353	355¾	+ 2¾
Total	1,208¼	1,272½	1,242¾	1,279	1,273	— 6

During the past year the total consumption of opium in the province was 1,376 maunds 28 seers 11 chhataks, against 1,385 maunds 13 seers and 13 chhataks in 1893-94, showing a net decrease of 8 maunds 25 seers 2 chhataks, or 0·62 per cent. The decrease was contributed by all districts, except Nowgong, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, the Nága Hills, and the Gáro Hills, in each of which there was an increase. The largest decrease (13 maunds 8 seers) occurred in Darrang, though the falling off in Kámrúp (6 maunds 34 seers 3 chhataks) and Sylhet (5 maunds 21 seers 5 chhataks) was also considerable. On the other hand, the largest increase (5 maunds 32 seers 10 chhataks) was contributed by Nowgong, next to which came Sibságar (5 maunds 20 seers 13 chhataks).

As noticed in paragraph 308, Chapter V, Section 2 of the Report for 1893-94, the total number of opium shops on the sanctioned lists was reduced from 906 in 1893-94 to 862 in 1894-95, owing chiefly to the revision of the list of shops of the Mangaldai subdivision of the district of Darrang. Of the 862 shops thus offered for settlement for the year 1894-95, 828 were actually settled, against 865 in 1893-94, and 34 shops on the sanctioned lists remained temporarily closed. The number of shops settled for the year under report was the smallest number ever settled in the province.

In anticipation of the receipt of the orders of the Government of India on the Report of the Royal Commission on Opium, and of any action which might be required for improving the system in force in Assam, the Chief Commissioner had statistics compiled of the opium administration of the

province from the time Assam became a separate province (1874). The following extract from the statistics shows that increases of revenue have been steadily accompanied by diminished consumption : SECTION 2. *Excise.*

Year.	Population of the province.	Number of shops.	Treasury price of opium (per seer).	Total consumption (opium and its compounds).	Total revenue collections.	Consumption per head of population.	Revenue per head of population.	Revenue per tola of consumption.
			Rs.	Mds. s. c.	Rs.	Tola.	As. p.	As. p.
1873-74	4,094,972	5,137	22 and 23	1,856 32 0	11,71,816	1·45	4 7	3 2
1881-82	4,881,426	1,404	26	1,582 37 6	15,53,600	1·03	5 1	4 11
1891-92	5,433,199	977	37*	1,369 25. 4	19,16,369	·80	5 7	6 11
1894-95	5,433,199	845	37	1,376 28 11	19,36,037	·81	5 8	7 0

Madak and *Chandu.*

310. The number of shops for the exclusive manufacture and sale of *madak* and *chandu* settled for the year 1894-95 was 17 against 15 in 1893-94. The increase was due to the fact that one shop in Cachar and two shops in Sylhet, which were on the sanctioned list, but which had remained temporarily closed in 1893-94, were settled in 1894-95. No changes occurred in the other districts where there are such shops, except in Goálpára, where one shop remained unsettled. In addition to the 17 shops referred to, 3 opium shops (2 in the district of Goálpára and 1 in Nowgong) had permission to manufacture and sell these admixtures. The revenue demand on account of license fees rose from Rs. 3,201 in 1893-94 to Rs. 4,560 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 1,359, or 42·45 per cent. This increase was contributed by all districts where there were such shops, except Goálpára and Sibságar. Of the total demand of Rs. 4,560, Rs. 1,120 were collected in advance in 1893-94, and the balance (Rs. 3,440), together with an advance collection of Rs. 974 for the current year, was realised during the year under report. The total revenue collections in 1894-95 were Rs. 4,414, against Rs. 3,829 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 585, or 15·28 per cent. During the year 9 maunds 38 seers 4 chhataks crude opium were used in the preparation of *madak* and *chandu*, against 8 maunds 24 seers 4 chhataks used in 1893-94.

Offences against the Excise laws.

311. The table below shows the number of persons prosecuted and convicted for breaches of the Excise and Opium laws during each of the past two years :

	Persons arrested.		Persons convicted.		Fines imposed.		Fines realised.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surma Valley districts ...	156	307	128	266	2,571	5,470	2,517†	5,086
Assam „ „ ...	390	404	327	354	6,865	7,089	6,584	6,725
Hill districts ...	32	26	27	21	608	216	563	161
Total	578	737	482	641	9,964	12,775	9,664†	11,972

The number of cases brought to trial during the year under report was 606, against 534 in 1893-94. Of these, 548 were of an important nature, as compared with 478 in 1893-94. Of the 548 important cases, 90 were under the Opium Act, and of these 66 related to the unlicensed possession and sale of excise opium, 1 to illicit possession of contraband opium, 22 to unlicensed preparation and sale of *madak* and *chandu*, and 1 to the illicit cultivation of poppy. Of the 458 cases under the Excise Act, 67 related to country spirits, 23 to excise *ganja*, 70 to hill *ganja* and wild *bhang*, 294 to *pachwai*, 3 to imported liquor, and 1 to *tari*. Of the 606 cases reported and brought to trial, convictions were obtained against 641 persons in 542 cases, and fines amounting to Rs. 12,775 were imposed, of which Rs. 11,972 were realised, and Rs. 8,766 distributed as rewards to the informers and the investigating police officers.

* The treasury price of opium was raised in 1883-84 from Rs. 26 to Rs. 32 per seer.

† Revised figures.

SECTION 3.

STAMPS.

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

Realisation of stamp revenue.

312. As in previous years, the revenue for the year 1894-95 was realised under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870.

Receipts of the department.

313. The gross receipts from the sale of all kinds of stamps used under these Acts, and of plain paper used with adhesive court-fee labels, together with the duties and penalties levied under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act, and other miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 8,19,219, against Rs. 8,47,175 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 27,956.

The sanctioned budget estimate of receipts for the year was Rs. 8,45,000, and the actual collection was Rs. 8,19,219.

The subjoined statement shows separately the revenue received under the Indian Stamp Act, and the Court Fees Act, for each year since 1874-75. Of the total revenue of the past year, 28·57 per cent. was realised under the Indian Stamp Act, and 71·43 per cent. under the Court Fees Act :

Year.	Revenue under the General Stamp Acts, XVIII of 1869 and I of 1879.	Revenue under the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870.	Total revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	1,38,795	3,35,827	4,74,622
1875-76	1,44,950	3,61,165	5,06,115
1876-77	1,38,299	3,49,033	4,87,332
1877-78	1,67,079	3,81,094	5,48,173
1878-79	1,98,560	3,86,011	5,84,571
1879-80	2,13,861	3,96,482	6,10,343
1880-81	1,99,906	4,13,713	6,13,619
1881-82	1,93,339	4,43,781	6,37,120
1882-83	2,17,170	4,99,765	7,16,935
1883-84	2,06,774	5,40,877	7,47,651
1884-85	2,11,688	5,60,870	7,72,558
1885-86	2,23,400	5,59,319	7,82,719
1886-87	2,02,123	5,40,031	7,42,154
1887-88	1,84,834	6,01,992	7,86,826
1888-89	1,90,533	5,36,240	7,26,779
1889-90	2,12,890	5,90,138	8,03,033
1890-91	2,20,594	5,47,054	7,67,648
1891-92	2,29,831	5,90,993	8,20,824
1892-93	2,44,022	5,71,243	8,15,265
1893-94	2,44,927	6,02,248	8,47,175
1894-95	2,34,070	5,85,149	8,19,219

It will be seen that the total stamp revenue of the province has fluctuated from year to year since 1886-87. The highest revenue (Rs. 8,47,175) was obtained in 1893-94, and during the year under report the amount fell to Rs. 8,19,219. But though the total revenue obtained in 1894-95 was considerably lower than the figures of 1893-94, it is higher than in any previous year, except 1891-92, compared with which it shows a small decrease of Rs. 1,605 only. The falling off of Rs. 27,956 in 1894-95, compared with 1893-94, was brought about by diminished receipts under both the Stamp Acts. Under the Indian Stamp Act the revenue has steadily expanded from 1888-89 to 1893-94, but there have been every year variations in the revenue derived from the Court Fees Act during the past ten years.

The following statement compares separately the revenue derived under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act in each district of the province during the past two years : SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

District.	Receipts under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and the Court Fees Act, 1870, during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95.				Total.	
	Under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879.		Under the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870.			
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	29,260	30,483	50,227	67,571	79,487	98,044
Sylhet	1,38,534	1,24,930	3,31,855	3,02,566	4,70,389	4,27,496
Goálpára	15,406	14,739	39,189	34,126	54,595	48,865
Kámrúp	17,858	17,919	59,515	57,065	77,373	74,984
Darrang	6,148	6,205	25,222	23,397	31,370	29,602
Nowgong	5,131	5,355	24,847	22,254	29,978	27,609
Sibságar	13,501	15,116	46,045	46,260	59,546	61,376
Lakhimpur	15,666	16,131	21,010	25,885	36,676	42,016
Nága Hills	457	395	1,027	1,347	1,484	1,742
Khási „	2,447	2,072	2,736	3,481	5,183	5,553
Gáro „	354	561	575	1,207	929	1,768
Manipur	165	164	...	...	165	164
Total	2,44,927	2,34,070	6,02,248	5,85,149	8,47,175	8,19,219

The total decrease of Rs. 27,956 in the revenue of the year was under both judicial and non-judicial stamps, though the bulk of it (Rs. 17,099) was under the former head. All the districts in the province, except Cachar, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, and the three Hill districts, were responsible for the decrease. The largest decrease (Rs. 42,893) occurred in Sylhet, and the largest increase (Rs. 18,557) in Cachar. Taking first the districts which showed an expansion in the revenue, it will be seen there was a further increase of Rs. 18,557 in Cachar, due, for the greater part, to judicial stamps, though non-judicial stamps also contributed to it to some extent. The resettlement operations in progress in the district swelled the number of title suits in the Civil Courts and mutation cases in the Revenue Courts; suits for money and moveables also increased owing to the continued high price of food-grains during the greater portion of the year ; the above causes, together with the issue of a larger number of processes for realisation of arrears of revenue, accounted for the increase in revenue under judicial stamps. The rise in revenue under non-judicial stamps was chiefly under document stamps, and was owing partly to the transfer of a tea grant of the value of Rs. 38,234 and partly to an increase in loan transactions. The next large increase in the total revenue (Rs. 5,340) occurred in the district of Lakhimpur, and was divided between both denominations of stamps. As in Cachar, the increase in this district also occurred mostly under judicial stamps and to a small extent under non-judicial stamps. The increase of Rs. 4,875 under judicial stamps came from both adhesive and impressed stamps, attributed to an increase in the number and value of civil suits instituted during the year, and also to the issue of a large number of processes for the recovery of land revenue. The increase under non-judicial stamps was small (Rs. 465), chiefly due to an increased sale of eight-anna document stamps for coolie agreements. Next came Sibságar with an increase of Rs. 1,830

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

in the total revenue ; but, unlike the former two districts, the increase in this district was obtained mostly from non-judicial stamps, and was due to increased sales of 8-anna stamps for tea coolie agreements, and to increased monetary transactions. Increase in duty and penalty levied by Civil Courts, and in duty paid for stamps impressed on waste land title deeds, also augmented the receipts under this head ; the increase under judicial stamps was the result of a larger number of civil suits during the year under review. The three Hill districts show an aggregate increase of Rs. 1,467, which was contributed in all districts by judicial stamps and also by non-judicial stamps in the Gáro Hills, the two other districts showing a small decrease under the latter head. The increase of Rs. 320 in the Nága Hills and of Rs. 745 in the Khási Hills under judicial stamps, was due to the institution of a larger number of suits. Turning now to districts showing a decrease in revenue, it will be seen that the largest decrease (Rs. 42,893) occurred in Sylhet, and this resulted from both judicial and non-judicial stamps. The decrease of Rs. 29,289 under the former head was common to all the different sources of receipts under judicial stamps, though the bulk of the decrease occurred under adhesive court-fee stamps. This decrease is attributed mainly to the remission of process fees on notices of demand, and sale notices in Jaintia. The institution of civil suits of value smaller than in the preceding year also accounted for a considerable decrease in the revenue from judicial stamps. The net decrease of Rs. 13,604 in the receipts under the Indian Stamp Act was mainly due to the large falling off under the head document stamps, though there was also a small falling off under *hundi* stamps, and likewise under duty and penalty realised under sections 34 and 37 of the Act. Under document stamps alone the decrease amounted to Rs. 13,647, which was attributed to the fact that stamps purchased in the previous year, 1893-94, were used in transactions effected during the year under report ; this, however, could scarcely have been the case, as in 1893-94 there was a decrease of Rs. 6,601 under this class of stamps ; and the probable cause of a large part of this decrease was the succession of bad harvests that have been obtained in this district. Next to Sylhet stands Goálpára with a decrease of Rs. 5,730 in the total revenue, due, as in the case of Sylhet, to both judicial and non-judicial stamps, *viz.*, Rs. 5,063 under judicial stamps and Rs. 667 under non-judicial stamps. Again, the decrease under the former head was confined to both adhesive and impressed stamps. This decrease is partly due to the fact that no registration of *lákhiráj* lands in the register of revenue-free estates was made during the year 1894-95 under the provisions of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, and also to the institution of a smaller number of civil suits of comparatively less value. The only kind of judicial stamps which showed an increase were stamps for copies, under which there was an increase of Rs. 777 owing to a contested civil suit between the rival zamindárs of Gauripur and Parbatjuar, in which both parties took out copies of all papers filed. The decrease of Rs. 667 under non-judicial stamps was due to the falling off in the number of periodical resettlements of lands and the fall in the price of jute. The decrease of Rs. 2,389 in the total revenue in Kámrúp was chiefly due to judicial stamps, as there was a small increase of Rs. 61 under non-judicial stamps. The decrease under judicial stamps was confined to both adhesive and impressed stamps and to stamps for copies. The falling off in the number of original civil suits chiefly led to this decrease. The small increase under non-judicial stamps calls for no remarks. The falling off in the total revenue (Rs. 2,369) in Nowgong is very nearly equal to Kámrúp. As in the latter district, this decline in the revenue was owing to judicial stamps alone, which decreased by Rs. 2,593, while there was a small advance of Rs. 224 under non-judicial stamps. The decrease in the revenue under the former head is attributed to the fact that a smaller number of cases was instituted owing to the general unhealthiness of the district, and the small increase in non-judicial stamps was no doubt due to the operations of the Assam-Bengal Railway. The only other district which showed a decrease in the total revenue during the year under report, is Darrang, where it amounted to Rs. 1,768. Here, again, the decrease was owing to the revenue under judicial stamps having diminished by Rs. 1,825 compared with 1893-94, non-judicial stamps showing a small increase of Rs. 57. As in the case of Nowgong, the fact that fewer suits were instituted led to the decrease under the former head, and hence in the total revenue of the district. The results in the three neighbouring districts of Kámrúp, Darrang, and Nowgong were very nearly alike, and are attributed to the same cause—the decrease in the number of suits instituted.

Incidence of stamp revenue.

314. The general incidence of stamp revenue per head of population in the eight plains districts, was 2 annas 7 pies, against 2 annas 8 pies in 1893-94.

Percentage of revenue.

315. Of the total revenue, Cachar contributed 11·96 per cent., Sylhet 52·18 per cent., Goálpára 5·96 per cent., Kámrúp 9·15 per cent., Darrang 3·61 per cent., Nowgong 3·37 per cent., Sibságar 7·49 per cent., Lakhimpur 5·12 per cent., and the three Hill districts and Manipur 1·12 per cent.

316. The bulk of the receipts from non-judicial stamps was derived from the sale of document stamps. The revenue collections under this head amounted to Rs. 2,10,393, against Rs. 2,19,734 in 1893-94, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,341, or 4·25 per cent. The following table shows the sale of these stamps in each district of the province during the past two years :

Document stamps.

District.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	26,994	27,851	857	...
Sylhet	1,30,340	1,16,693	...	13,647
Goálpára	12,527	12,274	...	253
Kámrúp	15,199	15,653	454	...
Darrang	5,067	5,170	103	...
Nowgong	4,251	4,383	132	...
Sibságar	11,766	12,994	1,228	...
Lakhimpur	12,144	13,491	1,347	...
Nága Hills	233	180	...	53
Khási „	926	1,213	287	...
Gáro „	287	491	204	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...
Total	2,19,734	2,10,393	4,612	13,953
Net decrease	...	...	...	9,341

There was in the aggregate an increase of Rs. 4,612 in eight districts and a decrease of Rs. 13,953 in three, resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 9,341 ; the largest decrease (Rs. 13,647) was in the district of Sylhet.

317. There was a net increase of Rs. 835 under 1-anna revenue stamps. The figures for the year 1894-95 were Rs. 12,384, against Rs. 11,549 in 1893-94. All districts, except Goálpára, the Nága Hills, the Khási Hills, and Manipur, showed an increase. The increase of Rs. 250 in Cachar and Rs. 341 in Sylhet was larger than in any other district, and was no doubt due to the railway operations in these two districts. The largest decrease (Rs. 203) occurred in Goálpára, attributable to the transfer of the cotton mill belonging to Messrs. Marshall & Co. to the jurisdiction of the Gáro Hills district, and also to a fall in the price of jute.

One-anna revenue stamps.

318. The revenue derived from the sale of this kind of stamps during the year was Rs. 335, against Rs. 339 in the preceding year ; as in previous years, these stamps were sold in the two districts of the Surma Valley alone.

Other sorts of adhesive stamps.

319. The revenue from the sale of these stamps amounted to Rs. 6,700 in 1894-95, against Rs. 6,558 in 1893-94, showing a small increase of Rs. 142, shared by all the districts, except Kámrúp, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, where there was a decrease. In Nowgong and the Khási Hills the revenue remained the same in both years. As in previous years, no such stamps were issued in the Nága Hills and the Gáro Hills.

Other general stamps.

320. The revenue from the sale of these stamps amounted to Rs. 602, against Rs. 1,058 in 1893-94. The decrease of Rs. 456 was due to the districts of Sylhet (Rs. 97), Goálpára (Rs. 185), and Kámrúp (Rs. 158), attributed, in the case of the last two districts, to the price of jute having fallen, and to the dullness of trade on account of failure of the mustard crops. In Sylhet the revenue from this head is small, and has declined during the past two years.

Hundi stamps.

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

Miscellaneous receipts.

321. The following statement compares the number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by Civil Courts and Deputy Commissioners under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act, and the amount of duty and penalty realised during the year under report, as compared with the figures for the preceding year :

District.	Number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by Civil Courts under section 34.		Amount of duty and penalty realised by Civil Courts.		Number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by Deputy Commissioners under section 37.		Amount of duty and penalty realised by Deputy Commissioners.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	9	28	48	178	8	4	44	22
Sylhet	14	49	85	293	281	222	1,953	1,581
Goálpára	23	10	140	70	14	8	59	43
Kámrúp	22	30	271	167	35	19	218	118
Darrang	27	23	189	177	6	2	35	7
Nowgong	10	11	54	76	7	2	61	13
Sibságar	20	26	156	370	9	3	76	22
Lakhimpur	23	19	772	178	16	15	220	83
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khási „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gáro „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	148	196	1,715	1,509	376	275	2,666	1,889

It will be seen that there was an increase of 48 in the number of cases in which duty and penalty were levied by Civil Courts, but a decrease of Rs. 206 in the amount of duty and penalty imposed, while, on the other hand, there was a decrease in both the number of cases and the amount of duty and penalty realised by the Deputy Commissioners in 1894-95, as compared with the figures for the preceding year. The falling off in the cases under the latter class was 101, and in duty and penalty Rs. 777.

In addition to the above, Rs. 257 were levied for engrossing stamps by the Collector of Calcutta on documents drawn up on unstamped paper and Re. 1 on account of adjudication fees. In 1893-94, Rs. 629 were realised for thus stamping documents drawn upon unstamped paper, Rs. 623 for embossing 1-anna receipt stamps on blank cheques of the Assam-Bengal Railway by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, Rs. 54 were paid as duty under section 38 of the Stamp Act, and Rs. 2 as adjudication fees.

Judicial stamps.

322. The statement in the next page exhibits the total revenue obtained from the sale of court-fee stamps (adhesive and impressed), stamps for copies, and plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps, during the past two years.

District.	Court-fee stamps.				Stamps for copies.				Plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps.				Miscellaneous receipts.				Total.			
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	46,210	63,147	16,937	...	2,519	2,584	75	...	1,498	1,830	332	...	...	...	...	...	50,227	67,561	17,334	...
Sylhet	3,06,694	2,78,370	...	28,324	17,623	17,011	...	612	7,538	7,185	...	353	...	...	...	...	3,31,855	3,02,566	...	29,289
Goálpára	35,881	30,064	...	5,817	2,760	3,537	777	...	548	525	...	23	...	...	...	...	39,189	34,126	...	5,063
Kámrúp	55,655	53,751	...	1,904	2,862	2,414	...	448	998	900	...	98	...	...	...	...	59,515	57,065	...	2,450
Darrang	23,800	22,149	...	1,651	897	775	...	122	525	473	...	52	...	...	...	...	25,222	23,397	...	1,825
Nowgong	23,822	21,351	...	2,471	485	386	...	99	540	517	...	23	...	...	...	...	24,847	22,254	...	2,593
Sibságar	42,580	43,392	812	...	2,482	2,043	...	439	983	825	...	158	...	...	...	...	46,045	46,260	215	...
Lakhimpur	19,611	24,545	4,934	...	972	882	...	90	427	458	31	...	...	...	...	...	21,010	25,885	4,875	...
Nága Hills	976	1,321	345	...	33	10	...	23	18	15	...	3	...	1	1	...	1,027	1,347	320	...
Khási „	2,477	3,201	724	...	168	206	38	...	91	74	...	17	...	...	...	...	2,736	3,481	745	...
Gáro „	466	1,152	686	...	91	49	...	42	18	6	...	12	...	...	...	...	575	1,207	632	...
Total	5,58,172	5,42,443	...	15,729	30,892	29,897	...	995	13,184	12,808	...	376	...	1	1	...	6,02,248	5,85,149	...	17,099

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

It will be seen that the total revenue derived from judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 5,85,149 during the year under report, against Rs. 6,02,248 in 1893-94, showing a net decrease of Rs. 17,099, or 2·83 per cent. Cachar, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, Nága, Khási, and the Gáro Hills showed an increase, and the rest a decrease. The causes of the increase or decrease in the different districts have already been explained.

Court-fee stamps.

323. The net decrease under this head amounted to Rs. 15,729, compared with the year 1893-94, due to the districts of Sylhet, Goálpára, Kámrúp, Darrang, and Nowgong, of which Sylhet showed the largest decrease (Rs. 28,324). The largest increase (Rs. 16,937) occurred in Cachar.

Stamps for copies.

324. The sale proceeds of this kind of stamps show a decrease of Rs. 995 during the year, as compared with the figures for the year 1893-94. All districts, except Cachar, Goálpára, and the Khási Hills, showed a decrease. The decrease in Sylhet was the highest (Rs. 612); next comes Kámrúp with a decrease of Rs. 448. The decrease in these two districts, as well as in Darrang and Nowgong, was consequent on the falling off in revenue from court-fee stamps owing to diminished litigation. But the decrease of Rs. 439 in Sibságar is large, and it occurred notwithstanding an increase in litigation in that district. The decrease in the remaining districts was small. Of the districts which showed an increase, Goálpára contributed the largest amount (Rs. 777), due to the contested civil suit between the zamindárs of Gauripur and Parbatjuar.

Plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps.

325. The total receipts from this head amounted to Rs. 12,808, against Rs. 13,184 in 1893-94, showing a decrease of Rs. 376. Two districts, Cachar and Lakhimpur, showed an increase, and the rest a decrease. The largest increase (Rs. 332) took place in Cachar, and the largest decrease (Rs. 353) in Sylhet. There was very little demand for plain paper in the Hill districts, and the variations in the receipts in the plains districts followed the increase or decrease in the sales of adhesive court-fee stamps, with which the paper is used, except in Sibságar, which showed a decrease of Rs. 158 notwithstanding an increase under adhesive court-fee stamps. This was due to the fact that in 1893-94 a large quantity of plain paper was used in drawing up applications for resignation of land, whereas in 1894-95 printed forms were used for this purpose.

Agreement of Comptroller's and departmental figures under receipts.

326. In comparing the figures returned by the Comptroller, Assam (Rs. 8,19,219-9-6), with those reported by the district officers (Rs. 8,19,219), a slight difference of 9 annas and 6 pies is noticeable. This difference is owing to the exclusion of fractional parts of a rupee from the departmental accounts.

District charges.

327. The district charges of the department on account of discount allowed on the sale of non-judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 7,068, against Rs. 7,267 in 1893-94, showing a decrease of Rs. 199, due to the decrease in the sale of such stamps during the year. The total amount of discount paid on the sale of court-fee stamps, including stamps for copies and plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps, also decreased by Rs. 366, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 9,396 and Rs. 9,030, respectively. This decrease was also due to the decrease in the sale of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps. In addition to the above charges, Rs. 220 were expended during the year on account of contingent charges, against Rs. 184 in 1893-94. Thus the total district charges in 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 16,318, against Rs. 16,847 in 1893-94, resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 529. The total expenditure on the above account, as reported by the Comptroller, Assam, was Rs. 16,314-13-1. Thus there is a difference of Rs. 3-2-11 between the figures reported by the Comptroller and those compiled from the departmental accounts.

Refunds.

328. Rupees 5,859 were refunded in 1894-95 on account of value of stamps, against Rs. 5,328 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 531. Deducting the district charges paid in cash from the gross revenue collections under stamps, the net revenue of the past two years is shown below :

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs	Rs.
Gross revenue	8,47,175	8,19,219
Deduct—Charges on account of discount, contingencies, and refunds ...	22,175	22,177
Net revenue	8,25,000	7,97,042

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

If to the cash payment of Rs. 22,177, Rs. 21,628 be added, being the cost of stamps and plain paper supplied from the central stores in Calcutta to the local and branch depôts in Assam, which have been adjusted by book debit, the total expenditure of the department will amount to Rs. 43,805, against Rs. 41,578 in 1893-94, and the net revenue will be reduced to Rs. 7,75,414, against Rs. 8,05,597 in 1893-94.

With reference to the orders of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, contained in their Resolution No. 299, dated the 30th April 1879, the following table is submitted, showing separately the receipts on account of non-judicial and judicial stamps, and the district charges paid in cash under each head:

	Non-judical stamps.	Judicial stamps.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross revenue	2,34,070	5,85,149
Deduct—District charges, including refunds	10,227	11,950
Net revenue	2,23,843	5,73,199

329. The following statement shows the receipts in each district from the sale of ordinary and service postage stamps and telegraph stamps during the year 1894-95 compared with 1893-94:

Ordinary and service postage labels and telegraph stamps.

District.	Ordinary postage stamps.		Service labels.		Telegraph stamps.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	34,976	39,653	2,742	2,554	9,461	7,560	47,179	49,767	2,588	...
Sylhet	60,437	60,927	7,733	7,184	4,826	4,458	72,996	72,569	...	427
Goálpára	14,291	14,985	2,095	2,084	7,857	8,889	24,243	25,958	1,715	...
Kámrúp	12,883	14,071	2,746	2,735	6,950	7,289	22,579	24,095	1,516	...
Darrang	21,950	22,962	2,342	2,201	4,106	4,712	28,398	29,875	1,477	...
Nowgong ...	12,727	13,832	951	980	686	1,086	14,364	15,898	1,534	...
Sibságar	40,209	42,093	3,454	3,193	8,728	10,275	52,391	55,561	3,170	...
Lakhimpur ...	31,483	31,567	2,255	2,490	7,832	5,990	41,570	40,047	...	1,523
Nága Hills ...	9,919	9,608	1,470	1,264	105	100	11,494	10,972	...	522
Khási „ ...	16,214	16,542	11,261	10,142	16,169	12,579	43,644	39,263	...	4,381
Gáro „ ...	1,523	1,241	421	458	...	...	1,944	1,699	...	245
Manipur	7,100	4,364	678	512	6,198	4,483	13,976	9,359	...	4,617
Total	2,63,712	2,71,845	38,148	35,797	72,918	67,421	3,74,778	3,75,063	285	...

330. The receipts from the sale of this kind of stamps amounted to Rs. 2,71,845 in 1894-95, against Rs. 2,63,712 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 8,133. This increase was common to all districts, except the Nága Hills, the Gáro Hills, and Manipur, which showed a decrease. The largest increase (Rs. 4,677) occurred in the district of Cachar; the increases in the districts of Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, and Sibságar were also large. The increase in Cachar was accounted for by the presence of the Assam-Bengal Railway and the survey and settlement parties in the district. The increase in other districts was assigned generally to the increase of correspondence and to the opening of new post offices. The only considerable falling off (Rs. 2,736) occurred in Manipur. The decrease in the Nága and the Gáro Hills was small.

Ordinary postage labels.

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

331. The sale proceeds of this kind of stamp during the year amounted to Rs. 35,797, against Rs. 38,148 in 1893-94, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,351. All districts, except Nowgong, Lakhimpur, and the Gáro Hills, showed a decrease under this head. The largest decrease (Rs. 1,119) occurred in the district of Khási and Jaintia Hills, for which no special reason can be given. But in 1893-94 there was an increase of Rs. 1,476 in this district, which partly accounts for the decrease in the year under report. The increase of Rs. 235 in Lakhimpur was due to an increase in official correspondence.

Service labels.

332. During the year under report Rs. 67,421 worth of telegraph stamps were sold in the province, compared with Rs. 72,918 in 1893-94, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,497. Five districts, *viz.*, Goálpára, Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, and Sibságar, showed an increase, of which that in Sibságar (Rs. 1,547) was the largest. This increase was attributed by the Deputy Commissioner partly to the opening of two new combined post and telegraph offices, and partly to telegrams sent in connection with the reliefs of the Gurkha regiments which marched through the district. No special reason has been ascribed by the Deputy Commissioner, Goálpára, for the increase of Rs. 1,032 in his district, and the increase in other districts may be assigned to ordinary fluctuations. The largest decrease (Rs. 3,590) occurred in the Khási Hills, and was due partly to the removal of certain railway offices to their different divisions, and partly to ordinary fluctuations.

Telegraph stamps.

333. Thirty-nine prosecutions were instituted during the year 1894-95 for offences against the stamp laws, compared with 81 in 1893-94, as per details given below :

Prosecutions.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Cachar	1	...
Sylhet	25	15
Goálpára	11	6
Kámrúp	1	5
Darrang	7	...
Nowgong	...	...
Sibságar	27	5
Lakhimpur	8	8
Nága Hills	1	...
Khási „	...	...
Gáro „	...	...
Total	81	39

It will be seen from this statement that there was a very marked decrease in the number of prosecutions during the year under report. No prosecutions for the violation of the stamp laws were instituted in the districts of Cachar, Darrang, Nowgong, and the Hill districts, while the number of cases in the districts of Sylhet, Goálpára, and Sibságar showed a remarkable falling off. Kámrúp alone showed an increase in the number of prosecutions during the year, and the figures for the Lakhimpur district were the same for both years. In the 15 cases instituted in the district of Sylhet, 17 persons were brought to trial, 2 were acquitted, and 15 were convicted and fined Rs. 164, the whole of which was realised during the year. In Goálpára, in six cases six persons were convicted and fined in the aggregate amount of Rs. 43. Five persons were prosecuted in the district of Kámrúp in the same number of cases, of whom two were convicted and fined Rs. 13, two were acquitted, and one case remained pending at the close of the year. In the five cases instituted in Sibságar, six persons were brought to trial, all of whom were convicted and fined in the aggregate sum of Rs. 57-8-0. There were eight prosecutions in the district of Lakhimpur, in which eight persons were brought to trial. Of these, two were acquitted and the rest were fined Rs. 350-8-0. The punishments inflicted in this district seem adequate.

334. During the year under report there were 195 licensed stamp vendors in the province, against 204 in 1893-94, as per details given below : SECTION 3.

Licensed stamp vendors. *Stamps.*

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Cachar	8	8
Sylhet	111	102
Goálpára	22	20
Kámrúp	27	27
Darrang	7	8
Nowgong	6	7
Sibságar	8	8
Lakhimpur	10	10
Nága Hills	...	...
Khási „	1	1
Gáro „	4	4
Total	204	195

In Cachar, Kámrúp, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, the Khási Hills, and the Gáro Hills, the number of licensed vendors was the same in both years. In each of the districts of Darrang and Nowgong one extra vendor was licensed, but in Sylhet and Goálpára the number decreased by nine and two, respectively. The naib tahsildárs of Hakaluki and Kanairghat in the district of Sylhet, as in previous years, continued to sell court-fee stamps to persons paying in revenue. The Pratabgarh tahsil was abolished during the year.

Besides the 195 licensed vendors shown above, 240 postmasters, sub-postmasters, and branch postmasters sold 1-anna revenue stamps to the public, against 248 postal officials selling these stamps in 1893-94, as will be seen from the following details :

	Number.		Amount.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
			Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	21	24	736	1,102
Sylhet	67	46	1,082	1,297
Goálpára	30	31	1,024	903
Kámrúp	24	26	369	330
Darrang	25	19	352	360
Nowgong	15	18	510	675
Sibságar	31	40	626	809
Lakhimpur	25	26	1,314	1,415
Nága Hills	6	6	224	214
Khási „	3	3	400	275
Gáro „	1	1	32	42
Total	248	240	6,669	7,422

It is satisfactory to note that, though the number of postal officials decreased by eight, the total amount of 1-anna revenue stamps sold through their agency rose from Rs. 6,669 in 1893-94 to Rs. 7,422 in 1894-95. This increase is largely due to the district of Cachar.

335. There was only one case of fraudulent abstraction of stamps reported from the district of Kámrúp during the year, in which a court-fee stamp of the value of 8 annas was fraudulently abstracted from a document in the Hajo tahsil and misused by being affixed to a folio of copying stamp issued from the said tahsil. The fraud was detected, and the culprit, a copyist in the tahsil, was dismissed, and the head muharrir fined.

Fraudulent abstraction of stamps.

The rules for the custody, sale, and defacement of stamps and those for periodical examination of the stock of stamps were observed.

SECTION 4.

ELEPHANTS.

SECTION 6. *Rubber.*

336. The revenue demand from this source was Rs. 50,452, which was made up of Rs. 19,752 from license fees and Rs. 30,700 on account of royalty; it exceeded the demand of the previous year by Rs. 5,860, of which amount Rs. 910 were derived from license fees and the balance from royalty. As in the previous year, no elephant-catching was carried on in the Gáro Hills. In Goálpára, Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, the Khási and Jaintia Hills, and the Nága Hills, the settlement of 1893-94 continued in force during the year. In Sibságar, 3 *maháls* out of 5 were settled for 1894-95 and 1895-96 at an annual revenue of Rs. 1,000 against Rs. 1,300 for 1890-91 and 1891-92. The decrease was due to want of competition. The other two *maháls* remained closed in 1894-95, as in the year before. In Lakhimpur, 6 of the 8 south bank *maháls* situated in the sadr subdivision were leased for two years, 1894-95 and 1895-96, and the remaining two *maháls* were let out for one year only. The two *maháls* in the North Lakhimpur subdivision, situated beyond the Inner Line, were settled for the hunting season ending the 31st March 1895 at Rs. 500 each. The increase of Rs. 4,950 in royalty was due chiefly to the districts of Goálpára, Lakhimpur, and the Nága Hills, where the year was again a good one for elephant-catching. The number of elephants captured during the year was 369, *viz.*, 4 in Cachar, 43 in Sylhet, 75 in Goálpára, 6 in Kámrúp, 24 in Darrang, 35 in Nowgong, 15 in Sibságar, 124 in Lakhimpur, 23 in the Nága Hills, and 20 in the Khási and Jaintia Hills.

Elephants.

SECTION 5.

LAC.

337. Owing to a rise in the market value of lac, its cultivation in the Gáro Hills by Gáros received greater attention, and extended over a larger area than in the preceding year. The cultivation of this staple is confined to *jhumed* lands and fields near villages, so that very little revenue is derived from it. The only receipt under this head was an item of Rs. 54 which was realised from the sale of a lac *mahál* in the Sibságar district.

Lac.

SECTION 6.

RUBBER.

338. The outturn of India-rubber from Government forests, and the importations from beyond the frontier, aggregated 3,428 maunds against 3,515 maunds in the preceding year. The decrease of 87 maunds was due chiefly to less rubber having been imported in the Lakhimpur district, owing, it is explained, to the disturbed state of affairs in the Abor country. The quantity of rubber collected in Government forests and imported, and the revenue realised from this product in each forest division, as compared with that of the previous year, was as follows:

Rubber.

Name of division.	Home rubber.				Foreign rubber.				Total.				Difference in 1894-95.
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.
Cachar	..	..	17	205	110	1,321	67	801	110	1,321	84	1,006	— 26
Sylhet	..	..	3	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	34	+ 3
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	25	304	28	340	25	304	28	340	+ 3
Kámrúp	..	..	..	..	75	900	39	470	75	900	39	470	— 36
Darrang	9	185	204	4,137	972	11,659	895	10,741	981	11,844	1,099	14,878	+118
Sibságar and Nága Hills ..	3	38	..	..	47	567	24	293	50	604	24	293	— 26
Lakhimpur	758	9,095	698	8,376	1,508	18,097	1,396	16,745	2,266	27,192	2,094	25,121	—172
Khási and Jaintia Hills ..	8	60	57	681	..	..	..	..	8	60	57	681	+ 49
Total	778	9,378	979	13,433	2,737	32,848	2,449	29,390	3,515	42,225	3,428	42,823	— 87

The main variations in receipts were in the Darrang and Lakhimpur forest divisions. In Darrang, the cause of the increase was due to permission having been granted to tap trees in Government forests, which resulted in an increase of 195 maunds in the outturn. The decrease of 172 maunds in the Lakhimpur division has been explained above.

SECTION 7.

INCOME TAX ACT, II OF 1886.

System of assessment and revision.

339. The agency employed and the procedure followed in the assessment of the tax were the same as in previous years. Besides Government servants and employés under Local authorities, the assessees under Part I of the Act were mostly the employés either of Tea Companies or of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company. There was no change in the mode of assessment under Part IV. As in previous years, the assessment in the Assam Valley districts was revised on information supplied by tahsildárs and mauzadárs.

Gross and net receipts.

340. The following is a summary of the financial results of the last six years :

Year.	Gross receipts.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	2,20,059	2,18,397
1890-91	2,14,662	2,12,795
1891-92	2,20,985	2,18,711
1892-93	2,26,311	2,24,895
1893-94	2,60,631	2,59,115
1894-95	2,73,868	2,72,011

Both the gross and the net receipts in the year under report are the highest on record since the introduction of the Act.

Total assessment and collection of tax in each district.

341. The following statement shows the total assessment and collection of the tax under all parts of the Act :

District.	Demand.			Collections.		
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	28,476	1,200	29,676	26,552	673	27,225
Sylhet	71,222	793	72,015	70,075	544	70,619
Goálpára	19,673	156	19,829	19,550	10	19,560
Kámrúp	14,246	20	14,266	14,209	...	14,209
Darrang	16,551	668	17,219	15,579	393	15,972
Nowgong	9,785	234	10,019	9,519	161	9,680
Sibságar	37,640	3,475	41,115	35,813	1,793	37,606
Lakhimpur	33,556	1,578	35,134	32,115	1,323	33,438
Nága Hills	4,005	140	4,145	3,279	140	3,419
Khási and Jaintia Hills	39,953	...	39,953	35,501	...	35,501
Gáro Hills	1,638	65	1,703	2,094	...	2,094
Forest Department	2,571	...	2,571	2,571	...	2,571
Manipur	807	...	807	807	...	807
Total	2,80,123	8,329	2,88,452	2,67,664	5,037	2,72,701

SECTION 7. *Income Tax.*

The above figures exclude advance collections made in 1893-94 on account of the year under report, but include advance collections for 1895-96. The total collections for the province amounted to Rs. 2,72,701, against Rs. 2,59,376 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 13,325, or 5·13 per cent. As regards variations in collections as compared with the previous year, the districts come in the following order, the increase or decrease being shown against each :—Khási and Jaintia Hills (+ Rs. 13,907), Sibságar (+ Rs. 5,173), Lakhimpur (+ Rs. 1,751), Nága Hills (+ Rs. 639), Gáro Hills (+ Rs. 370), Darrang (+ Rs. 139), Goálpára (— Rs. 105), Cachar (— Rs. 1,644), Nowgong (— Rs. 1,770), Sylhet (— Rs. 2,505), Kámrúp (— Rs. 2,952).

342. The following statement shows in an abstract form the collections under the several sources excluding penalties and fines, and also the percentage which each source bears to the total collections as compared with 1893-94 :

Sources of income.

—	Number of assessees.			Amount of tax.			Percentage to total tax.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or decrease.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or decrease.	1893-94.	1894-95.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Part I—								
Salaries, &c., paid by Government ...	820	861	+ 41	42,392	44,454	+ 2,062	16·34	16·30
Ditto ditto Local authorities.	83	75	— 8	1,090	979	— 111	·42	·38
Ditto ditto Companies, section 9(1)... ...	1,428	1,370	— 58	83,996	80,289	— 3,707	32·39	29·44
Ditto ditto Companies, section 9(2)... ...	394	1,054	+660	21,526	32,002	+ 10,476	8·30	11·74
Total Part I	2,725	3,360	+635	1,49,004	1,57,724	+ 8,720	57·45	57·86
Part II.—Profits of Companies ...	4	4	...	746	1,117	+ 371	·29	·40
„ III.—Interest on securities ...	...	...	...	222	299	+ 77	·08	·11
„ IV.—Other sources ...	5,094	5,087	— 7	1,09,404	1,13,561	+ 4,157	42·18	41·63
Grand total	7,823	8,451	+628	2,59,376	2,72,701	+ 13,325	...	...

Eight hundred and twenty salaries, 40 pensions, and 1 gratuity paid by Government were taxed during the year, against 777, 41, and 2, respectively, in the previous year. Sylhet shows the greatest number of assessees, and the Khási and Jaintia Hills the largest amount realised. As regards the realisations from salaries paid by Companies, the total number of assessees increased from 1,822 to 2,424, and the amount of tax from Rs. 1,05,522 to Rs. 1,12,291. The chief reason for this increase is that in July 1894 Shillong was declared to be the principal place of business of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, for the purpose of the collection of the tax on the salaries of the employés of the Company on the entire line. No assessees compounded for the payment of tax during the year. Rupees 1,117 were collected under Part II (Profits of Companies) against Rs. 746 in the previous year. The number of assessees was the same in both years. Small collections of the tax, amounting to Rs. 299, were made under Part III from interest on securities, against Rs. 222 in the previous year. The total collections under Part IV (including arrears, advances for future years, and penalties) amounted to Rs. 1,14,389, or 41·93 per cent. of the total realisations under the Act, against Rs. 1,10,330, or 42·54 per cent., in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,059, or 3·59 per cent., over the total of 1893-94. The following table compares the total collections under Part IV in the Assam and Surma Valleys and in the Hill districts, separately, for the past two years :

	Tax under Part IV.		Percentage of the tax to total collections.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894 95.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Assam Valley	52,778	56,214	20·35	20·61
Surma „	53,089	52,209	20·47	19·14
Hill districts	4,463	5,966	1·72	2·18
Total	1,10,330	1,14,389	42·54	41·93

Fines and penalties.

343. No fine was imposed by any Magistrate during the year in connection with the realisation in the tax under the Act. The penalties were, as usual, imposed, in most cases, for default of payment on the due date. The districts where such penalties were realised were Cachar, Sylhet, Goálpára, and Sibságar. The statement given below shows the details for each district :

District.	Part I. Number of persons on whom penalties were imposed.	Part I. Amount imposed.	Part I. Amount collected.	Part IV. Number of persons on whom penalties were imposed.	Part IV. Amount imposed.	Part IV. Amount collected.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cachar ...	9	126	126	9	120	120
Sylhet ...	19	224	214	117	612	597
Goálpára ...	...	...	...	18	61	61
Sibságar ...	...	...	...	2	25	15
Total ...	28	350	340	146	818	793
Total collections	...	...	...	(Rs. 340 + Rs. 793) = Rs. 1,133		
„ demand	...	...	...	(„ 350 + „ 818) = „ 1,168		

The total demand for 1893-94 was Rs. 1,296, and the total collections Rs. 1,252.

Revision by Collector.

343*a*. The following is a comparative statement of the last two years for the whole province as regards the revisional work of Collectors :

	Total number of assessees.	Number of objections.	Petitions rejected.	Assessment reduced.	Entirely exempted.	Pending disposal.
1893-94	5,363	1,247*	686	222	336	4
1894-95	5,577	1,104†	672	166	268	2
Increase or decrease ...	+ 14	—143	—14	—56	—68	—2

Revision by Commissioner.

344. Forty-one out of 838 persons (*i e.*, 4·75 per cent.) whose petitions of objections were either rejected or only partially granted, filed applications for revision before the Commissioner, against 29 out of 908 persons (*i.e.*, 3·19 per cent.) in the preceding year. The comparative results for 1893-94 and 1894-95 are given below :

	Number of applications filed.	Number rejected.	Assessment modified.	Assessment cancelled.	Pending disposal.
1893-94	29‡	22	6	6	3
1894-95	41§	34	4	4	2
Increase or decrease	+12	+12	—2	—2	—1

Besides the above, there were 2 appeals, against 3 in the preceding year, before the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, and 2 appeals, against 12 in the previous year, before the Chief Commissioner. Both the appeals, of which one was from Nowgong and the other from Lakhimpur, were rejected by the Commissioner. Of the two appeals preferred to the Chief Commissioner, one from Cachar was rejected, and in the other, from the Khási and Jaintia Hills, the appellant was totally exempted from the tax, as his residence and place of business lay outside British territory.

Coercive processes.

345. No prosecutions were instituted under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code for omission to furnish returns in accordance with sections 41-44 of the Act.

The following abstract gives the comparative statistics of processes issued on defaulters in the whole province during the past two years :

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase +, or decrease —.
Number of processes issued	3,485	3,392	—93
„ „ cases in which moveable property was attached ...	416	388	—28
„ „ „ moveable property was sold ...	11	15	+ 4
„ „ „ immoveable property was attached	1	2	+ 1
„ „ „ immoveable property was sold ...	1	...	— 1

* This does not include 1 case which was pending at the close of 1892-93. | † Excludes 4 cases which were pending at the close of 1893-94.

‡ This does not include 8 cases pending at the close of 1892-93. | § Excludes 3 cases pending at the close of 1893-94.

SECTION 7. *Income Tax.*

The average percentage for the whole province of the number of processes issued to persons assessed under Part I of the Act fell from 55·61 in the previous year to 49·59 ; that under Part IV also fell from 47·89 to 42·87. The total number of cases in which moveable property was attached under Parts I and IV of the Act was 388, against 416 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 28 cases. The decrease took place under both parts ; cases under Part I fell from 73 to 48, and those under Part IV from 343 to 340. There were 15 cases of the sale of moveable property ; but no immoveable property was sold in the year, though there were two cases in which such property was attached.

Expenditure.

346. The figures of the two years ending on 31st March 1895 are compared below :

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase +, or decrease —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	901	1,111	+210
Travelling allowance	...	7	+ 7
Commission	191	141	— 50
Contingencies	28	44	+ 16
Total	1,120	1,303	+183

The increase is mainly due to the entertainment of a clerk in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the Khási and Jaintia Hills, owing to a large increase in the work of collection consequent on the declaration of Shillong as the principal place of business of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company.

Refunds.

347. The refunds made during the past two years were as follows :

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	35	183
Sylhet	178	83
Goálpára	54	35
Kámrúp	59	4
Darrang	9	...
Nowgong	56	189
Sibságar	...	28
Lakhimpur	...	10
Khási and Jaintia Hills	5	22
Total	396	554

348. The following statement gives a summary of the classification of persons assessed to income tax, together with the proportion of each class of assessees and the tax paid by each class to the total number of assessees and the total amount realised :

Classification of assessees.

Nature of income.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Percentage of assessees to total number of assessees.	Percentage of tax to total collections.
		Rs.		
Salaries, &c., paid by Government ...	861	44,454	10·19	16.30
Ditto ditto Local authorities ...	75	979	·89	·38
Ditto ditto Companies ...	2,424	1,12,291	28·70	41·18
Profit of Companies	4	1,117	·04	·40
Interest on securities	...	299	...	·11
Professions	627	13,496	7·42	4·95
Commerce	2,565	60,950	30·35	22·35
Transport, &c.	69	1,118	·82	·41
Trade	1,417	24,193	16·76	8·87
Manufacture	195	4,127	2·30	1·51
Property	115	6,796	1·36	2·49
Commissions to mauzadars	97	2,829	1·15	1·03
Rewards for passing examinations ...	2	52	·02	·02
Total	8,451	2,72,701	100·	100·

The classes which yielded a comparatively high percentage of the tax are—

	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
(1) Salaries, &c., paid by Companies	41·18	40·69	36·30
(2) Commerce	22·35	20·85	22·48
(3) Salaries, &c., paid by Government	16·30	16·34	16·94
(4) Trade	8·87	10·16	14·62

It is noticeable that the arrangement of the classes shown above has remained unaltered for the past three years.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

SECTION 1.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Areas of registration of births and deaths.

349. The registration of births and deaths in several of the larger villages in the Gáro Hills with an aggregate population of 26,679 was carried out for the first time in 1894. With this exception, there was no extension during the year of the areas in which vital statistics were registered.

Statistics of births and deaths in the province.

350. The numbers of births and deaths registered during 1893 and 1894, with the birth and death-rates, calculated on the population according to the census of 1891, were as follow :

District.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Number of births registered.		Number of deaths registered.		Ratio of births per mille of population.		Ratio of deaths per mille of population.	
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
I.—Surma Valley—									
Cachar	367,542	11,120	11,816	11,669	8,793	30·26	32·15	31·75	23·93
Sylhet	2,154,593	71,078	73,281	62,339	60,869	32·99	34·01	28·93	28·25
Total Surma Valley... ...	2,522,135	82,198	85,097	74,008	69,662	32·55	33·74	29·34	27·62
II.—Assam Valley—									
Goálpára	452,304	16,591	18,136	15,801	19,538	36·68	40·09	34·93	43·20
Kámrúp	634,249	17,008	16,179	18,681	17,502	26·82	25·51	29·45	27·60
Darrang	307,761	7,821	7,503	9,952	10,203	25·40	24·38	32·33	33·15
Nowgong	344,141	7,477	7,637	14,430	14,315	21·73	22·19	41·93	41·60
Sibságar	457,274	11,659	12,576	10,614	13,683	25·49	27·50	23·21	29·92
Lakhimpur	254,053	7,437	7,720	7,636	8,157	29·27	30·38	30·05	32·10
Total Assam Valley ...	2,449,782	67,993	69,751	77,114	83,398	27·75	28·47	31·48	34·04
III.—Khási and Jaintia Hills (selected areas only)	49,167	1,200	1,305	959	1,031	24·41	26·54	19·50	20·96
IV.—Nága Hills (Kohima) ...	1,718	33	52	29	47	18·53	29·20	16·28	26·39
Grand total	5,022,865	151,424	156,205	152,110	154,138	30·15	31·10	30·28	30·69

The reported birth-rate rose from 30·15 per 1,000 in 1893 to 31·10 per 1,000 in 1894. The greatest increase occurred in the Goálpára, Khási and Jaintia Hills, Sibságar, and Cachar districts, in which the rates rose from 36·68, 24·41, 25·49, and 30·26 per 1,000, respectively, in 1893 to 40·09, 26·54, 27·50, and 32·15 per 1,000 in 1894. The rate for Nowgong, 22·19 per 1,000, though slightly higher than that recorded in 1893, was very low. The reported death-rate was 30·69 per 1,000, which was slightly higher than that recorded in 1893, *viz.*, 30·28 ; it was, however, 0·41 per 1,000

SECTION I. *Births and Deaths.*

lower than the registered birth-rate. The death-rates of the Goálpára and Sibságar districts rose from 34·93 and 23·21 per 1,000, respectively, in 1893 to 43·20 and 29·92 per 1,000 in 1894. The Nowgong death-rate, 41·60 per 1,000, though slightly lower than last year's rate, remained very high. The Cachar death-rate fell from 31·75 per 1,000 in 1893 to 23·93 per 1,000 in 1894. In the province, as a whole, there were 108 male to every 100 female births registered, and the male and female deaths registered were in the proportion of 113 to 100. In 1893, the male births were 109 and the male deaths 116 to every 100 female births and deaths registered.

351. The following table gives the number of births and deaths registered in sadr and subdivisional towns, in which the registration of vital statistics is compulsory, with the ratios per 1,000 of population :

Statistics of births and deaths in the sadr and subdivisional towns.

Sadr towns (registration compulsory).	Population according to the census of 1891.	Total births registered during the year.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Birth-rate per mille of population.	Death-rate per mille of population.
Silchar	7,523	127	275	16·88	36·55
Sylhet	14,027	225	248	16·04	17·67
Dhubri	4,825	94	165	19·47	34·20
Gauháti	10,817*	232	454	21·44	41·97
Tezpur	4,011	103	295	25·68	73·55
Nowgong	4,815	137	335	28·45	69·58
Sibságar	5,249	183	157	34·86	29·92
Dibrugarh	9,876	378	459	38·27	46·47
Shillong	6,720	169	124	25·15	18·45
Kohima	1,781	52	47	29·20	26·39
Tura	1,046	37	55	35·40	52·63
Total	70,690	1,737	2,614	24·57	36·98

Subdivisional towns (registration compulsory).	Population according to the census of 1891.	Total births registered during the year.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Birth-rate per mille of population.	Death-rate per mille of population.
Hailákándi	650	18	9	27·68	13·85
Karimganj	3,349	90	59	26·87	17·61
Maulvi Bázár	2,629	65	66	24·72	25·10
Habiganj	4,161	112	147	26·91	35·33
Sunámganj	3,139	114	74	36·31	23·57
Goálpára	5,440	146	242	26·84	44·49
Barpeta	11,887*	373	408	31·38	34·32
Mangaldai	699	11	43	15·73	61·52
Jorhát	2,159	61	133	28·25	61·60
Golághát	2,211	91	141	41·16	63·77
North Lakhimpur	1,244	45	60	36·17	48·23
Total	37,568	1,126	1,382	29·97	36·79

The registered birth-rate of sadr towns rose from 22·17 per 1,000 in 1893 to 24·57 per 1,000 in 1894, and the death-rate was 36·98 per 1,000 as compared with 36·72 per 1,000 in the previous year. In the subdivisional towns in which registration is compulsory, the birth and death-rates were, respectively, 29·97 and 36·79 per 1,000 ; the corresponding rates for 1893 were 26·70 and 34·95 per 1,000. The birth-rate recorded in sadr towns was distinctly lower than that registered in the province, as a whole, due principally to the large preponderance of males over females in these towns,

* Includes compulsory registration area outside the municipality.

The very low recorded birth-rate was also, doubtless, partly due, in the case of some towns, to defective registration. In Sylhet the registered birth-rate was only 16·04 per 1,000, although in that town in 1891 the proportion of males to females was 76 to 100. As in the previous year, the highest birth-rate, 38·27 per 1,000, was recorded in Dibrugarh. In subdivisional towns in which registration was compulsory, the recorded birth-rate was nearly the same as that registered in the province as a whole. The death-rates recorded in sadr and subdivisional towns were decidedly higher than those registered for the whole province. The death-rates of Tezpur, Nowgong, Golághát, Jorhát, and Mangaldai, 73·55, 69·58, 63·77, 61·60, and 61·52 per 1,000, respectively, were very high, and, with the exception of Golághát, were somewhat higher than the rates recorded in these towns in 1893. The Shillong death-rate rose from 10·71 per 1,000 in 1893 to 18·45 per 1,000 in 1894. There were 200 prosecutions and 197 convictions under the Compulsory Registration Act, as against 268 prosecutions and 213 convictions in the previous year.

352. The following table gives the number of deaths registered under the chief causes of mortality during 1893 and 1894, and the average number registered from the same causes during the five years 1888-92 :

Number of deaths from the chief causes of mortality.

Causes of mortality	Registered deaths for the past seven years under the chief causes of mortality.		
	1893.	1894.	Average, 1888-92.
Cholera	21,849	13,497	17,753
Small-pox	2,643	3,997	1,903
Fevers	77,463	85,102	77,932
Dysentery and diarrhœa	14,853	14,769	14,870
Injuries	1,840	1,773	1,706
Other causes	33,433	34,953	30,191
All causes	152,081	154,091	144,355

The number of deaths from cholera, 13,497, was much below the number registered in 1893, and was considerably below the average number recorded during the five years 1888-92. The largest cholera death-rate, 5·66 per 1,000, was registered in the Sibságar district, and the next largest rate, 3·26 per 1,000, in the Lakhimpur district. The number of deaths registered from small-pox was much in excess of the number recorded in 1893, and was very much larger than the average number registered during the five years 1888-92. Of the 3,997 deaths registered from this cause, 2,762 occurred in the Goálpára district, 932 in Sylhet, and 207 in Kámrúp. Only 96 small-pox deaths were registered in the rest of the province. There were 85,102 deaths from fevers registered in 1894 as against 77,463 in 1893. With the exception of Cachar and the Khási and Jaintia Hills, the death-rates from these causes were higher in every district than in the previous year. The largest increase occurred in the Nowgong and Goálpára districts. Of the fever deaths, 13,164 were recorded under *kála-azár*, *viz.*, 8,585 in the Nowgong district, 2,149 in the Kámrúp district, 1,992 in the Darrang district, and 384 in the Goálpára district. In the rest of the province, only 54 deaths from *kála-azár* were recorded. There were 10,247 *kála-azár* deaths registered in the province in 1893. As in previous years, the highest death-rates from dysentery and diarrhœa were recorded in the Lakhimpur, Sibságar, and Cachar districts. As in previous years, the recorded mortality from these causes was relatively very small in the Kámrúp and Goálpára districts.

SECTION 2.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR INSPECTION.

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

Provincial figures of immigration.

353. The following table shows the immigration of all classes of coolies imported into the province for labour on tea and other estates during the past two years :

		1893.	1894.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Act ...	Sardári adults	11,710	9,743	—1,967	—16·8
	Contractors' adults	14,304	13,980	— 324	— 2·2
Non-Act adults		11,129	11,983	+ 854	— 7·6
Total		37,143	35,706	—1,437	— 3·8
Children		13,532	10,824	—2,708	—20·0
Grand total		50,675	46,530	—4,145	— 8·1

A smaller number of immigrants came to the province during 1894 than in the previous year ; but the decrease is not so large as to call for any special explanation. As a matter of fact, the number of immigrants in 1894 was larger than in any year on record previous to 1889. The figures of immigration for the five years 1890 to 1894 are as follows :

		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Act ...	Sardári	7,291	9,241	13,513	11,710	9,743
	Contractors' ...	10,082	16,071	14,942	14,304	13,980
Non-Act adults		8,832	12,627	13,347	11,129	11,983
Total of Act and Non-Act adults		26,205	37,939	41,802	37,143	35,706
Children		9,875	11,969	14,248	13,532	10,824
Grand total (including children)		36,080	49,908	56,050	50,675	46,530

354. The following table gives the statistics of immigration for each division and tea district of the province separately for the last two years :

District and Valley statistics of immigration.

District.	Act adults.			Non-Act adults.			Total of Act and non-Act adults.			Children.			Grand total, including children.		
	1893.	1894.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1893.	1894.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1893.	1894.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1893.	1894.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1893.	1894.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Cachar	2,531	1,645	—35·08	3,295	3,267	— ·84	5,829	4,912	—15·73	2,080	616	—70·38	7,909	5,528	—20·10
Sylhet	1,454	2,017	+38·72	4,441	5,589	+25·85	5,895	7,606	+29·02	3,093	3,075	— ·58	8,988	10,681	+18·82
Total Surma Valley	3,988	3,662	— 8·17	7,736	8,856	+14·47	11,724	12,518	+6·77	5,173	3,691	—28·64	16,897	16,209	— 4·07
Kámrúp ..	204	149	—26·96	34	47	+38·23	238	196	—17·64	93	39	—58·06	331	235	—29·00
Darrang ..	4,092	4,440	+ 8·50	413	289	—30·02	4,505	4,729	+ 4·95	1,428	932	—34·73	5,933	5,661	— 4·58
Nowgong ..	1,081	1,395	+29·04	697	174	—75·03	1,778	1,569	—11·75	360	384	+ 6·66	2,138	1,953	— 8·65
Sibságar ..	6,977	7,325	+ 4·98	929	907	— 2·36	7,906	8,232	+ 4·12	3,435	3,145	— 8·44	11,341	11,377	+ 0·34
Lakhimpur ..	9,672	6,752	—30·19	1,320	1,710	+29·54	10,992	8,462	—23·01	3,043	2,633	—13·47	14,035	11,095	—20·91
Total Assam Valley	22,026	20,061	— 8·92	3,393	3,127	— 7·84	25,419	23,188	— 8·77	8,359	7,133	—14·66	33,778	30,321	—10·23
Grand total ..	26,014	23,723	— 8·80	11,129	11,983	+ 7·67	37,143	35,706	— 3·86	13,532	10,824	—20·01	50,675	46,530	—8·17

355. The following tabular statement distributes the adult immigrants according to their sex between the different localities of recruitment, and shows the proportions in which the Act immigrants from each locality were recruited by garden sardárs and by contractors, respectively:

Nationality of immigrants.

Nationality of immigrants.		Act.				Non-Act.		Total.	
		Garden sardárs.		Contractors.					
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bengal. Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Parganas.	Men ...	3,548	3,471	4,295	4,648	1,380	1,711	9,223	9,830
	Women ...	3,404	3,009	3,802	3,542	1,408	1,452	8,614	8,003
	Total ...	6,952	6,480	8,097	8,190	2,788	3,163	17,837	17,833
Behar ...	Men ...	762	455	421	506	698	585	1,881	1,546
	Women ...	529	350	317	333	401	429	1,247	1,112
	Total ...	1,291	805	738	839	1,099	1,014	3,128	2,658
Bengal Proper and Orissa.	Men ...	865	566	1,670	1,142	882	860	3,417	2,568
	Women ...	928	563	1,974	1,228	1,027	645	3,929	2,436
	Total ...	1,793	1,129	3,644	2,370	1,909	1,505	7,346	5,004
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Men ...	766	326	545	603	2,273	2,968	3,584	3,897
	Women ...	420	212	409	422	1,775	2,423	2,604	3,057
	Total ...	1,186	538	954	1,025	4,048	5,391	6,188	6,954
Central Provinces ...	Men ...	124	242	351	611	56	396	531	1,249
	Women ...	37	170	289	413	39	182	365	765
	Total ...	161	412	640	1,024	95	578	896	2,014
Madras	Men ...	185	181	115	358	127	86	427	625
	Women ...	132	151	112	168	96	32	340	351
	Total ...	317	332	227	526	223	118	767	976
Bombay	Men ...	...	1	2	3	...	4	2	8
	Women ...	...	...	2	2	1	3	3	5
	Total ...	...	1	4	5	1	7	5	13
Nepal	Men ...	8	33	...	1	...	19	8	53
	Women ...	2	13	...	...	...	7	2	20
	Total ...	10	46	...	1	...	26	10	73
Assam	Men ...	...	...	...	...	920	181	920	181
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	46	...	46	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	966	181	966	181
Total ...	Men ...	6,258	5,275	7,399	7,872	6,336	6,810	19,993	19,957
	Women ...	5,452	4,468	6,905	6,108	4,793	5,173	17,150	15,749
	Grand total ...	11,710	9,743	14,304	13,980	11,129	11,983	37,143	35,706

The following table shows the relative order in which each of the principal localities of recruitment stands in respect of Act and non-Act importations:

(*a*) *Act Importations.*

Locality of recruitment.	Recruited by		Total number of labourers imported during 1894.
	Garden Sardárs.	Contractors.	
(1) Chota Nagpur and Sonthal Parganas	6,480	8,190	14,670
(2) Bengal Proper and Orissa	1,129	2,370	3,499
(3) Behar	805	839	1,644
(4) North-Western Provinces and Oudh	538	1,025	1,563

(*b*) *Non-Act Importations.*

	Number of coolies imported.
(1) North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,391
(2) Chota Nagpur and Sonthal Parganas	3,163
(3) Bengal Proper and Orissa	1,505
(4) Behar	1,014

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Female immigrants.

356. The proportion of women among adult immigrants from the principal localities of recruitment is shown below :

Locality of recruitment.	Percentage of women to men among							
	Sardári immigrants.		Contractors' immigrants.		Non-Act immigrants.		All adult immigrants.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Chota Nagpur and Sonthal Parganas ...	48·9	46·4	46·9	43·2	50·5	45·9	48·2	44·8
Behar	40·9	43·5	42·9	39·7	36·4	42·3	39·3	41·8
Bengal Proper and Orissa	51·7	49·8	54·1	51·8	53·7	42·8	53·4	48·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	35·4	39·4	42·8	41·1	43·8	44·9	42·0	43·9

Extent to which Act labourers were recruited by contractors and garden sardárs.

357. The following table shows the number of Act labourers imported during the past two years into each district and division of the province, the number imported through garden sardárs and contractors respectively, and the average number imported by each sardár :

District.	Sardári coolies.		Number of certificates granted to garden sardárs.		Average recruits per sardár.		Contractors' coolies.		Percentage of increase or decrease of importations during 1894, as compared with 1893.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	Sardári.	Contractors'.
Cachar	1,341	818	456	488	2·9	1·6	1,193	827	—39·0	—30·6
Sylhet	561	909	589	785	·9	1·1	893	1,108	+62·0	+24·0
Total Surma Valley ...	1,902	1,727	1,045	1,273	1·7	1·3	2,086	1,935	— 9·2	—·7·2
Kámrúp	137	105	...	7	...	15·0	67	44	—23·3	—34·3
Darrang	1,808	1,106	388	489	4·6	2·2	2,284	3,334	—38·8	+45·9
Nowgong ...	317	298	116	159	2·7	1·8	764	1,097	— 5·9	+43·5
Sibságar	4,406	3,778	1,797	1,645	2·4	2·3	2,571	3,547	—14·2	+37·9
Lakhimpur ...	3,140	2,729	1,267	1,230	2·4	2·2	6,532	4,023	—13·0	—38·4
Total Brahmaputra Valley	9,808	8,016	3,568	3,530	2·7	2·3	12,218	12,045	—18·2	— 1·4
Grand total ...	11,710	9,743	4,613	4,803	2·5	2·0	14,304	13,980	—16·8	— 2·2

Transit of immigrants to the Assam Valley *vid* Dhubri.

358. During the year 21,425 immigrants and dependents are reported to have started from the recruiting districts for the Assam Valley, as compared with 22,410 in 1893 ; 20 died *en route*, as compared with 3 in the previous year ; 57 absconded, as compared with 38 ; the number returned as "detained by sickness" was 105, as compared with 275 ; and there was one addition during the journey. The number reported as having arrived at Dhubri was 21,314 (including 70 persons who arrived on the last day of 1893), as compared with 22,141 (including 47 arrivals on the last day of 1892) in the preceding year. Of these, 13,311 (against 12,870 in 1893) came up by the Goalundo route, and 8,003 (against 9,271) by the Kaunia-Jatrapur route. The Goalundo route was thus the more popular, as in the previous year. Of the total number who passed through the Dhubri depôts, 1,944 were sardári coolies with contracts executed in the recruiting

districts, and the rest free or assisted emigrants; of the latter, 501 (against 167 in the previous year) were brought up to be passed on as non-Act adults, and 18,869 (against 20,407 in 1893) to be placed under contract at Dhubri or to proceed as dependents to coolies to be placed under contract; of this number (18,869), 1,916 were recruited through licensed sardárs, 5,187 through unlicensed sardárs, and 11,766 through contractors; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 2,309, 6,654, and 11,444. The number of labourers actually placed under contract at Dhubri was 12,464, as compared with 13,567 in 1893. In addition to the above, 10,996 immigrants and dependents were despatched direct from Goalundo to tea-gardens in the Assam Valley.

Altogether 13,349 immigrants were medically examined at Dhubri previous to execution of contract, as compared with 14,362 in 1893; 885 were rejected as compared with 795; of these, 287 and 314 were sent up to the gardens as dependents or free labourers, as compared with 265 and 147 in the previous year, and 284 were returned to their homes, as compared with 383.

Transit of immigrants to the Surma Valley.

359. The statistics regarding the transit of immigrants to the Surma Valley are very imperfect. Immigrants travel partly by steamer and partly by country boat. In reviewing the figures for last year, the Officiating Chief Commissioner (Mr. Lyall) remarked that the whole subject of the transit of immigrants to the Surma Valley should be more fully dealt with by the Deputy Commissioners of Sylhet and Cachar, and that endeavour should be made to procure as complete and accurate information as possible, the most important points being (1) sickness and mortality in transit, (2) the extent to which rules under Bengal Act I of 1889 are complied with, and (3) the extent to which steamers are used for the immigrant traffic in preference to country boats, and are gaining ground or otherwise on the latter mode of conveyance. Except as regards mortality in transit, very little information worth reproducing was given in the reports of the Deputy Commissioners. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar reported that the rules under Act I (B.C.) of 1889 were complied with during the year as far as possible.

Debarkation depôts.

360. The following statement shows the extent to which the debarkation depôts were used during the year:

District.	Number of depôts.	Total number of immigrants to district.	Number that passed through depôts.	Number detained at depôts.				Contracts cancelled at depôts.	Expenditure.	
				Through want of a guide.	In hospital.	For segregation.	For night only.		Buildings.	Establishments, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar	2	5,528	2,210	...	507	71	744	92	1,805 7 0	3,503 13 6
Sylhet	5	10,681	6,061*	...	64	8	515	...	167 11 0	1,407 15 10
Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Darrang	1	5,661	3,043	385	37	67	2,493	...	299 14 4	2,108 12 0
Nowgong	1	1,953	1,857	119	30	56	634	...	34 14 0	485 4 0
Sibságar	3	11,377	13,292†	2,295	108	104	1,099	...	592 10 0	2,562 11 5
Lakhimpur	1	11,095	8,914	390	69	128	947	...	376 5 0	1,670 2 3
Total	13	46,295	35,377	3,189	815	434	6,432	92	3,276 13 4	11,738 11 0
Total for 1893 ...	*13*	*50,344*	*38,234*	*4,766*	*754*	*111*	*8,454*	*22*	*3,970 14 9*	*10,900 13 5*

* Includes the number of imported coolies for Cachar, who passed through the Fenchuganj depôt.

† This includes 1,915 coolies for the Lakhimpur district.

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Mortality at Dhubri and during transit on the Brahmaputra.

361. The following figures show the number of deaths among all classes of immigrants at Dhubri and during transit from there to the gardens of the Assam Valley districts for the last two years :

	Number of deaths.		
	From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.
At Dhubri	25	10	35
On board the steamer	31	4	35
At ports of debarkation—			
Gauháti	...	...	...
Tezpur	17	2	19
Silghát	2	3	5
Kokilamukh	13	3	16
Disangmukh	8	2	10
Nigriting	5	...	5
Mohanamukh	16	2	18
Total	117	26	143
Total for 1893	*7*	*25*	*32*

The increased mortality was due to the prevalence along the Brahmaputra route of cholera, which was almost entirely absent in 1893. There is no reason to suppose that this disease was caused, or aggravated, by insanitary conditions on board the steamers or along the route. The following figures show the number of deaths from cholera in transit for the preceding five years :— 1888, 771 ; 1889, 374 ; 1890, 22 ; 1891, 83 ; 1892, 233. The number of deaths from cholera in 1894 was thus large, but not exceptionally so.

In addition to the deaths shown in the above table, 19 deaths occurred on board the steamers between Dhubri and Dibrugarh among immigrants who were shipped direct from Goalundo to the tea districts, and did not stop at Dhubri.

Mortality during transit to the Surma Valley.

362. The statistics of mortality among immigrants during their journey from Goalundo to the Sylhet and Cachar districts were very incomplete. The following figures, which have been furnished by the Deputy Commissioners of Sylhet and Cachar, give statistics regarding the batches of labourers and their dependents who passed through the Government depôts :

District.	Year.	Number of immigrants who passed through the depôts.	Deaths.		
			En route from Goalundo.	In hospital.	Total.
Cachar	1894	2,243	13*	30	43
	1893	2,685	15	22	37
Sylhet	1894	6,061	4	10	14
	1893	4,912	6	7	13

Fraudulent and irregular recruitment. Results of enquiries at Dhubri.

363. During the year a careful watch was kept, as usual, in regard to complaints of fraudulent and irregular practices in connection with the recruitment and transport of immigrants. The result of enquiries made on this subject at Dhubri are as follows. Enquiries are made at this station in three classes of cases, *viz.*,—

(*a*) in consequence of communications received from the districts of recruitment, either in the form of a letter from the Magistrate, or subdivisional officer, or District Superintendent of Police, or in the form of a petition or letter by post from the relatives of the persons supposed to have been fraudulently recruited ;

(*b*) on complaints made directly by the person concerned at Dhubri at the time of registration ; and

(*c*) in cases in which no such complaint is made, when the registering officer thinks that it is likely that any fraud has been practised in the recruitment of women or young persons who come unaccompanied by relatives and who seem hardly capable of looking after themselves.

* 4 on steamers, and 9 on country boats.

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Regarding enquiries of the first kind, altogether 86 complaints or reports were received, the large majority from district officers in the recruiting districts, bringing to notice cases of supposed fraudulent or irregular recruitment. In 66 cases, the immigrants said to have been wrongfully recruited could not be traced, and there was nothing to show that they had really come to Assam; in two cases it appears that boy immigrants supposed to have been enticed away could not be traced as having come to Assam, but were subsequently recovered by their relations in the recruiting districts; five cases were found to be groundless, the immigrants having executed agreements and come up willingly; in five other cases the complaints were found to be not proved; in two cases the complaints were found to be true, and the immigrants concerned had their contracts cancelled, and were repatriated to their native districts; and six cases were still pending at the close of the year.

There were two cases falling under the second category. One woman, with a child, complained before the registering officer that she had been enticed away from her home; she was forwarded to the Magistrate of Manbhum in charge of a peon for enquiry. It was reported that, on her arrival at the railway station there, her relations took her away to her home. No case was instituted by them. Another woman complained before the registering officer that she had been enticed away from her husband; she was sent back to the contractor's depôt from which she came to be detained pending enquiries; but on enquiry it was proved that a false statement had been made by her. She was ordered to be set free.

Under the last head, in seventeen cases no action was taken by the fathers, husbands, guardians, or other relatives to recover the women, all of whom were of full age. In six cases the women were reported as having come willingly to work on tea estates in Assam. In two cases, one woman was returned to Mr. Driver at Ranchi, and two women were sent back to their homes. In 26 cases the attempt to trace the women's antecedents failed. In one case no steps were taken to recover the woman by her mother-in-law, who sent her to Assam; and no trace of one woman was found. One woman willingly came to serve in Assam. In one case no traces of two women were found, and one woman willingly came to serve in Assam. In one case no trace of a woman was found; and two women's residences were found, but their guardians did not take any steps to recover them.

The following table shows, in a convenient form, the number of cases brought to notice in 1893 and 1894, and the number in which the complaints were found true, found false, and not proved respectively:

District.	Complaints.		True cases.		False cases.		Not proved.		Pending.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Cachar	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	10	2	2	...	8	1	...	1	...	...
Kámrúp	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6	15	2	6	1	4	2	3	1	2
Nowgong	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sibságar	15	25	2	4	8	13	4	4	1	4
Lakhimpur	23	32	7	5	9	13	4	12	3	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	55	77	13	16	27	32	10	21	5	8

Statistics of the labour force.

364. The following figures show the additions to, and deductions from, the total labour force of the province during the year 1894:

Labour force remaining at the end of 1893		478,276
Additions—		
Imported by contractors or garden sardárs, including free labourers and dependents imported direct	46,530	
Local labour contracts entered into under sections 111 and 112 of Act I of 1882	21,788	
Received from other gardens	7,104	
Deserters recaptured	532	
Remaining after expiry of contract	28,092	
Otherwise obtained	23,986	
Births	12,089	
Total	140,121	

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Deductions—	
Transferred to other gardens	5,785
Left with permission or on expiry of contract	66,173
Deaths	15,805
Desertions	19,810
Free labourers put under contract	14,693
Contracts cancelled under sections 111, 140, or 177, Act I of 1882... ...	69
Contracts cancelled under section 122	1,023
„ redeemed under section 142	6
„ dissolved by mutual consent	1,052
Total	124,416
Net increase during the year	15,705
Grand total at the close of the year	493,981

The total labour force at the end of 1894 was 3·3 per cent. in excess of the number at the end of the previous year.

Mean strength of the labour force.

365. The statement below shows the total labour force at the beginning of each of the last three years and the mean strength for the two half-years of 1894:

Class of labourers.	1st January 1892.	1st January 1893.	1st January 1894.	1st July 1894.	Mean strength for the first half-year of 1894.	1st December 1894.	Mean strength for the second half-year of 1894.
Act adults	111,639	117,529	119,795	118,157	118,976	116,547	117,352
Non-Act ... Adults ...	158,146	172,497	179,348	199,346	189,347	192,372	195,859
Non-Act ... Children ...	167,518	171,219	179,133	185,041	182,087	185,062	185,051
Total	437,303	461,245	478,276	502,544	490,410	493,981	498,262

District figures of the labour force.

366. The total labour force of each district and the variations in strength during the year 1894 are given below:

District.	1st January 1894.	31st December 1894.	Percentage of total provincial force.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Cachar	106,819	107,464	21·8	+ 645	+ ·6
Sylhet	100,170	104,854	21·2	+ 4,684	+4·7
Total Surma Valley	206,989	212,318	43·0	+ 5,329	+2·5
Kámrúp	3,192	3,305	·7	+ 113	+3·5
Darrang	51,522	54,442	11·0	+ 2,920	+5·6
Nowgong	16,358	16,551	3·4	+ 193	+1·2
Sibságar	108,997	113,658	23·0	+ 4,661	+4·2
Lakhimpur	91,218	93,707	18·9	+ 2,489	+2·7
Total Assam Valley	271,287	281,663	57·0	+10,376	+3·8
Grand total...	478,276	493,981	100·0	+15,705	+3·3

Nationality and sex of the adult labour force.

367. The following table shows the nationality and sex of the adult labour force during the last two years :

Nationality.	Sex.	Act.		Non-Act.		Total.		Ratio of nationality.
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bengal — Chota Nagpur and Sonthal Parganas.	Men ...	36,810	36,263	36,011	38,694	72,821	74,957	47·7
	Women ...	33,765	32,143	36,512	40,298	70,277	72,441	
Bengal — Behar	Men ...	5,087	4,935	6,992	7,321	12,079	12,256	7·5
	Women ...	3,846	3,895	6,416	6,873	10,262	10,768	
Bengal — Bengal Proper and Orissa	Men ...	9,845	9,662	19,237	20,315	29,082	29,977	20·7
	Women ...	11,042	10,824	22,128	23,218	33,170	34,042	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Men ...	5,189	4,586	20,508	21,012	25,697	25,598	16·0
	Women ...	4,156	3,885	19,458	19,915	23,614	23,800	
Central Provinces	Men ...	1,248	1,736	401	850	1,649	2,586	1·4
	Women ...	959	1,326	340	515	1,299	1,841	
Madras	Men ...	2,276	2,322	2,129	2,273	4,405	4,595	2·9
	Women ...	2,123	1,747	2,293	2,419	4,416	4,166	
Bombay	Men ...	4	8	33	34	37	42	...
	Women ...	3	4	16	18	19	22	
Nepal	Men ...	48	45	113	93	161	138	...
	Women ...	22	27	56	70	78	97	
Assam	Men ...	1,847	1,735	4,927	6,329	6,774	8,064	3·8
	Women ...	1,225	1,404	1,778	2,125	3,303	3,529	
Total	Men ...	62,354	61,292	90,351	96,921	152,705	158,213	...
	Women ...	57,441	55,255	88,997	95,451	146,438	150,706	
Grand total	...	119,795	116,547	179,348	192,372	299,143	308,919	...

The percentage of Act and non-Act labourers belonging to each nationality is shown below :

Nationality.	1893.	1894.		
	Total.	Act labourers.	Non-Act labourers.	Total.
Bengal — Chota Nagpur	47·8	58·7	41·1	47·7
Bengal — Behar	7·5	7·6	7·4	7·5
Bengal — Bengal Proper and Orissa ...	20·9	17·6	22·6	20·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	16·6	7·3	21·3	16·0
Central Provinces	1·0	2·6	·7	1·4
Madras	2·9	3·5	2·5	2·9
Assam	3·3	2·7	4·4	3·8
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

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Mean strength of the labour force in each district.

368. The mean strength of the labour force for each half-year of 1894 and for the whole year is shown in the following table. The percentages of mortality and desertion are calculated on these figures:

District.	Act.			Non-Act.						Total annual strength.		
				Adults.			Children.					
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.
Cachar .	7,283	7,123	7,203	59,400	59,477	59,433	40,946	41,351	41,148	107,630	107,952	107,791
Sylhet ..	8,954	9,451	9,202	51,793	52,714	52,254	41,295	42,219	41,757	102,043	104,385	103,214
Kámrúp ..	761	729	755	1,445	1,544	1,495	1,117	1,127	1,122	3,344	3,400	3,372
Darrang ..	23,128	22,964	23,046	13,330	14,714	14,022	17,223	17,463	17,343	53,681	55,141	54,411
Nowgong ..	3,854	3,944	3,899	7,192	7,215	7,203	5,994	5,977	5,985	17,040	17,137	17,088
Sibságar ..	37,817	37,065	37,441	30,607	32,743	31,675	43,991	44,939	44,465	112,416	14,7417	113,581
Lakhimpur ..	37,158	36,075	36,617	25,577	27,450	26,513	31,519	31,973	31,746	94,254	95,499	94,876
Total ..	118,976	117,352	118,164	189,347	195,859	192,603	182,087	185,051	183,569	490,410	498,262	494,336

There has been a very satisfactory increase in the labour force during the period for which Act I of 1882 has been in force. The average labour force was as follows in each of the years named :—1882, 200,099 ; 1886, 301,349 ; 1890, 406,089 ; 1894, 494,336. The labour force has increased by about 100,000 in every four years.

Number of contracts made.

369. The number of labour contracts under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, executed in 1894, is shown below and compared with the number executed in 1893 :

—	1893.	1894.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Under section 111 of the Act in the actual labour districts ...	18,610	13,141	— 29·4
„ „ 112 „ „ „ „ ...	2,703	8,647	+219·9
At Dhubri	13,567	12,464	— 8·1
In the recruiting districts	12,837	14,807	+ 15·3
Total	47,717	49,059	+ 2·8

There was a large increase in contracts under section 112 and a decrease in contracts under section 111, the causes of which are dealt with in the next paragraph.

In addition to contracts under the Special Labour Act, contracts enforceable under Act XIII of 1859 (an Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen, and labourers in certain cases) and section 492 of the Indian Penal Code, are taken from labourers in this province. There are no statistics available to show the exact number of labourers on contracts enforceable under Act XIII of 1859, but the number of labourers on such contracts was estimated to be between 60,000 and 70,000 in 1889 ; and the probability is that their number is somewhat larger than this at the present time. Contracts enforceable under section 492 of the Penal Code are, from the nature of the case, ordinarily executed in the recruiting district at the commencement of a labourer's journey to the labour district, or, at any rate, at some early stage of the journey.

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370. The following table shows the number of local contracts executed under sections 111 and 112 of the Act, and the sex and nationality of the labourers entering into such contracts :

Nationality of labourers making local contracts.

District.	Sex.	Contracts under section 111.	Contracts under section 112.	Particulars of columns 3 and 4 by nationality.									Total of columns 3 and 4.
				Chota Nagpur and Sonthal Parganas.	Behar.	Bengal Proper and Orissa.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Central Provinces.	Madras.	Bombay.	Nepal.	Assam.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cachar	Men	90	397	116	88	40	220	23	...	...	...	...	487
	Women	73	479	86	98	78	272	18	...	...	...	...	552
	Total of 1894	163	876	202	186	118	492	41	...	...	...	...	1,039
	„ „ *1893*	*307*	*634*	*149*	*120*	*197*	*453*	*7*	*14*	...	...	*1*	*941*
Sylhet	Men	2,223	430	731	470	619	289	55	485	...	2	2	2,653
	Women	1,486	325	477	270	534	148	18	360	...	...	4	1,811
	Total of 1894	3,709	755	1,208	740	1,153	437	73	845	...	2	6	4,464
	„ „ *1893*	*3,622*	*375*	*1,262*	*747*	*1,096*	*298*	*69*	*524*	...	...	*1*	*3,997*
Kámrúp	Men	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of 1894	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	„ „ *1893*	...	*4*	...	...	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	*2*	*4*
Darrang	Men	1,829	834	1,353	100	230	124	11	116	...	2	727	2,603
	Women	1,296	341	845	74	210	99	...	77	...	3	329	1,637
	Total of 1894	3,125	1,175	2,198	174	440	223	11	193	...	5	1,056	4,300
	„ „ *1893*	*3,776*	*308*	*1,965*	*149*	*531*	*251*	*53*	*68*	...	*1*	*1,066*	*4,084*
Nowgong	Men	120	94	141	16	37	4	3	6	...	...	7	214
	Women	98	23	65	16	28	...	1	5	...	1	5	121
	Total of 1894	218	117	206	32	65	4	4	11	...	1	12	335
	„ „ *1893*	*242*	*39*	*166*	*15*	*79*	*2*	*2*	*6*	...	...	*11*	*281*
Sibságar	Men	1,729	2,107	2,325	347	469	185	9	51	...	...	450	3,836
	Women	1,461	2,052	2,341	271	489	170	9	68	...	...	165	3,513
	Total of 1894	3,190	4,159	4,666	618	958	355	18	119	...	...	615	7,349
	„ „ *1893*	*6,926*	*409*	*4,571*	*588*	*968*	*267*	*134*	*78*	*5*	*5*	*719*	*7,335*
Lakhimpur ...	Men	1,510	978	1,987	81	205	43	54	89	1	...	28	2,488
	Women	1,219	587	1,525	29	155	23	27	41	1	...	5	1,806
	Total of 1894	2,729	1,565	3,512	110	360	66	81	130	2	..	33	4,294
	„ „ *1893*	*3,737*	*934*	*3,870*	*112*	*471*	*54*	*34*	*73*	..	...	*57*	*4,671*
	Grand total of 1894 ...	13,141	8,647	11,992	1,860	3,094	1,577	228	1,298	2	8	1,729	21,788
	„ „ „ *1893* ...	*18,610*	*2,703*	*11,983*	*1,731*	*3,342*	*1,327*	*299*	*763*	*5*	*6*	*1,857*	*21,313*

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There was thus a general increase, common to all districts but Lakhimpur, in the number of local contracts under the Act. The number of contracts executed under section 111 of the Act direct between employer and labourer fell from 18,610 in 1893 to 13,141 in the year under report. This falling off is the natural consequence of the amendment made in the labour law by Act VII of 1863 by which such contracts can now only be executed for a maximum term of one year (instead of five years, as before). On the other hand, contracts executed under section 112 in the presence of a Government officer increased from 2,703 in the previous year to 8,547 ; such contracts can be executed for any term up to the maximum now recognised by the law, *viz.*, four years. On the whole, it will be seen that the increase in the number of local contracts was not large ; but a far larger proportion of them was executed before a Magistrate or Inspector of Labourers. In Sylhet there was a large increase in the total number of local contracts under sections 111 and 112 of the Act.

It does not appear from the district reports that the change made in the law in 1893, under which the maximum term of direct contracts has been limited to one year, has had any unsatisfactory result from the employer's point of view. So far as new coolies are concerned, it is decidedly beneficial.

371. The following table gives details of local contracts executed in the actual labour districts, the classes of labourers who entered into them, and the periods of the contracts :

Details of local contracts.

District.	Section 111.	Section 112.	Class of labourers.				Number of years.						
			Newly imported.	Time-expired.	Old Act coolies transferred.	Local.	Under one year.	1	2	Under two and a half.	3	4	5
Cachar	163	876	811	228	..	..	..	180	8	12	771	68†	.. ..
Sylhet	3,709	755	743	3,404	..	317	..	3,170	66	7	662	19	.. ..
Kámrúp	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Darrang	3,125	1,175	2	3,246	..	1,052	51	3,241	657	19	264	68	.. ..
Nowgong ...	218	117	..	70	..	265	..	250	32	..	20	33	.. ..
Sibságar	3,190	4,159	327	7,022*	..	..	228	3,593	2,669	..	790	69	.. ..
Lakhimpur ...	2,729	1,565	79	4,186	..	29	..	2,790	953	..	191	360	.. ..
Total of 1894 ...	13,141	8,647	1,962	18,156	..	1,670	279	13,771	4,385	38	2,698	617	.. ..
,, ,, *1893* ...	*18,625*	*2,703*	*3,731*	*16,336*	*114*	*1,147*	*312*	*10,952*	*3,674*	*139*	*5,380*	*497*	*71* *29*

372. The following figures show the periods of the contracts executed at Dhubri in 1893 and 1894 :

Period of contracts executed at Dhubri.

Year.	Three-year contracts.			Four-year contracts.			Five-year contracts.			Total contracts.		
	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.
1893	1,073	501	1,574	6,153	2,099	8,252	6,341	3,175	9,516	13,567	5,775	19,342
1894	593	231	824	11,871	4,753	16,624	...	...	...	12,464	4,984	17,448

There was a considerable decrease in the proportion of contracts for three years, and the large majority of the contracts were for the maximum term now allowed by the law—four years. It would be premature to form an opinion whether, and how far, the reduction of the maximum term of contract from five years to four, made by the Act of 1893, has led or contributed to the decrease in the proportion of three-year contracts.

* This includes "local coolies" and "old Act coolies transferred," separate figures not having been furnished by the Deputy Commissioner.

† Includes 2 for three years eight months each.

373. The following table shows the extent to which local contracts executed direct between employer and labourer were verified by the Magistrate or Inspector during 1894:

Verification of contracts.

District.	Number of contracts under section 111.			Number verified.	Number not verified on account of					Percentage of contracts verified	
	Remaining unverified at close of previous year.	Executed during the year.	Total.		Expiry of contracts.	Death or desertion of labourer.	Sickness of the labourer.	Other causes.	Total.	(*a*) on total number of contracts.	(*b*) on contracts capable of verification.
Cachar	90	163	253	73	4	43	...	133	180	28·8	36·3
Sylhet	1,488	3,709	5,197	3,696	407	123	63	908	1,501	71·1	100·0
Kámrúp	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	100·0	100·0
Darrang	1,191	3,125	4,316	2,937	47	59	47	1,226	1,379	68·0	100·0
Nowgong	68	218	286	230	2	3	...	51	56	80·4	100·0
Sibságar	1,631	3,014	4,645	3,702	394	62	12	475	943	79·6	99·6
Lakhimpur	1,693	2,729	4,422	3,152	502	9	15	744	1,270	71·2	100·0
Total	6,161	12,965	19,126	13,797	1,356	299	137	3,537	5,329	72·1	98·9

374. The following table shows the number of contracts which expired by lapse of time, the number of such expiries reported by managers, and the number of contracts which were cancelled or determined during the year under the different sections of the Act:

Expiry and cancelment of contracts.

District.	Number shown in garden return as time-expired.	Number of time-expired contracts reported under section 141.	Number cancelled under section 11A.	Number cancelled by Inspector under section 111A.	Number cancelled by Inspector under section 111B.	Number suspended by Inspector for temporary unfitness, section 120.	Number cancelled by Inspector for permanent incapacity, section 122.	Number made void by committee by reason of unfitness of estate, section 129.	Number cancelled by Magistrate under section 140.	Number cancelled by Magistrate under section 140A.	Number redeemed under section 142.	Number dissolved by mutual consent.
Cachar ...	1,426	1,056	...	41	...	...	110	...	...	...	1	32
Sylhet ...	3,956	3,956	...	6	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	11
Kámrúp ...	138	138	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
Darrang ...	7,171	7,171	6	3	...	...	129	...	...	...	1	44
Nowgong ...	937	849	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	4
Sibságar ...	12,079	12,981	7	...	...	...	160	...	...	6	2	902
Lakhimpur ...	9,992	9,876	1	...	...	...	457	...	...	...	2	49
Total of 1894 ...	35,699	36,027	14	50	...	...	1,023	...	...	6	6	1,052
„ „ *1893* ...	*31,031*	*30,479*	...	*61*	*10*	...	*1,305*	...	*15*	*1*	*13*	*664*

Section 141.—*Notice of expiration of contracts.*—The results were satisfactory, nearly all the contracts which expired having been duly reported. The largest proportion of unreported expiries was in Cachar and Nowgong.

Section 11*A*.—*Cancelment of contracts for irregularities in recruitment.*—This subject has been dealt with separately.

Sections 111*A and* 111*B*.—*Cancelment of local contracts.*—Only fifty contracts as against several thousands verified were cancelled during the year.

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Section 122.—*Cancelment of contracts for physical incapacity.*—The following table shows the number of contracts cancelled during 1893 and 1894, owing to the labourers becoming permanently incapacitated from carrying them out:

District.	Contracts cancelled for permanent incapacity under section 122 of the Act.	
	1893.	1894.
Cachar	40	110
Sylhet	50	75
Kámrúp	4	10
Darrang	222	129
Nowgong	137	82
Sibságar	201	160
Lakhimpur	651	457
Total	1,305	1,023

The number of cancelments in Lakhimpur, though still large, was considerably less than in the previous two years. It would appear from the Deputy Commissioner's report (though this is not definitely stated) that most of the labourers concerned were new importations.

Contracts dissolved by mutual consent.—The number of contracts dissolved by mutual consent has been as follows in each of the last two years:

District.	Contracts dissolved by mutual consent.	
	1893.	1894.
Cachar	5	32
Sylhet	...	11
Kámrúp	1	10
Darrang	47	44
Nowgong	15	4
Sibságar	570	902
Lakhimpur	26	49
Total	664	1,052

The number of contracts dissolved was very large in the Sibságar district during these two years. The Deputy Commissioner of Sibságar writes as follows with reference to the contracts dissolved in 1894:

> Of the 902 contracts dissolved by mutual consent, it is reported by the managers that 9 only were dissolved with a view to termination of the labour agreement, and in these cases the labourers have returned to their country. In the remaining cases, it is said, the contracts were dissolved with a view to renewal. The large increase in the number of contracts dissolved with this object may, I think, be attributed to the recent change made in the local contract system, under which contracts under section 111 are limited to one year.

Section 142.—*Redemption of contracts.*—It is very satisfactory that only six contracts were redeemed during the year. Considering that many thousands of contracts can be redeemed for the payment of a few rupees, it is a satisfactory test of the good relations between employers and labourers that the number of contracts redeemed each year by labourers is so small.

Extent to which section 170 and second paragraph of section 121 are made use of.

375. The district reports show that, as usual, employers made very little use of the provisions of sections 121 and 170 of the Act, to procure extensions of labourers' labour contracts on account of the labourers' absence from work owing to sickness or other causes.

376. The following table gives certain particulars regarding the repatriation, during the past two years, of labourers whose contracts were determined under section 122:

Repatriation of labourers.

District.	Number of contracts cancelled for permanent incapacity, under section 122.		Number of coolies repatriated.		Number of coolies who will be repatriated when a sardár is available to accompany them.		Number of coolies who preferred to remain on the garden or in the district.		Number of coolies who died.		Number of coolies who absconded.		Number of coolies sent to the lunatic asylum.		Amount paid by Government over and above the three months' wages paid by employers.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar	40	110	24	44	..	..	16	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	37 0 6	..
Sylhet	50	75	42	45	..	..	8	28	..		..	1	..	..	219 7 6	..
Kámrúp	4	10	2	2	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 2 0	..
Darrang	222	129	143	90	..	..	52	27	14	7	13	5	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	137	82	127	38	..	..	9	10	1	17	..	17	..	..	95 4 0	10 0 0
Sibságar	201	160	153	108	..	..	40	51	6	..	1	1	1	..	437 12 3	260 8 6*
Lakhimpur	651	457	375	339	..	..	276	112	..	4	..	2	..	..	290 3 0	..
Total	1,305	1,023	866	666	..	..	403	302	21	29	14	26	1	..	1,084 13 3	270 8 6

377. The following tables give some idea of the actual amount of wages drawn from the tea-garden by Act and non-Act labourers, distinguishing the sexes, and by children. The figures are based on the enquiries made by officers inspecting the gardens. In each case, the inspecting officer is required to ascertain the wages paid during the month preceding that in which the inspection is held; and the average results of these enquiries may be taken as giving a fair idea of the actual money payments in the way of wages. The first of these tables shows the average wages for the whole year, as thus ascertained, in each subdivision of the labour districts:

Wages.

			Monthly wages. Average. Rs. a. p.
Cachar, Sadr	Act	Men	4 1 7
		Women	2 13 7
	Non-Act	Men	4 9 1
		Women	3 5 1
		Children	2 11 4
Hailákándi	Act	Men	4 12 8
		Women	2 5 11
	Non-Act	Men	4 8 3
		Women	3 9 6
		Children	2 4 1
North Sylhet	Act	Men	4 1 10
		Women	2 15 6
	Non-Act	Men	4 6 6
		Women	3 1 1
		Children	1 13 6
South Sylhet	Act	Men	4 1 0
		Women	3 6 5
	Non-Act	Men	4 15 10
		Women	3 9 4
		Children	2 0 11
Karimganj	Act	Men	4 5 8
		Women	3 7 11
	Non-Act	Men	4 12 5
		Women	3 6 3
		Children	2 1 9
Habiganj	Act	Men	4 9 7
		Women	3 9 9
	Non-Act	Men	4 14 5
		Women	4 0 1
		Children	2 1 9

* Paid from the Inland Labour Transport Fund.

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			Monthly wages. Average. Rs. a. p.
Kámrúp	Act	Men	5 1 6
		Women	3 7 4
	Non-Act	Men	5 6 2
		Women	4 4 8
		Children	2 7 2
Darrang, Sadr	Act	Men	4 10 8
		Women	4 2 8
	Non-Act	Men	6 3 1
		Women	3 9 10
		Children	2 5 2
Mangaldai	Act	Men	4 3 11
		Women	3 13 0
	Non-Act	Men	5 11 0
		Women	3 4 8
		Children	2 1 5
Nowgong	Act	Men	4 11 10
		Women	4 1 2
	Non-Act	Men	5 11 8
		Women	4 12 7
		Children	2 15 7
Sibságar, Sadr	Act	Men	5 2 0
		Women	3 14 11
	Non-Act	Men	6 4 4
		Women	3 11 5
		Children	2 5 11
Jorhát	Act	Men	5 0 3
		Women	3 11 7
	Non-Act	Men	4 13 7
		Women	3 6 1
		Children	2 10 9
Golághát	Act	Men	3 14 1
		Women	3 3 7
	Non-Act	Men	4 9 11
		Women	3 6 10
		Children	2 2 1
Lakhimpur, Sadr	Act	Men	5 1 8
		Women	4 0 3
	Non-Act	Men	6 13 3
		Women	4 11 1
		Children	3 2 5
North Lakhimpur	Act	Men	5 4 5
		Women	3 13 0
	Non-Act	Men	6 4 5
		Women	4 4 7
		Children	2 5 4

The table below shows separately the average wages paid to coolies during the manufacturing and non-manufacturing season respectively. The wages in the manufacturing season are, as a general rule, higher, as more *ticca* or extra work is done then.

			Non-manufacturing, or cold season monthly wages. Average. Rs. a. p.	Manufacturing, or rainy season monthly wages. Average. Rs. a. p.
Cachar, Sadr	Act	Men	3 12 10	4 13 3
		Women	3 8 8	3 5 1
	Non-Act	Men	4 4 2	4 3 9
		Women	3 9 1	4 4 11
		Children	1 9 3	2 5 4
Hailákándi	Act	Men	3 6 11	3 7 10
		Women	2 11 4	3 1 1
	Non-Act	Men	3 10 10	4 2 0
		Women	2 7 4	4 3 7
		Children	1 10 3	2 2 6
North Sylhet	Act	Men	4 2 11	4 1 3
		Women	3 0 6	2 14 4
	Non-Act	Men	4 4 1	4 6 2
		Women	3 0 6	3 11 3
		Children	1 11 4	2 0 4

				Non-manufacturing, or cold season monthly wages. Average. Rs. a. p.	Manufacturing, or rainy season monthly wages. Average. Rs. a. p.
South Sylhet	Act	Men		3 10 9	4 8 4
		Women		3 4 8	3 8 6
	Non-Act	Men		5 4 7	4 10 3
		Women		3 9 4	3 9 3
		Children		1 15 4	2 2 9
Karimganj	Act	Men		...*	4 5 8
		Women		...	3 7 11
	Non-Act	Men		4 12 4	4 10 8
		Women		3 7 6	3 6 10
		Children		2 6 6	2 4 3
Habiganj	Act	Men		4 15 0	4 6 2
		Women		3 12 0	3 2 1
	Non-Act	Men		5 0 6	4 6 6
		Women		3 15 1	3 10 3
		Children		2 3 9	2 12 0
Kámrúp	Act	Men		4 13 11	5 7 4
		Women		3 7 1	3 7 10
	Non-Act	Men		5 1 4	6 0 4
		Women		4 9 1	3 11 5
		Children		2 8 6	2 9 8
Darrang, Sadr	Act	Men		4 7 0	4 14 3
		Women		3 9 1	5 0 7
	Non-Act	Men		6 1 1	6 15 1
		Women		3 0 0	4 3 8
		Children		2 1 0	2 9 5
Mangaldai	Act	Men		4 1 9	4 13 11
		Women		3 11 0	4 3 8
	Non-Act	Men		5 3 0	4 15 11
		Women		3 3 0	3 13 0
		Children		1 14 0	2 1 7
Nowgong	Act	Men		4 4 1	5 3 7
		Women		3 8 1	4 9 6
	Non-Act	Men		5 2 3	6 5 2
		Women		4 5 2	5 4 1
		Children		2 11 1	3 4 2
Sibságar, Sadr	Act	Men		3 14 4	5 5 9
		Women		4 11 7	4 2 4
	Non-Act	Men		5 10 0	6 14 9
		Women		3 7 2	3 15 9
		Children		2 5 9	2 6 1
Jorhát	Act	Men		4 15 6	6 1 0
		Women		3 10 1	3 13 2
	Non-Act	Men		4 2 2	5 9 1
		Women		3 3 5	3 8 9
		Children		2 13 4	2 8 3
Golághát	Act	Men		3 14 0	3 14 3
		Women		3 1 0	3 6 3
	Non-Act	Men		4 4 7	4 15 3
		Women		3 4 5	3 9 4
		Children		1 15 11	2 4 4
Lakhimpur, Sadr	Act	Men		4 14 6	5 4 11
		Women		3 9 8	4 5 11
	Non-Act	Men		6 4 1	6 7 5
		Women		4 6 10	5 0 4
		Children		2 14 6	3 7 5
North Lakhimpur	Act	Men		4 8 8	5 8 2
		Women		3 8 3	3 14 7
	Non-Act	Men		5 12 5	6 12 6
		Women		4 10 10	3 14 7
		Children		2 5 6	2 5 3

* Not given.

SECTION 2.

Immigration and Labour Inspection.

Wages and other earnings of labourers.

378. In last year's report, the Officiating Chief Commissioner directed that wages should be separately shown in future for each subdivision instead of for each district, as had been the practice in the case of some districts previously. He also desired that the figures should be accompanied by a short account as regards each subdivision (1) of the state of the food-supply and prices of food-grains and other necessaries required by coolies, and (2) of the extent to which collateral means of livelihood other than garden work are available to, or followed by, coolies.

Offences committed by tea-garden population.

379. The following table shows the offences which were committed by the tea-garden population, and for which convictions were obtained, for the past two years—under Act XIII of 1859, Act I of 1882 (excluding the offence of desertion, which is separately dealt with), the Penal Code, the Police Act and Other Acts :

	1893.	1894.
Act XIII of 1859	135	214
„ I of 1882	134	155
Penal Code	563	518
Act V of 1861	32	17
Other Acts	136	128
	1,000	1,032

There was a large increase in the number of convictions under Act XIII of 1859 in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, and Lakhimpur. This result, so far as the Surma Valley (Cachar and Sylhet) is concerned, was probably due to labourers under contracts enforceable under Act XIII of 1859 deserting for work on the Assam-Bengal Railway. There was also an increase in the total number of convictions under Act I of 1882.

As usual, the number of cases in which labourers were sentenced to imprisonment under Act XIII of 1859, is very small. If the total number of labourers under contracts enforceable under this Act is estimated at between 70,000 and 80,000, the proportion of labourers sentenced to imprisonment is not much more than 2 to every 10,000 labourers under such contracts. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of convictions of tea-garden coolies during the year for offences against the general law.

Ratio of convictions to the tea-garden population.

380. The following table, which includes all convictions of tea-garden coolies, whether under the general law or Act I of 1882 (including convictions for desertion) or Act XIII of 1859, compares the proportion of convictions and of sentences of imprisonment to the adult tea-garden population during each of the last two years :

District.	Mean adult garden population.		Number convicted of any offence.		Number sent to prison (Jail Report).		Ratio per cent. of imprisonments to convictions.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Cachar	66,470	66,641	204	165	164	104	80	63
Sylhet	60,271	61,456	223	195	121	109	54	55
Kámrúp	2,262	2,250	35	5	29	5	82	100
Darrang	36,448	37,068	232	180	157	132	67	73
Nowgong	11,047	11,102	81	79	56	72	69	91
Sibságar	66,299	69,116	592	638	362	469	61	73
Lakhimpur	59,757	63,130	548	523	427	336	77	64
Total	302,558	310,767	1,915	1,785	1,316	1,227	68	68

381. The following table shows the number of desertions reported among the adult tea-garden population, district by district, for the past two years :

Provincial and district figures for desertion.

District.	Total desertions among adults.		Act.		Non-Act.		Percentage of desertions on strength among					
							Act.		Non-Act.		Total adult population.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Cachar	3,726	4,128	1,154	1,023	2,572	3,105	14·49	14·21	4·30	5·21	5·60	6·19
Sylhet	4,808	5,453	908	980	3,900	4,473	11·52	10·73	7·43	8·56	7·97	8·88
Kámrúp	303	186	127	52	176	134	14·37	6·98	12·61	8·95	13·35	8·25
Darrang	1,644	1,462	1,108	877	536	585	4·57	3·80	4·38	4·22	4·51	3·95
Nowgong	485	510	269	281	216	229	6·39	7·20	3·16	3·17	4·39	4·59
Sibságar	2,148	2,230	1,152	1,225	996	1,005	2·89	3·27	3·82	3·17	3·24	3·22
Lakhimpur	2,021	2,136	1,455	1,195	566	941	3·91	3·25	2·50	3·53	3·38	3·38
Total	15,135	16,105	6,173	5,633	8,962	10,472	5·05	4·76	4·96	5·44	5·00	5·18

This statement is compiled from returns furnished by employers of labour. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of deserters under Act contracts ; on the other hand, desertions among non-Act coolies increased considerably. Many of the non-Act coolies returned as deserters by their employers were, however, probably not deserters, properly so-called, but were classed as deserters simply because they left the garden without permission ; still, as compared with the previous year, the number who deserted or left the garden without permission was very large. It is probable that a large proportion of them left their gardens to take work on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

382. The following table shows for each district—(1) the number of desertions of labourers under contracts under Act I of 1882, (2) the number of warrants issued for the arrest of such deserters, (3) the number of such deserters arrested, and (4) the number convicted of the offence of desertion (section 175, Act I of 1882) :

Arrests and convictions of deserters under Act contracts.

District.	Number deserted (Act labourers).	Number of warrants issued.	Number arrested.					Number convicted.
			By warrant.	By manager.	By police.	By summons.	Total.	
Cachar	1,023	119	11	36	3	8	58	53
Sylhet	980	200	58	41	...	...	99	45
Kámrúp	52	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Darrang	877	133	54	81	...	...	135	115
Nowgong... ...	281	42	19	41	6	...	66	51
Sibságar	1,225	104	43	241	2	1	287	281
Lakhimpur ...	1,195	114	67	182	...	2	251	207
Total of 1894 ...	5,633	713	253	622	11	11	897	753
„ „ *1893* ...	*6,173*	*751*	*440*	*416*	*116*	*12*	*984*	*922*

These figures show that only about one-sixth of the coolies who deserted were apprehended, and that the rest succeeded in getting away. In the Surma Valley, where the facilities for escape are much greater, the proportion of deserters who succeeded in evading arrest is considerably higher than in the Assam Valley.

SECTION 2.

Immigration and Labour Inspection.

383. The following table shows the proportion of desertions to labour force on healthy and unhealthy gardens separately :

Proportion of desertions to labour force on healthy and unhealthy gardens respectively.

District.	Mean strength.		Number of desertions.		Percentage of desertions to labour force.		
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.
Cachar ... *Healthy gardens* ...	*94,242*	*94,343*	*1,731*	*1,551*	*1·84*	*1·64*	*3·48*
Cachar ... Unhealthy „ ...	13,387	13,608	652	786	4·87	5·77	10·64
Sylhet ... *Healthy* „ ...	*92,771*	*94,962*	*3,795*	*2,535*	*4·09*	*2·66*	*6·75*
Sylhet ... Unhealthy „ ...	9,271	9,423	553	578	5·96	6·13	12·09
Kámrúp ... *Healthy* „ ...	*2,934*	*2,886*	*79*	*89*	*2·69*	*3·08*	*5·77*
Kámrúp ... Unhealthy „ ...	410	514	12	36	2·92	7·00	9·92
Darrang ... *Healthy* „ ...	*49,828*	*51,340*	*788*	*589*	*1·58*	*1·14*	*2·72*
Darrang ... Unhealthy „ ...	3,853	3,801	94	116	2·44	3·05	5·49
Nowgong ... *Healthy* „ ...	*13,051*	*13,077*	*198*	*244*	*1·51*	*1·86*	*3·37*
Nowgong ... Unhealthy „ ...	3,989	4,060	124	127	3·10	3·12	6·22
Sibságar ... *Healthy* „ ...	*93,979*	*95,987*	*916*	*1,083*	*0·97*	*1·12*	*2·09*
Sibságar ... Unhealthy „ ...	18,437	18,760	307	311	1·66	1·65	3·31
Lakhimpur ... *Healthy* „ ...	*85,859*	*86,489*	*1,017*	*1,109*	*1·18*	*1·28*	*2·46*
Lakhimpur ... Unhealthy „ ...	8,395	9,010	215	175	2·56	1·94	4·50
Total ... *Healthy* „ ...	*432,664*	*439,084*	*8,524*	*7,200*	*1·97*	*1·64*	*3·61*
Total ... Unhealthy „ ...	57,742	59,176	1,957	2,129	3·39	3·59	6·98
Grand total	490,410	498,262	10,481	9,329	2·14	1·87	4·10

As has usually been the case, the proportion of deserters from unhealthy gardens was far higher than that from healthy gardens. The figures in this statement are not confined to adult coolies, but also include children ; and as comparatively few coolies with families desert, most of the deserters being solitary men and women, the total percentage of desertions (4·01) shown in this statement is less than that shown in the statement in paragraph 381 (5·18).

Nationality and sex of deserters.

384. The following table shows the nationality and sex of the coolies who deserted :

Nationality.	Sex.	Number of deserters.				Total.		Percentage of desertions on annual strength among					
		Act.		Non-Act.				Act labourers.		Non-Act. labourers.		Total.	
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Bengal — Chota Nagpur and Sonthal Parganas.	Men ..	1,897	1,807	1,390	1,627	3,287	3,434	5·00	4·97	3·89	4·16	3·52	3·80
	Women..	672	808	1,094	1,402	1,766	2,210	1·95	2·47	3·09	3·50		
Bengal — Behar	Men ..	497	362	381	520	878	882	9·71	7·18	5·50	7·10	6·17	6·81
	Women..	164	172	332	521	496	693	4·27	4·33	5·19	7·64		
Bengal — Bengal Proper and Orissa.	Men ..	650	573	994	1,061	1,644	1,634	6·67	5·83	5·16	5·27	4·35	4·62
	Women..	253	360	788	960	1,041	1,320	2·37	3·26	3·55	4·19		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Men ..	811	484	1,948	1,735	2,759	2,219	14·48	10·02	9·27	8·25	8·15	8·27
	Women..	306	360	1,080	1,517	1,386	1,877	6·88	9·03	5·53	7·69		
Central Provinces	Men ..	197	149	37	65	234	214	15·17	9·80	10·35	9·47	12·54	9·41
	Women..	94	100	22	40	116	140	10·36	8·84	7·21	9·07		
Madras	Men ..	219	142	99	102	318	244	8·45	5·97	4·95	4·66	5·46	4·67
	Women..	105	77	72	93	177	170	4·47	3·94	3·36	3·93		
Bombay	Men ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3·03	1·72	3·26
	Women..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	6·25	5·55		
Nepal	Men ..	8	29	22	23	30	52	10·14	35·78	19·86	22·30	12·16	24·02
	Women..	..	4	2	3	2	7	..	14·99	3·81	4·47		
Assam	Men ..	262	152	569	706	831	858	13·18	8·23	8·31	9·31	8·21	7·80
	Women..	38	54	131	95	169	149	2·62	3·58	6·92	4·80		
Total	Men ..	4,541	3,698	5,440	5,840	9,981	9,538	7·06	5·97	5·89	5·95	6·37	5·96
	Women..	1,632	1,935	3,522	4,632	5,154	6,567	2·81	3·44	3·99	4·91	3·52	4·36
Grand total	....	6,173	5,633	8,962	10,472	15,135	16,105	5·05	4·76	4·96	5·44	5·00	5·18

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

This statement gives no new information. As usual, there were more desertions among male than among female coolies ; and the different localities of recruitment stand in the following order of demerit :—the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Behar, Madras, Bengal Proper and Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and the Sonthal Parganas. Desertions were also numerous among Assam and Nepal coolies (most of the Nepalese coolies are probably persons settled in Assam), but their numbers are small, and they have exceptional temptations and facilities for leaving the gardens and going to their homes.

385. The following table shows the birth-rate per mille on tea-gardens during each of the past two years calculated on the mean strength of adult female labourers :

Birth-rate.

District.	1893.	1894.
Cachar	81·1	79·7
Sylhet	80·7	85·1
Kámrúp	79·8	88·3
Darrang	68·5	54·6
Nowgong	74·4	67·5
Sibságar	90·2	89·7
Lakhimpur	73·0	81·7
Total	79·7	80·2

385*a*. The table below distributes the births among the different nationalities, and shows the birth-rate among each class calculated on the mean strength of adult females :

Birth-rate according to nationality.

District.	Chota Nagpur and Sonthal Parganas.			Behar.			Bengal Proper and Orissa.			North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			Central Provinces.		
	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.
Cachar	8,969	727	81·0	3,320	267	80·4	12,047	970	80·5	7,797	624	80·0	150	9	60·0
Sylhet	7,835	669	85·4	2,839	208	73·2	6,595	479	72·6	11,489	1,126	98·0	228	7	30·7
Kámrúp	422	50	118·4	93	18	193·5	464	19	40·9	17	..	..	8	2	250·0
Darrang	9,427	513	54·4	765	44	57·5	3,288	87	26·4	1,097	113	103·0	382	27	70·6
Nowgong	3,249	256	78·7	226	6	26·5	771	33	42·8	168	7	41·6	102	..	..
Sibságar	20,877	1,599	76·5	2,412	246	101·9	6,317	874	138·3	2,169	151	69·6	253	13	51·3
Lakhimpur	22,036	1,806	81·9	1,087	76	69·9	4,458	360	80·7	1,000	90	90·0	484	26	53·7
Total of 1894 ...	72,820	5,620	77·2	10,745	865	80·5	33,947	2,822	83·1	23,739	2,111	88·9	1,610	84	52·2
„ „ *1893* ..	*69,742*	*5,642*	*80·9*	*10,213*	*744*	*75·7*	*32,758*	*2,845*	*86·8*	*24,240*	*1,840*	*75·9*	*1,226*	*47*	*38·3*

District.	Madras.			Bombay.			Nepal.			Assam.			Total.		
	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.
Cachar	378	18	47·3	10	..	..	23	1	43·4	157	3	19·1	32,856	2,619	79·7
Sylhet	2,154	136	63·1	4	..	..	5	..	..	27	31	1,148·1	31,179	2,656	85·1
Kámrúp	16	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	152	15	98·6	1,178	104	88·3
Darrang	602	64	106·3	..	..	..	51	4	78·4	1,927	107	55·5	17·544	959	54·6
Nowgong	79	5	63·2	..	..	..	2	..	..	405	31	76·5	5,007	338	67·5
Sibságar	614	28	45·6	4	..	..	3	..	..	641	76	118·5	33,297	2,987	89·7
Lakhimpur	446	46	103·1	2	..	..	4	1	250·0	154	21	136·3	29,675	2,426	81·7
Total of 1894	4,292	297	69·2	21	..	..	91	6	65·9	3,467	284	81·9	150,73	12,089	80·2
„ „ *1893*	*4,477*	*226*	*50·4*	*19*	*2*	*105·2*	*75*	*8*	*106·6*	*3,329*	*269*	*80·8*	*146,083*	*11,653*	*79·7*

SECTION 2.

Immigration and Labour Inspection.

386. The statistics of mortality for the year, and for each half-year separately, are given in the table below with the corresponding figures of the previous year :

Death-rate for the year.

District.	Deaths among all classes of labourers, including children.						Ratio of deaths per mille.					
							Half-yearly.				Annual.	
	First half-year.		Second half-year.		Total.		First half-year.		Second half-year.			
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Cachar	1,124	1,171	2,232	1,494	3,356	2,665	10·5	10·8	20·6	13·8	31·1	24·6
Sylhet	1,089	1,287	1,554	1,651	2,643	2,938	10·8	12·6	15·3	15·8	26·1	28·4
Kámrúp	77	60	105	83	182	143	22·3	17·9	31·4	24·4	53·7	42·3
Darrang	822	760	1,360	884	2,182	1,644	15·6	14·2	25·8	16·0	41·4	30·2
Nowgong	336	347	391	420	727	767	19·7	20·3	22·8	24·5	42·5	44·8
Sibságar	1,376	1,838	2,098	2,418	3,474	4,256	12·9	16·3	19·0	21·0	31·9	37·3
Lakhimpur	1,557	1,497	1,861	1,895	3,418	3,392	17·4	15·8	20·4	19·8	37·8	35·6
Total	6,381	6,960	9,601	8,845	15,982	15,805	13·4	14·2	19·8	17·7	33·2	31·9

The low death-rate of 1893 was still further reduced during the year under report, which was, generally speaking, a healthy year in this province.

387. The following table shows the mortality among both Act and non-Act adult labourers during each of the past two years :

Death-rate amongst adults.

District.	Number of deaths among adults.						Ratio per mille of deaths to annual strength.						Annual strength of total adult population of both Act and non-Act labourers.	
	Act.		Non-Act.		Total.		Act.		Non-Act.		Total.			
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Cachar	658	443	1,715	1,721	2,373	2,164	82·6	61·5	29·1	28·9	35·6	32·4	66,470	66,641
Sylhet	306	446	1,550	1,685	1,856	2,131	38·4	48·4	29·5	32·1	30·7	34·6	60,271	61,456
Kámrúp	82	47	50	60	132	107	95·5	62·6	35·8	39·8	58·4	47·4	2,262	2,250
Darrang	1,389	880	335	364	1,724	1,244	57·4	38·1	27·4	25·9	47·3	33·5	36,448	37,068
Nowgong	283	278	225	286	508	564	67·4	71·3	32·9	39·7	46·0	50·8	11,047	11,102
Sibságar	1,666	1,979	663	984	2,329	2,963	41·8	52·9	24·8	31·0	34·9	42·8	66,299	69,116
Lakhimpur	1,940	1,705	648	748	2,588	2,453	52·1	46·6	28·6	28·2	43·3	38·8	59,757	63,130
Total	6,324	5,778	5,186	5,848	11,510	11,626	51·7	48·9	28·5	30·3	37·9	37·4	302,558	310,766

388. The following table shows the recorded causes of deaths which occurred among Act coolies during each of the past two years :

Causes of deaths among Act labourers.

District.		Mean strength of Act labourers employed in 1894.		Deaths from							Total of columns 4 to 10.			Annual ratio of deaths per mille.
		First half-year.	Second half-year.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery..	Malarious fever.	Anæmia of coolies or *anchylostomiasis.*	Respiratory diseases.	Other causes.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cachar ..	1894 ..	7,283	7,123	110	85	83	95	25	15	30	191	252	443	61·5
	1893 ..	*7,958*	*7,962*	*235*	*227*	..	*108*	*52*	*10*	*26*	*175*	*483*	*658*	*82·6*
Sylhet ..	1894 ..	8,954	9,451	93	..	91	34	59	..	169	227	219	446	48·4
	1893 ..	*7,461*	*8,252*	*35*	*1*	*84*	*40*	*32*	*2*	*112*	*113*	*193*	*306*	*38·4*
Kámrúp ..	1894 ..	781	729	8	1	4	8	12	2	12	20	27	47	62·6
	1893 ..	*904*	*830*	*8*	*2*	*12*	*8*	*27*	..	*25*	*32*	*50*	*82*	*95·5*
Darrang ..	1894 ..	23,128	22,964	175	89	156	38	174	139	109	402	478	880	38·1
	1893 ..	*24,519*	*23,932*	*87*	*114*	*303*	*116*	*360*	*216*	*198*	*516*	*873*	*1,389*	*27·4*
Nowgong ..	1894 ..	3,854	3,944	21	9	31	77*	27	6	107	131	147	278	71·3
	1893 ..	*4,240*	*4,161*	*40*	..	*48*	*40*	*32*	*22*	*101*	*126*	*157*	*283*	*67·4*
Sibságar ..	1894 ..	37,817	37,065	437	160	495	102	114	..	671	811	1,168	1,979	52·9
	1893 ..	*39,742*	*39,783*	*210*	*149*	*403*	*108*	*141*	..	*655*	*654*	*1,012*	*1,666*	*41·8*
Lakhimpur ..	1894 ..	37,158	36,075	224	101	407	140	216	127	496	774	931	1,705	46·6
	1893 ..	*36,677*	*37,656*	*387*	*71*	*469*	*115*	*309*	..	*589*	*943*	*997*	*1,940*	*52·1*
Total	1894 ..	118,976	117,352	1,068	445	1,267	494	627	289	1,588	2,556	3,222	5,778	48·9
	1893 ..	*121,502*	*122,633*	*1,002*	*564*	*1,324*	*535*	*943*	*250*	*1,706*	*2,559*	*3,765*	*6,324*	*51·7*
	1892 ..	*115,025*	*117,973*	*1,443*	..	*1,617*	*847*	*775*	..	*2,827*	*3,436*	*4,073*	*7,509*	*64·3*

389. The following table shows the recorded causes of deaths among non-Act adult coolies during each of the past two years :

Causes of deaths amongst non-Act labourers.

District.		Mean strength of non-Act coolies employed in 1894.		Deaths from							Total of columns 4 to 10.			Annual ratio of deaths per mille.
		First half-year.	Second half-year.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Malarious fever.	Anæmia of coolies or *anchylostomiasis.*	Respiratory diseases.	Other causes.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cachar ..	1894 ..	59,400	59,477	313	315	275	278	18	167	355	796	925	1,721	28·9
	1893 ..	*58,113*	*58,907*	*465*	*325*	..	*207*	*42*	*175*	*501*	*598*	*1,117*	*1,715*	*29·1*
Sylhet ..	1894 ..	51,793	52,714	201	..	373	215	91	..	805	716	969	1,685	32·2
	1893 ..	*52,460*	*52,364*	*224*	..	*372*	*199*	*59*	..	*696*	*610*	*940*	*1,550*	*29·5*
Kámrúp ..	1894 ..	1,445	1,544	6	1	5	28	1	..	19	22	38	60	39·8
	1893 ..	*1,402*	*1,389*	*7*	..	*5*	*11*	*5*	..	*22*	*24*	*26*	*50*	*35·8*
Darrang ..	1894 ..	13,330	14,714	36	25	45	27	50	71	110	182	182	364	26·0
	1893 ..	*12,235*	*12,161*	*26*	*11*	*61*	*49*	*17*	*80*	*91*	*140*	*195*	*335*	*27·4*
Nowgong ..	1894 ..	7,192	7,215	17	17	33	102†	19	4	94	127	159	286	39·7
	1893 ..	*6,783*	*6,911*	*22*	..	*26*	*55*	*21*	*17*	*84*	*116*	*109*	*225*	*32·9*
Sibságar ..	1894 ..	30,607	32,743	227	62	183	78	30	..	404	466	518	984	31·0
	1893 ..	*25,424*	*27,650*	*100*	*52*	*116*	*59*	*26*	..	*310*	*289*	*374*	*663*	*24·8*
Lakhimpur ..	1894 ..	25,577	27,450	79	58	150	72	81	38	270	319	429	748	28·0
	1893 ..	*22,356*	*22,825*	*105*	*37*	*129*	*56*	*73*	..	*284*	*331*	*317*	*648*	*28·6*
Total ..	1894 ..	189,347	195,859	879	478	1,064	800	290	280	2,057	2,628	3,220	5,848	30·3
	1893 ..	*178,773*	*182,209*	*949*	*425*	*709*	*636*	*243*	*272*	*1,952*	*2,108*	*3,078*	*5,186*	*28·5*
	1892 ..	*164,957*	*169,684*	*782*	..	*1,209*	*983*	*282*	..	*3,060*	*3,254*	*3,062*	*6,316*	*37·7*

* Of these, 61 were attributed to *kála-azár*.

† Of these, 71 deaths were attributed to *kála-azár*

SECTION 2.

Immigration and Labour Inspection.

Death-rate amongst children.

390. The following statement shows the causes of deaths and the death-rate among children (*i.e.*, from birth to sixteen years of age) during each of the past two years :

District.	Mean strength of children in 1894.		Deaths from							Total of columns 4 to 10.			Total of 1893.	Annual ratio of deaths per mille.	
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Malarious fever.	Anæmia of coolies or *anchylostomiasis*.	Respiratory diseases.	Other causes.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.		1894.	1893.
Cachar	40,946	41,351	115	48	128	75	10	30	95	184	317	501	983	12·1	24·0
Sylhet	41,295	42,219	46	..	145	131	21	..	464	344	463	807	787	19·2	19·4
Kámrúp	1,117	1,127	1	1	1	13	..	..	20	18	18	36	50	30.2	44·3
Darrang	17,223	17,463	38	33	82	69	36	16	126	176	224	400	458	23·0	28·0
Nowgong	5,994	5,977	11	8	27	77*	10	6	64	89	114	203	219	33·9	36·2
Sibságar	43,991	44,939	179	99	291	250	10	..	464	561	732	1,293	1,145	28·9	27·0
Lakhimpur	31,519	31,973	51	41	224	230	48	52	293	404	535	939	830	29·5	27·1
Total of 1894	182,087	185,051	441	230	898	845	135	104	1,526	1,776	2,403	4,179	4,472	22·7	..
„ *1893*	*175,205*	*179,162*	*350*	*166*	*1,184*	*951*	*153*	*50*	*1,618*	*1,714*	*2,758*	*4,471*	..	..	*25·0*

391. The following statement illustrates the mortality among adult tea-garden coolies distributed according to nationality :

Mortality according to country of origin.

Nationality.	Sex.	Deaths amongst adults of both classes.		Ratio per mille of deaths to annual strength.		Annual strength of adults of both Act and non-Act labourers.	
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Bengal ... Chota Nagpur and Sonthal Parganas.	Men ...	2,843	2,722	38·3	36·1	143,391	148,361
	Women ...	2,670	2,647				
Bengal ... Behar	Men ...	577	620	44·3	46·6	22,237	23,100
	Women ...	412	459				
Bengal ... Bengal Proper and Orissa ...	Men ...	932	941	31·5	31·2	61,746	63,881
	Women ...	1,021	1,056				
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	Men ...	1,165	1,351	41·9	46·2	50,838	49,572
	Women ...	966	941				
Central Provinces	Men ...	128	181	69·5	72·5	2,807	3,802
	Women ...	68	97				
Madras	Men ...	270	198	58·0	46·7	9,058	8,861
	Women ...	255	216				
Bombay	Men ...	3	...	51·7	...	57	62
	Women ...	...	...				
Nepal	Men ...	18	6	88·8	28·5	266	246
	Women ...	5	1				
Assam	Men ...	116	102	14·5	14·8	12,156	12,878
	Women ...	61	88				
Total	Men ...	6,052	6,121	38·6	38·2	156,475	160,028
	Women ...	5,458	5,505	37·7	36·4	146,083	150,738
Grand total	.....	11,510	11,626	37·9	37·4	302,558	310,766

* Of these, 45 deaths were from *kála-azár*.

Proportion of unhealthy gardens in each district.

392. The following statement shows the number and proportion of unhealthy gardens in each district during the last two years. Gardens are now classed as unhealthy when the average mortality, either for the garden population as a whole, or for the Act or non-Act population taken separately, exceeds 7 per cent., and the number of deaths from which the average is struck is not less than 10.

District.	Number of gardens.		Number of unhealthy gardens.		Percentage of unhealthy gardens.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cachar	187	187	22	18	11·7	9·5
Sylhet	119	125	2	9	1·6	7·2
Kámrúp	32	32	3	2	9·3	6·2
Darrang	88	88	17	9	19·3	10·2
Nowgong	55	55	8	9	14·5	16·3
Sibságar	181	177	15	28	8·2	15·8
Lakhimpur	143	143	8	11	5·5	7·6
Total	805	807	75	86	9·3	10·6

Number of gardens submitting returns and liable to inspection.

393. The number of gardens shown on the inspection register increased from 805 in the previous year to 826, and the number submitting returns (*i.e.*, those on which *any* Act coolies or more than 50 other persons are employed) from 727 to 747. The returns are said to have been submitted with fair punctuality by employers as a general rule, though it was reported from some districts that there were a few cases of unjustifiable delay.

Gardens which are required to submit returns are also liable to inspection, the total number of gardens so liable being 739; of these, 729 were inspected during the year. In Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur all the estates liable to inspection were actually inspected; in the other districts a few remained uninspected at the end of the year, but it was reported in all cases that they were inspected shortly after the close of the year.

The following table shows the number of gardens inspected, respectively, by Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Civil Surgeons, and other inspecting officers:

District.	Deputy Commissioners.		Assistant Commissioners.		Civil Surgeons.		Other inspecting agency.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Cachar	55	60	64	71	25	35	28	28
Sylhet	7	9	98	101	16	3	6	15
Kámrúp	12	7	...	...	12	3	...	...
Darrang	29	25	24	28	32	29	7	...
Nowgong	12	24	...	10	15	18	33	...
Sibságar	19	23	100	40	41	23	28	78
Lakhimpur	48	35	17	39	47	52	46	41

On the whole, each class of officers took a fair share of the work.

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

System of inspection.

394. The following revised system of inspection has been introduced since the beginning of 1895. As soon as possible after the close of each year, the Deputy Commissioner is required to classify the tea-gardens in his district as follows:

(1) Healthy or first-class gardens. | (2) Second-class gardens.
(3) Unhealthy gardens.

In the list of first-class gardens, those gardens are to be included which have not been on the unhealthy list for the last three completed years. Gardens, which, though not unhealthy in the previous year, have been unhealthy in either or both of the preceding two years, are to be classed as second-class gardens. The definition of an unhealthy garden is that given in the penultimate paragraph. All unhealthy gardens are required to be inspected twice a year by the Civil Surgeon or District Medical Officer. On the other hand, all first-class gardens, save in exceptional circumstances, such as the outbreak of an epidemic, need only be visited by the non-medical inspecting staff. Second-class gardens are also ordinarily inspected by non-medical Inspectors, but the Deputy Commissioner is authorised to arrange for their inspection, in suitable cases, by the Civil Surgeon. In inspecting unhealthy gardens, the inspecting officer is required to pay attention to each of the points specified in the inspection report form prepared specially for unhealthy gardens, and, in inspecting second-class gardens, to the points specified in the ordinary inspection report form. The inspection of first-class gardens may be more general in their nature, a brief memorandum of the result of the inspection, together with certain necessary statistical information, only being required. In second and subsequent inspections, during the year, of second-class and unhealthy gardens, attention is to be directed principally to particular points calling for enquiry on the garden visited.

Relations between employers and labourers.

395. There is nothing special to notice as regards the relations between employers and labourers which continued to be generally satisfactory during the year. A few cases of petty assaults by employers on labourers, of insubordination and rioting on the part of labourers, and of complaints to the authorities by labourers in regard to their treatment by their employers, are described in the district reports, but they were none of them of sufficient importance to be noticed in this Report.

Relations between the garden population and the villagers.

396. Notwithstanding occasional cases of friction, it is reported from all districts that the tea-garden population are, as a general rule, on good terms with the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages.

General condition of the labourers.

396*a*. As regards the general condition of the labourers, there is nothing special to comment on.

Settlement of time-expired labourers on the land.

397. The following figures show the amount of land held direct under Government by time-expired immigrant coolies in the various districts in the province:

District.	1893.	1894.
	Acres.	Acres.
Cachar	9,135	10,438
Sylhet	1,604	2,043
Kámrúp	92	94
Darrang	8,648	3,094
Nowgong	2,241	2,800
Sibságar	11,908	13,131
Lakhimpur	8,288	10,675
Total	41,916	42,275

397*a*. The statement below shows the receipts and disbursements of the Inland Labour Transport Fund in Bengal and Assam during the year 1894-95 :

Inland Labour Transport Fund.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
Heads.	Assam figures.	Bengal figures.	Total.	Heads.	Assam figures.	Bengal figures.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Medical	....	....	....	Salaries of depôt establishments (including native doctors, hospital assistants, compounders, dressers, clerks, and menials, &c.) ..	9,741 8 5	1,344 6 11	11,085 15 4
Contractors' license fees under section 13	3,481 12 0	300 0 0	3,781 12 0				
Recruiters' license fees under section 24	....	249 0 0	249 0 0	Supplies and Services (including diet of patients, value of medical stores, purchase of country medicines, expenses during the prevalence of epidemics, petty construction and repairs)	8,021 6 0	62 15 3	8,084 5 3
Registration fees under sections 35 and 68	....	12,714 12 0	12,714 12 0				
				Contingent charges	1,242 15 8	59 0 0	1,301 15
Fees for licenses of inland steamers and native boats under section 90	....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	Grants to dispensaries	4,470 0 0	....	4,470 0 0
Rates under section 109 ..	56,632 8 0	....	56,632 8 0				
				Inspectors, embarkation agents, and other officers	4,758 9 6	12,571 0 7	17,329 10 0
Fees for use of debarkation depôts .	4,885 12 9	....	4,885 12 9				
				Clerks and servants	8,848 6 4	6,035 11 6	14,884 1 10
Diet, &c., charge recovered ..	2,076 12 3	....	2,076 12 3				
				Travelling allowance	7,843 6 0	1,173 10 0	9,017 0
Recoveries for sick coolies treated in hospital	1,198 9 0	....	1,198 9 0				
				Miscellaneous (including rents, percentage of treasury and audit establishments, refunds, pensions)	5,437 6 9	2,634 7 4	8,071 14 1
Cash recoveries	....	....	....				
				Deficit in the Bengal portion of the Fund	+9,117 7 7	—9,117 7 7	....
Fines and miscellaneous ..	739 7 8	....	739 7 8				
Fees for labourers under sections 112 and 112B	2,874 0 0	....	2,874 0 0				
Total	71,888 13 8	14,763 12 0	86,652 9 8	Total	59,481 2 3	14,763 12 0	74,244 14 8

The receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 12,407-11-5 ; and, as the fund is at present in a satisfactory financial condition, the Chief Commissioner is considering whether the capitation rates leved from employers under section 109 of the Act cannot be reduced.

SECTION 4.

Lunatic Asylum.

SECTION 3.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Medical relief.

398. There were 93 dispensaries open at the end of the year, as against 92 on the 31st of December 1893. Of the 93 dispensaries, 7 belonged to the first, 85 to the second, and 1 to the third class. Four dispensaries of the second class were opened at Sonapur, Titabar, Dhing, and Patoni, and three of the same class were closed at Lakhai, Ratabari, and Dumnichauki. Of the new dispensaries, Dhing and Patoni, in the Nowgong district, were opened primarily for the treatment of *kála-azár* cases. The following table gives an abstract of the work done in dispensaries open during 1893 and 1894 :

Year.	Number of out-patients treated.	Number of in-patients treated.	Number of major operations performed.	Number of minor operations performed.
1893	429,319	5,314	876	9,704
1894	498,409	5,575	911	10,357

There was an increase of 261 in the number of in-patients and of 69,090 in the number of out-patients treated as compared with 1893, and an increase of 35 and 653 in the major and minor operations, respectively. Altogether 11,483 out-patients were treated in the four newly-opened dispensaries, so that there was an increase of 57,607 in the number of out-patients treated in dispensaries which were open at the end of 1893. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 13·67 and 276·30, respectively, in the daily average number of in and out-patients treated. The number of indigenous in-patients treated rose from 1,471 in 1893 to 1,526 in 1894, and the number of foreigners from 3,843 to 4,049. Of the patients who attended at dispensaries, 112,413 were treated for malarial fevers, including 7,957 cases of *kála-azár*, 109,354 for skin diseases, 69,808 for worms, 26,148 for other diseases of the digestive system, 21,298 for rheumatic affections, 18,691 for diseases of the respiratory system, 16,106 for ulcers, 14,714 for dyspepsia, 14,647 for dysentery, 13,892 for diseases of the spleen, and 11,860 for diarrhœa. Of the 503,984 patients treated, 320,193 were men, 64,207 were women, and 119,584 were children ; 241 of those treated were Europeans, 734 were Eurasians, 324,837 were Hindus, 143,310 were Musalmans, and 34,862 belonged to "other classes." The total income of dispensaries from all sources, including Rs. 43,283 from Provincial Funds, amounted to Rs. 1,86,106, as against Rs. 1,94,149 in 1893. Subscriptions from Natives fell from Rs. 18,147 in 1893 to Rs. 10,348 in 1894, due principally to Native gentlemen having subscribed largely in 1893 to the new dispensary buildings at Dhubri and Sylhet. Subscriptions from Europeans fell from Rs. 7,805 in 1893 to Rs. 7,359 in 1894. The receipts from paying patients fell from Rs. 7,199 in 1893 to Rs. 2,742 in 1894. The total expenditure on dispensaries was Rs. 1,83,146, as against Rs. 1,90,807 in 1893, and the balance in hand on the 31st of December was Rs. 2,963. On the 1st of January the invested capital of dispensaries amounted to Rs. 33,026, and during the year a further sum of Rs. 45,414 was invested, and Rs. 36,300 were withdrawn. The balance in hand on the 31st of December amounted to Rs. 42,140.

SECTION 4.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Tezpur Lunatic Asylum.

399. The number of inmates of the Tezpur Lunatic Asylum on 1st June 1894 was 98. During the year 46 new patients were admitted, and 2, who had been discharged, were received back into the asylum. The total number of inmates for 1894 was thus 146, as compared with 145 in 1893 and 154 in 1892. During the year 10 lunatics were discharged from the asylum, 3 escaped, and 28 died, and the number of inmates on 31st December 1894 was, therefore, 105, the average population of the asylum for the year being 105·9. Of the 146 inmates of the asylum, 29 were criminal and 117 were non-criminal. There were 43 admissions into hospital during the year, and the admissions and death-rate, calculated on the average population, were, therefore, 40·6 and 26·4 per cent., respectively, as against 57·7 and 14·7 per cent., the corresponding rates for 1893. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 10,250-13-3, the cost per head of average strength being Rs. 96-13-2. This increase over the corresponding figures for 1893, which were Rs. 9,666-10-10 and Rs. 94-7-10, respectively, was almost entirely due to the enhanced cost of articles of diet.

SECTION 5.

SANITATION.

400. The following statement shows the income of the municipalities, stations, unions, and towns of the province, and the sums that were expended by each municipal body during the year on sanitary works :

Expenditure on sanitary works in municipalities, &c.

No.	Name of locality.	Whether Municipality, Station, Union, or Town.	Actual income.	Expenditure—Sanitary Works, Civil.									Total.	Ratio per cent. of sanitary works to actual income.	Ratio per cent. of sanitary works, exclusive of column 10, to actual income.
				Vaccination.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Disposal of dead.	Roads and bridges.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Village sites.	Other sanitary improvements.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Silchar	Municipality ..	21,675	29	1,940	133	6,918	5	2,964	1,697	..	114	13,800	63·67	49·93
2	Sylhet	„ ..	23,548	110	677	2,109	6,781	..	2,499	..	..	..	12,176	51·71	41·09
3	Dhubri	„ ..	9,852	..	167	47	1,940	..	1,027	387	..	23	3,591	36·45	26·02
4	Goálpára	„ ..	3,862	..	165	42	868	..	941	..	..	196	2,212	57·28	32·91
5	Gauháti	„ ..	26,917	180	443	8,186	6,538	..	3,766	196	..	..	19,309	71·73	57·74
6	Barpeta	„ ..	9,240	..	..	48	1,563	..	3,120	..	..	..	4,731	51·20	17·4
7	Tezpur	„ ..	10,409	..	440	2,433	2,825	..	2,581	112	..	1,974	10,365	99·58	74·78
8	Nowgong	„ ..	6,877	..	550	453	1,773	..	1,270	259	..	..	4,305	62·59	44·18
9	Dibrugarh	„ ..	24,723	144	891	1,374	8,331	67	4,206	249	..	696	15,958	64·54	47·53
10	Sibságar	Station ..	8,117	60	275	871	2,511	80	2,894	..	..	..	6,691	82·43	46·78
11	Shillong	„ ..	19,240	150	31	5,875	5,276	..	2,741	142	..	..	14,215	73·88	59·64
12	Habiganj	Union ..	4,074	48	94	96	786	..	695	..	..	..	1,719	42·19	25·13
13	Jorhát	„ ..	6,363	60	392	70	1,283	..	859	224	..	..	2,888	45·38	31·89
14	Golághát	„ ..	8,835	40	207	605	787	..	517	401	..	96	2,653	30·03	24·18
15	Hailákándi	Town ..	6,136	246	120	532	192	7	685	1,619	1,024	275	4,700	76·76	65·43
16	Sunámganj	„ ...	Not known	8	526	245	545	9	2,285	..	..	2,433	6,051	..	..
17	Karimganj	„ ..	„	..	118	246	219	20	1,744	118	..	..	2,465	..	..
18	Maulvi Bázár	„ ..	„	..	299	772	1,549	16	312	..	..	40	2,989	..	..
19	Mangaldai	„ ..	3,931	..	..	132	1,372	..	..	..	..	1,674	3,178	80·84	80·84
20	North Lakhimpur	„ ..	2,348	..	82	93	92	..	1,223	128	..	..	1,618	68·90	16·82
	Total	....	1,96,147	1,075	7,417	24,363	52,149	204	36,329	5,532	1,024	7,521	1,35,614	69·27*	46·97*

Excluding Sunámganj, Karimganj, and Maulvi Bázár, which towns are not under municipal law, and do not furnish particulars of their incomes, the aggregate income amounted to Rs. 1,96,147, Rs. 1,35,614 of which were spent on sanitary works. In 1893 the corresponding figures were Rs. 1,91,612 and Rs. 1,22,944. Deducting the amount spent on roads and bridges, and excluding the expenditure incurred in Sunámganj, Karimganj, and Maulvi Bázár, Rs. 92,121, or 46·97 per cent. of the total income, was spent on sanitary improvements, as against Rs. 84,730, or 44·22 per cent., in 1893-94. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of expenditure on drainage, water-supply, conservancy, and roads and bridges of Rs. 164, Rs. 826, Rs. 2,316, and Rs. 3,792, respectively. Excluding the expenditure on roads and bridges, the percentages of total income spent on sanitary improvements in North Lakhimpur (16·82), Barpeta (17·44), Golághát (24·18), Habiganj (25·13), and Dhubri (26·02), were very small. No large sanitary work was under construction during the year, but the increased expenditure on drainage, water-supply, and conservancy shows that the Committees and local officers in charge continued to give their attention to sanitary improvements. At Dhubri a small reservoir was erected beside the covered Jubilee well, in order that water might be pumped into the reservoir free from risk of contamination. Under the instructions of the Chief Commissioner, the Gauháti Local Board contributed Rs. 10,000 to the municipality for the improvement of the water-supply of the town. This grant will be an annual one, but a moiety of the contribution will be set apart for the liquidation of the loan advanced by Government to the municipality for their waterworks ; arrangements were made during the year for enlarging the settling tanks and

* Exclusive of Sunámganj, Karimganj, and Maulvi Bázár.

SECTION 6. *Vaccination.*

increasing the efficiency of the filtering beds attached to the waterworks. It is proposed to prepare a complete drainage scheme for Gauháti, to be gradually carried out as funds become available. A grant was made by the Golághát Union to be spent on a survey of the town, preparatory to preparing a drainage scheme. Provision was made in the Shillong budget estimate for covering the settling tanks attached to its waterworks with galvanized iron. The incinerator at Manipur was successfully worked; in the case of the Silchar incinerator the results were not so satisfactory.

Sanitary Board.

401. Although no formal meetings of the Sanitary Board were held, the correspondence regarding the measures recommended with a view to stopping the ravages of *kála-azár* was circulated to the members, and proposals for improving village sanitation were also under their consideration.

Village sanitation.

402. Slow but steady progress was made during the year in works for improving the sanitation of villages. The attention of Local Boards was called to the importance of providing villages with a good water-supply and improving the drainage of rural tracts, and additional funds were placed at their disposal for these purposes. A considerable number of wells was constructed in villages in the Sylhet, Goálpára, Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur districts, and the drainage arrangements of several villages in the Sibságar and Lakhimpur districts were improved. Little attention was apparently paid to village sanitation in the Cachar district.

SECTION 6.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination staff.

403. The average strength of the vaccination establishment employed was 230. There were 17 native inspectors, 162 paid vaccinators, and 46 licensed vaccinators, as against 16 inspectors, 154 paid vaccinators, and 47 licensed vaccinators in 1893-94.

Number of operations.

404. The number of vaccinations performed by all agencies during the year is compared with the results of the previous four years in the following table :

District.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Number of vaccinations done in				
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Cachar	367,542	8,617	9,941	10,695	9,541	7,926
Sylhet	2,154,593	53,273	53,150	61,047	63,585	51,530
Goálpára	452,304	15,592	19,709	18,153	13,496	13,591
Kámrúp	634,249	16,133	11,916	25,273	19,710	26,313
Darrang	307,761	21,351	19,482	22,522	14,314	10,771
Nowgong	344,141	12,064	14,966	16,399	10,525	10,091
Sibságar	457,274	19,338	20,334	19,048	16,120	21,889
Lakhimpur	254,053	13,741	14,967	13,827	14,515	14,390
Nága Hills	122,869	3,845	14,275	7,110	13,386	14,138
Khási and Jaintia Hills	197,904	3,973	4,631	3,987	4,227	4,845
Gáro Hills	121,570	5,820	6,250	6,324	5,705	6,150
Manipur	220,000	.....	7,481	9,771	11,547	11,686
North Lushai	.....	.....	.....	246	219	459
Total of all districts	5,634,258	173,747	197,102	214,402	196,890	193,779
Tea-gardens by garden agency ...	.....	13,363	9,229	10,541	9,282	6,358
Total for the Province	5,634,258	187,110	206,331	224,943	206,172	200,137

Of the 200,137 vaccinations, 181,477 operations were performed by paid and licensed vaccinators, 12,302 by dispensary establishments, and 6,358 by tea-garden agency. During the previous year 206,172 vaccinations were effected, of which 184,426 were performed by the regular vaccination staff, 12,464 by dispensary establishments, and 9,282 by tea-garden agency. As compared with 1893-94, there was a large increase in the number of vaccinations in the Kámrúp and Sibságar districts, while much less work was done in the Sylhet and Darrang districts.

Percentage of successful cases.

405. Of the 177,492 primary operations by paid and licensed vaccinators, 155,837, or 87·80 per cent., were successful; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 179,487, 155,749, and 86·77 per cent. There were 3,985 re-vaccinations, of which 61·25 per cent. were successful. In 1893-94, 4,939 re-vaccinations were done, and the percentage of successful cases was 78·05.

Vaccinations in tea gardens.

406. There were 7,207 vaccinations in tea-gardens, *viz.*, 6,358 by garden agency and 849 by Government agency. The percentages of successful cases by Government and by garden agencies were, respectively, 52·77 and 70·02. In the previous year, 9,282 vaccinations were carried out by tea-garden agency and 1,302 by Government vaccinators, and the percentages of successful cases were, respectively, 80·15 and 88·86.

Vaccinations according to age and percentage of infants vaccinated.

407. There were 40,082 infants under one year of age and 90,464 children between one and six years of age successfully vaccinated during the year; the corresponding figures for 1893-94 were 37,112 and 87,519. There were 156,153 births registered during 1894, so that 25·7 per cent. of the children born during the year were successfully vaccinated. The corresponding percentage for the season of 1893-94 was 24·5.

Vaccinations inspected.

408. Civil Surgeons inspected 13,541, and native inspectors 120,796 vaccinations. The percentages of operations inspected found to be successful by Civil Surgeons and native inspectors were, respectively, 80·56 and 87·22. During 1893-94, Civil Surgeons inspected 9,890 and native inspectors 115,565 cases, and the percentages found to be successful were, respectively, 77·51 and 89·28.

Vaccination in compulsory areas.

409. The vaccination work done in municipalities, stations, and unions in which the Compulsory Vaccination Acts are in force, are compared with the results of the previous three years in the following table:

Name of municipality.	Population according to census of 1891.	Number of children on the register since the Act has been in force.	Number of vaccinations. 1891-92. Total number.	1891-92. Number successfully vaccinated.	1892-93. Total number.	1892-93. Number successfully vaccinated.	1893-94. Total number.	1893-94. Number successfully vaccinated.	1894-95. Total number.	1894-95. Number successfully vaccinated.	1894-95. Number of notices issued.	1894-95. Number of prosecutions.	1894-95. Number of punishments.	Mortality from small-pox during four years 1891-94. Average number of deaths from small-pox.	Mortality from small-pox during four years 1891-94. Death-rate per 1,000 of population.	Date on which the Compulsory Vaccination Act came into force.
Silchar Municipality ..	7,523	346	93	87	191	175	133	123	159	86	75	..	..	5	0·66	21st January 1892.
Sylhet „	14,027	5,387	358	335	405	378	425	344	326	236	305	..	..	2	0·14	1st October 1882.
Dhubri „	4,825	232	59	56	248	174	131	114	573	375	..	..	..	3	0·62	13th February 1891.
Goálpára „	5,440	547	193	188	83	74	56	53	217	120	99	47	..	9	1·65	12th November 1890.
Gauháti „	10,817	2,500	702	587	790	774	503	407	650	364	14	..	..	11	1·02	August 1882.
Dibrugarh „	8,362	3,288	751	725	771	683	1,124	803	1,107	824	177	..	..	1	0·12	September 1883.
„ Cantonment.	1,514	..	6	6	14	9	15	12	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Sibságar Station ..	5,249	471	29	25	196	187	170	49	350	303	3	..	..	..	..	21st January 1892.
Golághát Union ..	2,211	211	..	..	170	156	149	114	103	95	..	..	..	..	..	24th March 1892.
Jorhát „ ..	2,159	159	..	..	116	111	172	135	141	115	..	..	..	..	..	12th April 1892.
Total	62,127	13,141	2,191	2,009	2,984	2,721	2,878	2,154	3,637	2,523	673	47	..	31	0·50	

There were 3,637 persons vaccinated in these areas during the year, with a successful result in 2,523 cases. In 1893-94, there were 2,878 persons vaccinated, and 2,154 of them were operated on successfully. During the year under review, 673 notices were issued under the Acts, 47 persons were prosecuted, but no one was punished. In 1893-94, 700 notices were issued, 8 persons were prosecuted, and 5 were punished. During 1894, 49 deaths from small-pox were registered in these towns, the death-rate being 0·79 per 1,000. The small-pox death-rate in the province as a whole was 0·80 per 1,000.

Cost of the Vaccination Department.

410. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 18,833-1-4, as against Rs. 17,999-7-1 in 1893-94, an increase of Rs. 833-10-3. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 7,913-13-3 were met from Provincial Funds, Rs. 9,289-6-7 from Local Funds, Rs. 728-13-6 from Municipal Funds, and Rs. 901 were contributed by the Manipur State. The average cost of each successful vaccination was 2 annas and 4 pies as against 1 anna and 11⅔ pies in the previous year.

Lymph Depôt at Shillong.

411. The number of tubes loaded at the depôt during the year was 250,249, as against 238,282 in 1893-94. The lymph supplied in the end of October and in November was of excellent quality. From the middle of December the quality of the lymph began to deteriorate, and the greater portion of that supplied during January and the first week of February was inert. The lymph supplied during the remainder of February and the month of March was on the whole of good quality. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 6,815-2-0, as against Rs. 5,506-9-4 in 1893-94, an increase of Rs. 1,308-8-8.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

SECTION 1.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[*See* Section 3, Chapter III, Part IIA of the Report for 1892-93.]

SECTION 2.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 2. *Education.*

General results.

412. Public institutions increased by 188, or by 6·8 per cent., and the pupils attending them by 4,962, or by 5·8 per cent., the numbers having been 2,939 public institutions with 89,843 pupils, as compared with 2,751 public institutions with 84,881 pupils for the preceding year. There was a large number of schools in all districts, except Goálpára, Sibságar, and the Nága Hills; and in these districts the decline was unimportant. There was a gain of pupils in all districts, except Goálpára, Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur; in these cases the decline was due either to a decrease in the number of schools or to the unhealthiness of the year, or to both causes combined. The number of pupils in the Murari Chand second-grade College fell from 25 to 19. High schools advanced from 19 to 22, and the number of pupils attending them from 3,462 to 3,769, or by 307. There were 55 middle English schools with 4,084 pupils, against 50 schools with 3,984 pupils for the preceding year, showing a gain of five schools and 100 pupils. Middle vernacular schools advanced from 46 to 49, but the number of pupils fell off by 6, the figures being 2,998, against 3,004 for 1893-94. Boys' primary schools increased by 155, and the pupils by 3,914, the figures being 2,575 schools with 74,639 pupils, as compared with 2,420 schools with 70,725 pupils in 1893-94. Girls' primary schools rose from 188 schools with 3,103 pupils to 210 schools with 3,761 pupils, showing an increase of 22 schools and 658 pupils. There were 18 training schools and classes as in the preceding year, but the number of pupils rose from 347 to 359, or by 12; and under other special schools there was a loss of 17 pupils, the number of schools having been 9, as in the preceding year. Under private institutions there was a decline of 40 schools and 742 pupils, the figures being 321 schools with 6,902 pupils, against 361 schools with 7,644 pupils in 1893-94. To sum up, for all classes of institutions taken together, there was a gain of 148 institutions and of 4,220 pupils.

Proportion of children attending school according to race or creed.

413. The changes in the number of pupils attending public institutions according to race or creed and the percentages on the total number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1895 and in the four preceding years, were as follow:

Race or creed.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Hindus	51,443	70·48	54,208	65·59	56,506	68·92	58,723	69·18	61,625	68·59
Muhammadans	12,253	16·76	12,800	16·43	13,366	16·30	13,746	16·19	14,984	16·68
Others	9,317	12·76	10,893	13·98	12,113	14·77	12,412	14·62	13,234	14·73

There was thus an increase in 1894-95 in the number of pupils under the three heads, and the percentages rose in the case of Muhammadans and those of other denominations, while it fell off in the case of Hindus. Taking the total number of children of a school-going age to be 15 per cent. of the population, and excluding Manipur and the Lushai Hills, there were 419,523 males of a school-going age, of whom 82,148, or 19·58 per cent. (against 78,367, or 18·67 per cent., in 1893-94), attended

public institutions. There were 395,446 females of a school-going age, of whom 7,562, or 1·91 per cent. (against 6,397, or 1·62 per cent., in 1893-94), attended public schools. Reckoning both sexes, the percentage of children who attended public schools and the Murari Chand College rose from 10·40 to 11·00 per cent.

Expenditure.

414. The expenditure on education during the last two years was as follows :

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial (net)	1,87,060	1,98,004
Local Board	1,70,739	1,85,945
Municipal	4,803	5,022
Other sources	2,06,018	2,28,582
Total	5,68,620	6,17,553

The total expenditure increased by Rs. 48,933, and 37 per cent. of the total expenditure was covered by receipts from fees and other sources, against 36·2 per cent. in 1893-94. The amount shown as Provincial was the net charge, that is, the total amount drawn, less the receipts under the head for which the expenditure was incurred ; it included Rs. 32,477 spent on buildings from the Public Works Department budget, as compared with Rs. 17,827 in the preceding year. The increase under this head (Rs. 14,650) more than accounted for the total increase under "Provincial" (Rs. 10,944). Under "Local Rate Funds" the extra expenditure of Rs. 15,206 was due chiefly to an extension of primary education ; and under municipal expenditure the increase of Rs. 219 was on account of extra grants to primary schools. Under "Other sources" the expenditure rose by Rs. 22,564, made up of Rs. 4,449 under fees, and Rs. 18,115 from all other sources. Omitting indirect expenditure on Scholarships, Direction, Inspection, Buildings, &c., which came to Rs. 1,69,618, the direct expenditure on education from Provincial, Local Board, and Municipal Funds taken together, came to Rs. 2,36,840, against Rs. 2,26,922 in the preceding year, of which sum 27·7 per cent., against 28 per cent., was devoted to secondary education ; 64 per cent., against 63 per cent., to primary education ; and 8 per cent., against 8·9 per cent., to special education. A large proportion of the latter was spent on training schools and classes for teachers for lower primary schools. The proportion of direct expenditure incurred by Provincial, Local Boards, and Municipalities during the past two years on secondary, primary, and special education, was as follows :

	Proportion of direct expenditure on					
	Secondary education.		Primary education.		Special education.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Provincial	62·3	62·7	15·4	15·9	22·3	21·4
Local Boards ...	13·8	14·2	82·9	83·0	3·3	2·8
Municipalities ...	16·9	18·1	76·0	75·4	7·1	6·5

The changes under the several heads were unimportant, and were due to the usual fluctuations. For Local Boards taken together, the expenditure on education came to 17·08 per cent. of their total expenditure, against 17·60 per cent. in 1893-94, varying from 9·65 per cent. in Tezpur to 26·39 per cent. in Habiganj. For municipalities taken together, the gross expenditure on education came to 3·02 per cent. of their total expenditure, against 3·52 per cent. in 1893-94. The following statement shows in greater detail the expenditure for the last two years :

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Rs.	Percentage.	Rs.	Percentage.
Provincial (net)	1,87,060	32·90	1,98,004	32·06
Local	1,70,739	30·03	1,85,945	30·11
Municipal (net)	4,803	·84	5,022	·81
Fees	1,16,250	20·44	1,20,773	19·56
Subscriptions	26,888	4·73	27,958	4·53
Endowments and other sources	62,880	11·06	79,851	12·93
Total	5,68,620	100·00	6,17,553	100·00

SECTION 2.
Education.

Education Conference.

415. A Conference of the Deputy Inspectors and some of the head masters of Government high schools was held at Shillong during the summer to revise forms and discuss certain educational matters. Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools also held meetings of *gurus* during the year, in order to instruct them in subjects in which their schools were found deficient, and to give directions about general school matters, and the art of teaching.

High schools.

416. The number of high schools of all classes (Government, aided, and unaided) rose from 19 to 22, and the number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March was 3,769, against 3,462 on the same date in 1893-94. The number of Government schools was, as in the preceding year, 10; the numbers of aided schools rose from 3 to 4, due to a grant-in-aid having been given to a school at Karimganj; unaided schools rose from 6 to 8 caused by the opening of a school at Jorhát and one at Gauháti. In Government schools the number of pupils advanced from 1,894 to 1,904, or by 10; in aided schools from 615 to 738, or by 123; and in unaided schools from 953 to 1,127, or by 174. The total direct expenditure on Government high schools, including the expenditure on repairs by the Public Works Department, but not that on original works, came to Rs. 62,365, against Rs. 62,397 in 1893-94, and the receipts from fees advanced from Rs. 36,420 to Rs. 37,736; thus the proportion which Government bore of the direct cost of these schools was 37·9 per cent., against 39·9 per cent. in the preceding year. The total cost of educating each pupil came to Rs. 34-2-5, against Rs. 33-0-6, and the cost to Government Rs. 12-15-7, against Rs. 13-3-4. In aided schools the total cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 20-8-9 to Rs. 21-7-10, and the cost to Government from Rs. 6-2-1 to Rs. 6-14-0. The share which Government has contributed to Government and aided high schools in the past five years is shown below:

	Government schools.	Aided schools.
1890-91	45·55	32·43
1891-92	43·44	33·56
1892-93	46·13	31·23
1893-94	39·99	29·83
1894-95	37·99	32·00

At the Entrance Examination, of 163 candidates, 92, or 56·44 per cent., passed, as compared with 145 candidates, of whom 84, or 57·93 per cent., passed in 1893-94. From the Assam Valley schools 33 candidates (from Government schools 27 and from unaided schools 6) passed the examination, the number and distribution being the same as for the year before. In the Surma Valley 51 candidates (from Government schools 25, from aided schools 16, and from unaided schools 10) passed, against 49 (from Government schools 22, from aided schools 10, and from unaided schools 17) in the previous year. Taking both Valleys and the Khási Hills together, Government schools passed 64·8 per cent. of their candidates, aided schools 57·1 per cent., and unaided schools 38·6 per cent., against 68·0, 40·0, and 51·1 per cent., respectively, for the year before.

Middle English schools.

417. There were 55 middle English schools with 4,084 pupils, against 50 schools with 3,984 pupils in the previous year, or an increase of five schools and 100 pupils. The number of Government schools was, as in the preceding year, 3, but the number of pupils rose from 175 to 193. The total direct cost of these schools rose from Rs. 2,948 to Rs. 4,195, due to the school at Kohima having been a full year at work, against four months in the year before. Thus the total cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 17-5-5 to Rs. 23-2-9, and that to Government from Rs. 11-15-1 to Rs. 17-11-10. The number of aided schools was, as in the previous year, 40, but the number of pupils fell from 3,226 to 3,018. The total direc expenditure came to Rs. 41,861, against Rs. 40,277, and the total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 14-14-6, against Rs. 13-7-6, and that to Government Rs. 6-0-5, against Rs. 5-3-7. There were twelve unaided schools with 873 pupils, maintained at a cost of Rs. 8,037, as compared with seven schools with 583 pupils, maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,420 in the previous year. For all middle English schools taken together, the total direct expenditure came to Rs. 54,093, against Rs. 50,645 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 3,448. Of the increase, Rs. 2,606 were borne by Government, and Rs. 842 were met from private sources. Of the total expenditure, 62·1 per cent., against 64·6 per cent. in the previous year, was covered by receipts. From middle English schools 179 candidates competed at the middle English and the middle vernacular examinations, and of these, 74 passed the middle English test, and 84 the middle vernacular test, as compared with 149 candidates in the preceding year, of whom 70 and 60 passed the middle English and middle vernacular tests

respectively. For both tests taken together, 88·2 per cent. of the candidates were successful, against 87·2 in the preceding year.

Middle vernacular schools.

418. Middle vernacular schools advanced from 44 schools attended by 2,947 pupils to 47 schools attended by 2,946 pupils. The number of Government schools rose from 14 to 16, due to two Local Board schools having been started with the sanction of Government in backward parts of the Goálpára district. These schools were started with a twofold purpose, namely, to afford a middle class education and also to have training classes attached to them for the purpose of educating pupils to be teachers of lower primary schools. The number of pupils, however, fell from 1,210 to 1,142. The total direct expenditure came to Rs. 13,535, against Rs. 13,867, or a decrease of Rs. 332, made up of a decrease of Rs. 108 under the head "Fees" and Rs. 224 under the head "Government Funds." Thus 32·4 per cent. of the total direct expenditure was covered by receipts from fees, against 32·5 per cent. in the previous year. The aided schools advanced from 28 schools with 1,623 pupils to 30 schools with 1,759 pupils, an increase of two schools and 106 pupils. The total direct cost of the 30 schools came to Rs. 16,044, of which sum Rs. 9,328, or 58·1 per cent., was covered by receipts, against an expenditure of Rs. 15,488 for 28 schools in 1893-94, of which Rs. 8,710, or 56·2 per cent., was covered by receipts. The two unaided schools that were at work in 1893-94 were raised to the status of middle English schools, and an unaided school was opened in Sylhet. For all middle schools taken together, the total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 29,876 to Rs. 30,153, or by Rs. 277, made up as follows : an increase of Rs. 563 from receipts with a decrease of Rs. 286 from Government Funds ; thus receipts covered 47·4 per cent. of the total direct expenditure, against 45·9 per cent. in the preceding year. From middle vernacular schools 167 candidates, against 204, competed for the middle vernacular test ; and 133, or 79·6 per cent., were successful, against 131, or 64·2 per cent., in the previous year. Government schools passed 49, or 72·0 per cent. of these candidates, aided schools 82, or 86·0 per cent., and unaided schools 2, or 50·0 per cent. ; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 55, or 57·8 per cent., 75, or 71·3 per cent., and 1, or 33·3 per cent., respectively.

Boys' primary schools.

419. The total number of boys' primary schools, upper and lower, of all classes, *i.e.*, Departmental, Local, Municipal, aided, and unaided, was 2,575 attended by 74,639 pupils, against 2,420 schools with 70,725 pupils in 1893-94. The number of upper primary schools remained unchanged, *viz.*, 105, but the number of pupils rose from 3,798 to 3,901, or by 103. The number of lower primary schools, on the other hand, advanced from 2,315 to 2,470, and the number of pupils from 66,927 to 70,738, an increase of 155 schools and 3,811 pupils. Thus for primary schools taken as a whole, there was a gain of 155 schools and 3,914 pupils. The increase in the number of lower primary schools was chiefly under the heads "Aided" and "Unaided," the figures for which were 93 and 54, respectively. The direct expenditure on primary education during the past two years is shown in the following statement :

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial	272	9,033	275	9,355
Local and Municipal	11,111	1,14,189	11,714	1,21,337
Other sources	10,873	55,517	11,433	63,797
Total	22,256	1,78,739	23,422	1,94,489
	2,00,995		2,17,911	

In the case of upper primary schools, 48·8 per cent. of the total direct expenditure was covered by receipts, against 48·8 per cent. in the preceding year, and for lower primary schools 32·9 per cent., against 31·06.

The primary schools under the management of the several Missionary bodies are intended chiefly for the education of aboriginal and hill tribes ; the number of these schools increased

SECTION 2. *Education.*

by 29, and the pupils by 288. The following statement compares the number of these schools and the number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March for the past two years :

Mission.	Number of Schools at the close of		Number of Pupils.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Southal Mission, Goálpára	4	4	118	105
American „ „	16	17	283	291
„ „ Gáro Hills	36	38	517	586
„ „ Kámrúp	14	14	365	282
„ „ Nága Hills	10	9	190	194
„ „ Nowgong	9	7	165	150
Welsh „ Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	181	208	3,826	4,201
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Darrang	22	24	346	289
Total	292	321	5,810	6,098

Primary examinations.

420. The results of the primary examinations for the last two years, so far as boys' primary schools are concerned, are shown in the subjoined statement :

Year.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils who passed.	
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
1893-94	105	2,315	119	1,494
1894-95	105	2,470	149	1,494

Of the candidates for the Upper Primary Examination, 70·2 per cent., against 61·6 per cent. in 1893-94, were successful, and for the Lower Primary Examination 54·9 per cent., against 56·7 per cent. in 1893-94, passed.

Training schools and classes.

421. Excluding the schools for mistresses, there were 17 institutions and classes with 335 pupils on the rolls, against the same number of institutions and classes with 314 pupils in 1893-94. The total direct expenditure for the year came to Rs. 19,726, against Rs. 20,631 in 1893-94, towards which Provincial and Local Funds contributed Rs. 12,357 and Rs. 4,401, against Rs. 12,878 and Rs. 5,114, respectively, for the previous year. The cost to Government of educating each pupil fell from Rs. 56-6-5 to Rs. 51-3-11. For the Certificate Examinations, of 106 candidates, 76, or 71·7 per cent., were granted certificates, as compared with 115 candidates in the previous year, of whom 60, or 52·2 per cent., were awarded certificates.

Technical education.

422. The Williamson Artizan School was removed from Jorhát to Dibrugarh in January, and a lecturer appointed to give theoretical instruction in mathematics and engineering, and theoretical and practical instruction in surveying and drawing. The practical instructions were undertaken by the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited ; they receive Rs. 600 per annum for the training of the students of the sub-overseer class, and also for instructing fifteen mechanics. At the close of the year there were eight names on the rolls. There were no applications for the Mechanical Apprentice Scholarships tenable at Sibpur, and for the four Medical Scholarships there were 15 candidates, 4 of whom were granted scholarships.

Female education.

423. At the close of the year there were 212 schools of all classes for Native girls with 3,813 pupils, as compared with 190 schools and 3,160 pupils in 1893-94, or an increase of 22 schools and 653* pupils. The direct total expenditure on these schools came to Rs. 14,800, against Rs. 13,288 for the year before. The details of these figures are given in the following statement :

	1893-94.* Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
Provincial Funds	951	839.
Local „	7,104	8,159
Municipal „	1,151	1,300
Other sources	4,082	4,502
Total	13,288	14,800

* These are revised figures and do not agree with those given in last year's report.

The total number of Native girls under instruction was 7,544 (in girls' schools 3,541, and in boys' schools 4,003), against 6,388 (in girls' schools 2,880, and in boys' schools 3,508), showing an increase of 1,156 girls. For the Lower Primary Examination 13 girls' lower primary schools passed 17 girls, as compared with 28 girls from 11 schools in the year before. For the Upper Primary Examination the girls' schools passed 4 girls, and for the Middle English Examination 2 girls, one of whom obtained a middle English scholarship. For the three tests taken together, girls' schools passed 30 girls, and boys' schools 12 girls, against 36 and 12, respectively, in the preceding year.

European and Eurasian education.

424. The aided school at Shillong is the only school of this class in the province. On the 31st March there were 26 names (18 girls and 8 boys) on the rolls, with an average strength of 24, against 18 and 23, respectively, for the year before. The full Government grant of Rs. 1,080 was drawn, and since July, when the school changed mistresses, Rs. 1,544 were realised from fees and other sources. The accounts of receipts and expenditure prior to July were not forthcoming.

Private Institutions.

425. The number of private institutions, which submitted returns at the close of the year, was 321 institutions with 6,902 pupils, against 361 institutions with 7,644 pupils in 1893-94. The examinations for aiding *tols* under the rules for payments by results sanctioned by Government in October 1893 in Notification No. 10440G., dated the 31st October 1893, were held in January. For the first examination 53 *tols* sent up 157 candidates; 69 candidates passed, and 11 were awarded scholarships; and to teachers of *tols* 15 stipends were granted. For the second examination 14 *tols* sent up 28 candidates; 11 passed, and 10 were awarded scholarships; 7 stipends were also granted to teachers of these *tols*.

Inspection.

426. The inspecting staff was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 4 Deputy Inspectors and 24 Sub-Inspectors. Deputy Inspectors were on an average 225 days on tour, and paid 207 visits to schools, against 197 days and 220 visits in the previous year. Sub-Inspectors spent on an average 239 days on tour, and paid 258 visits to schools compared with 244 days and 262 visits during the preceding year.

SECTION 3.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Literary works.

427. During the year 1894-95 nine works were registered in the province (under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890), as compared with 14 in 1893-94. Of these books, seven were original works, and two were new editions, the majority, namely, six, being on educational subjects. The number of copies of educational works printed decreased from 7,000 in 1893-94 to 4,125 during the year, while of non-educational works only 800 copies were printed, compared with 4,550 in the preceding year.

The publications registered during the year may be classed under the following heads:

I.—Religion.	III.—Poetry.
II.—Law.	IV.—Miscellaneous.

I.—Religion.—Only one work was published under this head:

Satyanáráyaner Páncháli, or Verses in connection with the Worship of Satyanáráyan.

II.—Law.—Two works were published under this head as compared with one in 1893-94. They were—

(1) Fauzdári Nazir Sangraha, Part V, being a Collection of Criminal Law Precedents from the Indian Law Reports, 1893.

(2) Fauzdári Nazir Sangraha, or Collection of Criminal Law Precedents from the Indian Law Reports, 1886.

SECTION 5.

Arts and Sciences.

III.—Poetry.—Two works were published under this head, against one in 1893-94, namely—

(1) Kavitákusum, Prathambhág, or Flower of Poetry, Part I.

(2) Uddipana, or Intense Excitement, a Poem in honour of a Bengali adventurer, Suresh Chandra Biswas, who is said to have served in the Brazilian Army.

IV.—Miscellaneous.—Four works were published under this head during 1894-95 as compared with seven in 1893-94 :

(1) The Mazumdár Family of Sylhet.

(2) Prathambhág Padyapustaker Arthabahi, or Key to Poetical Reader, Part I.

(3) Pramodpather Arthapustak, or Key to Pramodpath.

(4) Saral Parimiti Siksha, or Rules and Formulæ for teaching Mensuration.

The last three are designed for educational purposes. No copyrights were registered in the province during the year.

Newspapers.

428. During the year the *Paridarsak* and *Srihattabasi*, two Bengali newspapers, continued to be published in Sylhet ; and two newspapers were started in the Assam Valley districts, *viz.*, the *Assam*, a vernacular newspaper, with occasional articles in English, published at Gauháti, and the *Times of Assam*, a newspaper in English published at Dibrugarh. Both of these newspapers are moderate in tone.

SECTION 4.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

[*Nil.*]

SECTION. 5.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

[*Nil.*]

CHAPTER VIII.

Archæology.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

429. No new discoveries of archæological remains were made during the year. The temples in the Kámrúp district were, as usual, out of repair, the income derived from the temple lands having been devoted to the private expenditure of the managers. In Darrang, the carved slabs of stones around the kutchery buildings were kept clear of jungle, and the ruins of the Hindu temple on the Bamuni hill were cleared at a cost of Rs. 50. All the temples on the Sibságar tank were cleared of jungle as usual. The temple committee of the Debi temple, with a view to repairing its portico, collected funds by private subscription, and purchased materials for the work. The receipts and expenditure of the temple repair fund were as follow :

Archæology.

Receipts—	Rs.	a.	p.
Government grant for 1894-95	100	0	0
Subscriptions, &c.	159	12	0
Total	259	12	0
Expenditure	134	2	0

The Jaiságar and Gauriságar temples were also cleared of jungle by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 100.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION 1.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

SECTION 2. *Stationery.*

430. There were no changes in the general features of ecclesiastical and missionary work in the province during the year. Four Clergymen of the Church of England continued to be stationed at Shillong, Tezpur, Dibrugarh, and Silchar. The visit to the province of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese in October 1894 was the most important event of the year.

Shillong.—The Reverend P. G. Bruce-Austin was in charge of the Shillong Chaplaincy and of its outstations, Dhubri and Gauháti. A new organ was obtained during the year for the Shillong Church.

Tezpur.—The Reverend S. Endle continued his work at Tezpur as a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He also visited periodically Nowgong and Mangaldai, the outstations attached to his charge.

Dibrugarh.—The Reverend H. G. Russell succeeded the Revd. C. Dowding of the Additional Clergy Society on the resignation of the latter in May 1894. He had the usual outstations to visit.

Silchar.—The Reverend W. Drew acted as Chaplain in charge of St. Andrew's Church, Silchar, with authority to visit Sylhet and other outstations periodically.

SECTION 2.

STATIONERY.

Cost of stationery.

431. The value of the stationery supplied during the year to the officers of the Assam Administration amounted to Rs. 25,673-13, as compared with Rs. 25,213-2 in 1893-94,

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1894-95.

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

1894-95.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[1] PART I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Agricultural Statistics.

Showing total Acreage, Classification of Areas, Irrigation, Crops, Current Fallows, and Stock in each district of the Province during the financial year ending 31st March 1895.

Assam.	Cachar.	Sylhet.	Goálpára.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibságar.	Lakhimpur.	Nága Hills.	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Gáro Hills.	Total.
1.—*Total Acreage.*												
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to Professional Survey	2,688,000	3,443,200	2,530,265	2,342,598	2,186,122	2,086,504	1,806,188	2,383,078	3,675,207	3,884,800	2,015,744	29,041,706
2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,558,080	...	2,558,080
2. Deduct (*b*) Area for which no returns exist	1,268,383	2,869,463	1,519,688	7,184	2,129	61	8,819	137,677	3,195,516	1,293,653	1,906,936	12,209,509
3. Net area by Professional Survey	1,419,617	573,737	1,010,577	2,335,414	2,183,993	2,086,443	1,797,369	2,245,401	479,691	33,067	108,808	14,274,117
4. Corresponding area in village papers	1,419,617	573,737	1,010,577	2,335,414	2,183,993	2,086,443	1,797,369	2,245,401	479,691	33,067	108,808	14,274,117
2.—*Classification of Area shown in column* 4 *of* A-1.												
1. Forests	481,123	108,800	459,661	89,264	194,850	91,932	81,512	274,376	478,387	32,967	85,255	2,378,127
2. Not available for cultivation	526,754	52,230	78,818	254,443	183,969	214,702	99,310	146,418	...	...	...	1,556,644
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	131,688	73,622	404,725	1,302,188	1,436,980	1,444,784	996,558	1,632,768	...	...	...	7,423,313
4. Current fallows ...	221,657	142,478	1,563	133,510	106,502	61,365	197,238	18,639	...	70	3,208	886,230
5. Net area cropped during the year	58,395	196,607	65,810	556,009	261,692	273,660	422,751	173,200	1,304	30	20,345	2,029,803
Total	1,419,617	573,737	1,010,577	2,335,414	2,183,993	2,086,443	1,797,369	2,245,401	479,691	33,067	108,808	14,274,117

A—Agricultural Statistics.

[1] 3.—*Acreage under Crops.*

Presidency or Province.	Districts.											
Assam.	Cachar.	Sylhet.	Goálpára.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibságar.	Lakhimpur.	Nága Hills.	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Gáro Hills.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cereals & pulses. 1. Rice ...	...	110,578	57,665	488,508	191,573	206,784	265,274	103,651	903	...	12,980	1,437,916
2. Wheat ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	306
3. Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Cholum or jowar (millet).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Cumbu or bajra (millet).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Ragi or mandua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Maize ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Gram (pulse).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	...	14,175	431	18,201	9,076	23,507	8,417	2,233	10	...	439	76,489
Oil-seeds... 10. Linseed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Til or gingelly	...	330	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	776
12. Others ...	...	1,184	7,611	68,513	7,050	44,327	10,369	1,623	14	...	1,165	141,856
13. Condiments and spices.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane ...	...	345	18	4,994	2,307	2,164	6,526	2,032	8	...	20	18,414
15. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton ...	...	422	...	204	6	2,182	...	46	...	...	...	2,860
17. Jute ...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,308	3,407
18. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes ... 19. Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Coffee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Tea ...	58,395*	54,926	380	4,773	33,101	11,837	59,925	44,477	276	30*	...	268,120
24. Tobacco ...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	234
25. Cinchona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,886	...	...	...	...	32,886

28. Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
29. Orchard and garden produce	...	16,328	6,140	55,765	22,455	26,550	51,406	16,575	93	...	787	196,099
30. Miscellaneous crops. { Food ...	...	454	...	4,256	...	5,588	...	...	...	...	428	10,726
{ Non-food...	...	3,305	489	5,512	4,091	312	...	4,901	...	...	271	18,881
31. Total	58,395	202,047	72,872	650,726	269,659	323,251	434,803	175,538	1,304	30	20,345	2,208,970
32. Area cropped more than once	...	5,440	7,062	94,717	7,967	49,591	12,052	2,338	...	...	...	179,167
33. (31—32) Net area cropped during the year ...	58,395	196,607	65,810	556,009	261,692	273,660	422,751	173,200	1,304	30	20,345	2,029,803

[1] 4.—*Stock, &c.* (1894-95).

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	Statistics not available.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks ...	37,645	559,883	28,835	230,374	86,540	101,280	89,467	51,914	279		12,777	1,198,994
2. Cows	52,513	450,607	23,985	227,036	85,230	106,608	80,002	44,290	218		9,371	1,079,860
3. Male buffaloes ...	12,143	12,156	416	2,414	9,320	10,310	17,720	5,710	98		100	70,387
4. Cow „ ...	21,713	18,918	557	9,577	11,510	14,198	28,653	12,520	134		533	118,313
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)	38,446	204,316	13,246	106,498	48,000	27,214	66,656	32,295	444		450	537,565
6. Sheep	295	19,521	25	67	30	33	390	485	...		131	20,977
7. Goats	25,653	100,159	8,632	55,071	39,890	22,069	41,877	11,754	209		1,966	307,280
8. Horses and ponies ...	3,230	3,196	180	1,464	510	989	1,494	1,064	3		53	12,183
9. Mules and donkeys ...	3	21	...	36	2	...	...	2	...		...	64
10. Camels	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	1
11. Ploughs	39,780	316,962	12,111	93,382	48,000	54,359	55,539	24,502	213		4,150	648,998
12. Carts	313	250	179	530	1,760	628	1,834	972	3		109	6,578

* Statistics for other crops not available.

A.—Agricultural Statistics.

5.—*Character of the Surface.*

(For details of this Table, see Chapter I of Part II of the Administration Report for 1892-93.)

[3]

6.—*Climate* (1894).—*Assam Stations.*

Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall, in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Average cloud proportion, 1 to 10.		
					May 1894.				July 1894.				December 1894.						
	January to May 1894.	June to September 1894.	October to December 1894.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May 1894.	June to September 1894.	October to December 1894.
Dhubri	17·77	56·33	8·06	82·16	88·7	74·1	95·2	68·1	88·0	78·7	93·2	76·1	73·5	55·9*	77·1	51·7	3·7	8·4	4·1
Sibságar	25·52	63·32	8·18	97·02	84·2	71·0	93·2	68·0	89·9	77·5	96·2	74·0	69·2	51·2	74·3	43·1	5·0	8·8	4·4
Silchar	60·77	88·11	27·86	176·74	88·2	72·4	96·6	68·2	91·3	76·9	97·1	74·3	79·0	57·3	83·6	51·4	4·8	9·1	7·0
Tezpur	26·85	51·72	9·42	87·99	No meteorological observations.														
Tura	21·52	76·06	16·44	114·02	86·9	71·7	93·7	60·3	84·7	74·2	89·1	71·5	73·2	57·2	77·8	53·6	4·0	8·5	4·7

* Mean of 29 days.

[4]

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States for the year* 1891-95.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal productions, including manufactures and mines.		
						Products.	Manufactures.	Minerals.
	Rs.	By Census of 1881.						
Manipur.	50,000 in cash annually.	Valley 135,000 .. Hills 85,000 .. Total 220,000 ..	Rs. 3,00,000	A Military Police force of 400 men is entertained to control the hill tribes and do escort duty, &c.	No transit duties.	Rice, dhal, and vegetables of various kinds, India-rubber, wax, tea-seed and other forest products, cattle, ponies, and buffaloes.	Cotton cloth, fine and coarse, silk cloth, fine and coarse, brass and other metal utensils, a few articles of ivory and ordinary native jewelry, some leather work, a coarse kind of salt.	Iron ore, limestone, copper, and salt, of which only salt and limestone are now worked.
KHÁSI HILLS.								
Bhowal ..	None..	620	Market dues .. Rs. 10 0 0 Malikana on lime-quarries .. .. 303 0 0 Total.. .. 313 0 0	None ..	None ..	Rice, millets, bay-leaves, black-pepper, pepper nigram.	None ..	Lime.
Cherra ..	Ditto	9,902	Market dues .. 7,000 0 0 Judicial fines .. 150 0 0 Zamindári land holding in Sylhet 1,300 0 0 Total 8,450 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Cotton, millet, betel nuts, pân, oranges, black-pepper, pepper nigram, chillies, turmeric, ginger, honey, and potatoe.	Bamboo mats and bamboo baskets.	Lime, iron, and coal.
Shella ..	Ditto	6,358 .. .	Half royalty on limestone .. 7,100 0 0 Market dues .. 800 0 0 Judicial fines .. 50 0 0 Total.. .. 8,450 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Oranges, betel-nuts, and pine-apples.	.....	Lime and coal. (Coal is not worked.)
Khairim ..	Ditto	30,127	Share of forest revenue .. 12 0 0 Pension allowed by Government, at Rs. 150 per month. 1,800 0 0 Market dues .. 5,000 0 0 Contributions for State purposes .. 1,000 0 0 Judicial fines .. 400 0 0 Elephant *mahál* share .. 700 0 0 Total.. .. 8,912 0 0	tto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, cotton, millet, job's-tear, caoutchouc, cinnamon, sohphlang (an edible root), betel-nuts, pân, oranges, Indian-corn, lac, potatoes, black-pepper, pepper nigram, chillies, turmeric, ginger, and honey.	Cotton cloth, eria silk cloth, daos, kodalis, knives, hammers, crowbars, wedges, and bamboo mats.	Lime, coal, and iron. (Not worked.)
Myllim ..	Ditto	17,040	Market dues .. 500 0 0 Judicial fines .. 300 0 0 Contribution for State purposes .. .. 1,200 0 0 Share of forest revenue .. 22 0 0 Share of excise revenue .. 2,900 0 0 Pension as *ex-mauzadár* of Kharija Dumuria 340 0 0 Total .. 5,262 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, potatoes, job's-tear, Indian-corn, sohphlang, sugar-cane, ginger, and millet.	Dao and basket.	Iron.
Langrin ..	Ditto	1,330	Market dues .. 150 0 0 Malikana on lime quarries .. .. 1,500 0 0 Fisheries .. .. 50 0 0 Malikana on coal-mines .. 60 0 0 Total .. 1,710 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Rice, millet, chillies, turmeric, and ginger.	None	Lime and coal. (Coal not worked.)
Maharam ..	Ditto	8,947	Contribution levied for State purposes 400 0 0 Market dues .. 120 0 0 Judicial fines .. 120 0 0 Total 640 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Job's-tear, black-pepper, pepper nigram, chillies, bay-leaves, honey, rice, sugarcane, potatoes, ginger, millet, Indian-corn, sohphlang, caoutchouc, and cinnamon.	Daos, kodalis, and hammers.	Lime and iron. (Not worked.)
Maoiang ..	Ditto	1,933	House tax .. .. 9 0 0 Rent of fisheries .. 50 0 0 Judicial fines .. 100 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes 90 0 0 Total 249 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Potato, millet, chillies, turme ic, honey, and ginger.	....	Lime, coal, and iron. (Not worked.)
Maosanram ..	Ditto	1,286	Market dues .. 180 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes .. 150 0 0 Total.. .. 330 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Potato, millet, chillies, turmeric, honey, and ginger.	None	Lime, coal, and iron. (Not worked.)
Malaisohmat ..	Ditto	403	Market dues .. 50 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes.. .. 50 0 0 Total .. 100 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, job's-tear, ginger, chillies, turmeric, bay-leaves, betel-nuts, and oranges.	Ditto	Lime. (Not worked.)

[4]

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States for the year* 1894-95—continued.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of products, including manufactures and mines.		
						Products.	Manufactures.	Minerals.
			Rs. a. p.					
Myr-iaw ..	None.	1,070	Market dues .. 25 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes .. 100 0 0 Total .. 125 0 0	None ..	None ..	Rice, millet, job's-tear, ginger, chillies, turmeric, sohphlang, Indian-corn, and sugar-cane.	None ..	None.
Nongsohphoh..	Ditto	1,483	Market dues .. 100 0 0 Judicial fines .. 30 0 0 Total .. 130 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, job's-tears, Indian-corn, sohphlang, and potatoes.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Nongkhlao ..	Ditto	8,926	Market dues .. 600 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes .. 800 0 0 Judicial fines .. 50 0 0 Pension as *ex*-mauzadár .. 502 0 0 Share of forest revenue .. 213 0 0 Total .. 2,165 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Potatoes, rice, millet, job's-tears, Indian-corn, sohphlang, caoutchouc, and cinnamon.	Kodalis, daos, and crow-bars.	Ditto.
Nongspung ..	Ditto	1,641	Share of forest revenue .. 7 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, potato, honey, and bees' wax.	Daos ..	Iron.
Nongstoin ..	Ditto	9,210	Market dues .. 1,000 0 0 Malikana on lime quarries .. 750 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes .. 1,500 0 0 Judicial fines .. 1,000 0 0 Share of revenue from elephant *mahál* .. 780 0 0 Malikana on coal-mine .. 60 0 0 Share of forest revenue .. 36 0 0 Total .. 5,126 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Lac, honey, bees' wax, cotton, caoutchouc, bay-leaves, rice, millet, job's-tears, sugarcane, chillies, and sohphlang.	Earthenware, pottery, cotton cloth, daos, and spades.	Lime and coal. (Coal not worked.)
Rambrai ..	Ditto	2,154	Market dues .. 40 0 0 Judicial fines .. 150 0 0 Share of forest revenue .. .... Share of elephant *mahál* .. 100 0 0 Total .. 290 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, job's-tear, ginger, chillies, millet, and Indian-corn.	Cotton cloth ..	None.
Jirang ..	Ditto	749	Forest revenue .. 4,930 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, ginger, chillies, job's-tears, caoutchouc, and cotton.	Ditto	Ditto.
Duara Nongtyrmen.	Ditto	372	*Nil* ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, oranges, chillies, jobs-tears, cotton, and caoutchouc.	Net bags ..	Lime.
Maodon ..	Ditto	257	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Millet, oranges, betel-nuts, jack-fruit, pine-apples, chillies, and bay-leaves.	None	Lime and coal. (Coal not worked.)
Maolong ..	Ditto	1,569	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Oranges, millet, jack-fruit, betel-nuts, pine-apples, and chillies.	Ditto ..	Lime. (Not worked.)
Pamsanngut ..	Ditto	212	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Millet, job's-tears, and potatoes.	Ditto ..	None.
Langiong ..	Ditto	542	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Potatoes and millet.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Maophlang ..	Ditto	903	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Millet, job's-tears, rice, and potatoes.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Nonglywai ..	Ditto	136	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Sohiong ..	Ditto	2,520	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.

[5]

B.—Political Relations.

2.—*Native Chiefs and principal male Members of their Families for the year* 1894-95.

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has *sanad* authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.
MANIPUR STATE.								
Chura Chand	Rája ..	Khetri, Hindu	9 years..	Private tuition	Minor, under guardianship of mother and maternal grandfather.	Blank ..	Follows primogeniture.	No.
Ramananda Singh ..	Moirang Ningthao.	Ditto ..	67 „ ..	Can read and write Manipuri a little.	Guardian of Rája. Is a member of the Chirap Court.	Ditto ..	Blank. ..	Blank.
Dumbra Singh ..	Rája's eldest brother.	Ditto ..	23 „ ..	Ditto ditto ..	Is a Lakpa of a Panah, *i.e.*, a Revenue official something like a tahsildár.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Dimbha Singh.. ..	Rája's second brother.	Ditto ..	21 „ ..	Uneducated ..	*Nil*	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Chandra Hash	Rája's third brother.	Ditto ..	19 „ ..	Ditto ..	*Nil*	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Degandra Singh ..	Rája's step-brother.	Ditto ..	10 „ ..	Private tuition	*Nil*	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Ram Singh, State Bhawal	Seim ..	Khási ..	30 „ ..	Uneducated ..	As Seim ..	Adoption is not allowed.	Not ..	In the Khási States the succession is hereditary, but the heir must have the approval of the Darbar. The Seim's or Chief's mother's sister's son, or failing these, nephew, *i.e.*, sister's son, succeeds to Chiefship. Father's brother's sons, or brother's sons, are not deemed relative. Relationship through mother or sister alone is recognised. Heir-apparent, U Jid Singh (disputed).
U Hajon Manik, State Cherra.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	61 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's nephews U Kumbeer Singh and U Chandro Singh.
U Joidon ..	State Shella Wáhdárs ..	Ditto ..	27 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	In the Shella confederate villages the Wáhdárs are elected from the people. The office is not hereditary, and is subjected to reconsideration every three years.
U Wandop ..			45 „ ..					
U Shloin ..			35 „ ..					
U Kirai ..			28 „ ..					
U Klur Singh, State Khairim.	Seim ..	Ditto ..	51 „ ..	Uneducated ..	As Seim ..	The same as against Bhawal.	Ditto ..	Same as against Bhawal. Heir-apparent not known.
U Raban, State Nongstoin.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	30 „ ..	....	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. ditto.
U Hain Manik, State Myllim.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	51 „ ..	Uneducated ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent Seim's brother, U Mur Manik.
U Bor Singh, State Langrin	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	44 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's cousin, Tirot Singh and Sangot.
U Kison Singh, State Maharam.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	35 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Rabon Singh.
U Symburai, State Maosanram.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	17 „	Uneducated ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent not known.
U Jit Singh, State Maoiang	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	52 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's cousin brother, U Bi.
U Juba Singh, State Malaisohmat.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	15 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent not known.
U Burom, State Myr-iaw ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	31 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Tep.
U Duwan, State Nongsohphoh.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	30 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, U Bor Singh.
U Pyrba, State Nongspung..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	34 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Shabat Singh.
U Kine Singh, State Nongkhlaw.	Ditto ..	Christian ..	51 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, U Rumar Singh and U Kumbeer Singh.
U Sngi, State Rambrai ..	Ditto ..	Khási ..	33 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, U Duba Singh.
U Bang, State Jirang ..	Sardár ..	Ditto ..	34 „ ..	Uneducated ..	As Sardár ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	In Sardárship succession is in almost every case elective.
U Jantrai, State Duara Nongtyrmen.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	48 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
U Jirmuluk, State Maodon	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	33 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
U Wankha ..	State Maolong. Ditto ..	Ditto ..	51 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
U Bin			38 „ ..					
U Ising			29 „ ..					
U Ram Singh, State Pamsanngut.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	36 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
U Bna, State Langiong ..	Longdoh ..	Ditto ..	42 „ ..	Ditto ..	As Longdoh ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Same as against Bhawal.
U Dor Singh, State Maophlang.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	48 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Dor Singh, State Nonglywai.	Sardár ..	Ditto ..	47 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Kir, State Sohiong ..	Longdoh ..	Ditto ..	47 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.

[6] C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory (1894-95).

The chief executive authority in the Province of Assam is the Chief Commissioner, who is appointed under Home Department Notifications No. 380, dated the 6th February 1874, and No. 2344 of the 12th September 1874. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and a Personal Assistant; one District and Sessions Judge in Sylhet, who is also Sessions Judge of Cachar; one Judge and Commissioner in the Assam Valley Districts; the Conservator of Forests; the Principal Medical Officer, who is also Sanitary Commissioner; the Director of Public Instruction; the Inspector General of Police and Jails, who is also Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise and Superintendent of Stamps; the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture; and thirteen Deputy Commissioners.

Name of Chief Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue subdivisions.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles, of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.		Remarks.
													Land.	Gross	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
									Miles.	Miles.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Assam.	Surma Valley Districts. — Cachar	3	4,200	386,483	Silchar (including cantonment) .. 7,523	639	8	8	30*	9	526				
	Surma Valley Districts. — Sylhet	5	5,380	2,154,593	Sylhet Town .. 14,027; Kasba Baniáchang .. 25,097; Karimganj .. 3,349; Habiganj .. 4,161; South Sylhet 2,629; Sunámganj .. 3,139	8,986	12	29	36	15	546				
	Assam Valley Districts. — Goálpára	2	3,953·54	452,304	Dhubri .. 4,825; Goálpára .. 5,440	1,098	4	4	70	50	253				
	Assam Valley Districts. — Kámrúp	2	3,660·31	634,249	Gauháti .. 10,817; Barpeta .. 9,342	1,567	7	8	43	15	267				
	Assam Valley Districts. — Darrang	2	3,415·81	307,440	Tezpur .. 4,011; Mangaldai .. 699	1,794	5	6	70	25	182	48,33,943	60,21,903	1,21,11,747	
	Assam Valley Districts. — Nowgong	1	3,260·16	344,462	Nowgong 4,815	911	3	6	62	22	146				
	Assam Valley Districts. — Sibságar	3	2,822·17	457,274	Sibságar .. 5,249; Jorhát .. 2,159; Golághát .. 2,211	1,306	15	9	50	33	248				
	Assam Valley Districts. — Lakhimpur	2	3,723·56	254,053	Dibrugarh 9,876; North Lakhimpur .. 1,244	783	4	8	50	15	975				
	Hill Districts. — Nága Hills	3	5,742·51	122,867	Kohima .. 1,781	640	5	5	90	50	691				
	Hill Districts. — Khási and Jaintia Hills.	2	6,070	197,904	Shillong .. 6,720; Jowai .. 3,491; Cherra (including Cherrapunji) .. 2,882; Shella .. 3,979	1,330	3	3	65	25	178				
	Hill Districts. — Gáro Hills	1	3,149·60	121,570	Tura .. 1,045	1,005	2	2	110	..	250				
	Total	26	45,377·66	5,433,199	....	..	68	88	..	..	4,262	48,33,943	60,21,903	1,21,11,747	

* Excluding North Cachar Hills.

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.						Classification of Population.											Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration.	Remarks.
	Number of dwellings of masonry	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.				Hindus and Jains.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Bhuddhists.	Hill tribes.	Brahmos.	Others.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.			
						Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Total.												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Cachar, Plains	..	82,338	82,338	117,208	100,206	77,165	72,963	367,542	148·68	273	48	488	809	239,944	112,846	..	2	13,899	37	5	314,535	53,007		5,528	
Sylhet	..	433,492	433,492	628,084	603,924	472,854	449,731	2,154,593	400·41	277	110	256	643	1,016,134	1,123,984	..	8	13,818	6	..	1,450,441	704,152		10,681	
Total Surma Valley	..	515,830	515,830	745,292	704,130	550,019	522,694	2,522,135	321·17	550	158	744	1,452	1,256,078	1,236,830	..	10	27,717	43	5	1,764,976	757,159		16,209	
Goálpára	..	82,228	82,228	139,883	123,310	96,746	92,365	452,304	114·40	51	34	1,547	1,632	209,925	124,455	20	112	116,112	45	3	367,949	84,355		..	
Kámrúp	..	126,568	126,568	181,886	187,185	139,143	133,035	634,249	174·68	42	27	878	948	445,377	55,350	..	813	131,759	2	..	503,307	30,942		235	
Darrang	..	63,760	63,760	98,530	86,986	62,851	59,394	307,761*	90·10	183	24	642	849	196,037	18,454	..	519	91,870	26	6	275,003	32,758		5,661	
Nowgong	..	66,405	66,405	103,314	95,071	74,477	71,279	344,141*	105·56	63	....	354	417	214,425	14,137	63	40	115,044	15	..	310,930	33,211		1,953	
Sibságar	..	97,853	97,853	145,216	124,493	95,779	91,786	457,274	160·03	274	43	1,048	1,365	418,863	19,805	..	987	16,243	6	5	401,280	55,994		11,377	
Lakhimpur..	..	55,970	55,970	84,956	69,401	51,448	48,248	254,053	68·23	305	58	1,243	1,606	227,350	8,036	..	4,462	12,546	2	1	222,640	31,413		11,095	
Total Brahmaputra Valley ..	..	492,784	492,784	753,785	679,446	520,444	496,107	2,449,782	117·55	918	186	5,713	6,817	1,711,977	240,287	83	6,933	483,574	96	15	2,081,109	368,673		30,321	
North Cachar	..	3,767	3,767	5,348	5,672	3,958	3,963	18,941	10·96	1	..	..	1	8,221	15	..	..	10,704	..	..	18,435	506		..	
Nága Hills	..	34,719	34,719	38,629	38,121	23,570	22,547	122,867	21·26	20	..	211	231	4,458	209	..	360	117,607	..	2	113,067	9,800		..	
Khási and Jaintia Hills ..	..	39,261	39,261	53,859	62,208	40,747	41,090	197,904	32·60	164	39	6,941	7,144	4,472	320	..	2	185,364	95	7	142,522	55,382		..	
Gáro Hills	..	23,948	23,948	34,965	35,009	26,248	25,348	121,570	38·61	21	9	1,154	1,184	11,388	5,597	..	392	103,004	5	..	107,304	14,266		..	
North Lushai (Civil and Military)	..	258	258	2,038	..	6	..	2,044	12·47	13	..	2	15	1,607	216	..	..	205	..	1	369	1,675		..	
„ „ (estimated) ..	..	8,318	8,318	20,795†	20,795†	Details not available		41,590		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,590	..	..	41,590	...		..	
Total Hill districts	..	110,271	110,271	155,634	161,805	94,529	92,948	504,916	24·96	219	48	8,308	8,575	30,146	6,857	..	754	458,474	100	10	423,287	81,629		..	
Total for the Province ..	..	1,118,885	1,118,885	1,654,711	1,545,381	1,164,992	1,111,749	5,476,833	111·95	1,687	392	14,765	16,844	2,998,201	1,483,974	83	7,697	969,765	239	30	4,269,372	1,207,461		46,530	

Languages, dialects—Abor, Assamese, Bengali, Bhutanese, Garo, Hajong, Khampti, Khási, Kuki, Lalung, Manipuri, Mech, Mikir, Miri, Mishmi, Shan Nága dialect, Rabha, Singpho, Tippera, Urdu or Hindustani, English.

* An area containing a population of 321 was transferred from Darrang to Nowgong during the year 1892-93; but, as the distribution of the population is not known, the transfer has not been shown in this statement.

† Children included under men and women.

[8]

1.—*Incidence of Land Revenue on Area and Population in the year ending the 31st March 1895.*

District.	Nature of tenure.	Total area by survey, less feudatories [Table A-1 (1) minus table A-1 (2a)].	Deduct: (1) Area not fully assessed.	Deduct: (2) Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Balance, *i.e.*, fully-assessed area for which returns are available: Total.	Balance, *i.e.*, fully-assessed area for which returns are available: Cultivated.	Total land revenue, excluding cesses of districts (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4) per acre: For total area.	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4) per acre: For cultivated area only.	Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully-assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants: Number of towns.	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants: Aggregate population.	
1		2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
Cachar...	1. Ryotwari ...	2,361,802	2,081,965	...	279,837	223,870	2,57,804										
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled) ...	326,198	326,198	...	...	...	1,11,096										
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
	Total ...	2,688,000	2,408,163	...	279,837	223,870	3,68,900	386,483	0 15 3	2,36,143	0 13 6	1 0 11	243,680	0 15 6	...		
Sylhet...	1. Ryotwari ...	1,015,622	670,010	...	345,612	205,496	2,93,825										
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled) ...	154,642	154,642	...	...	...	65,590										
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled) ...	2,272,936	...	...	2,272,936	Not known.	3,66,302										
	Total ...	3,443,200	824,652	...	2,618,548	2,05,496*	7,25,717	2,154,593	0 5 5	6,00,585	0 3 8	†	1,784,838	0 5 5	1	Sylhet, 14,027	

Goálpára	1. Ryotwari ...	1,010,923	943,535	...	67,388	66,297	1,03,899										
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled) ...	360	360	...	...	...	180										
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled)	1,518,982	....	...	1,518,982	Not known.	12,405										
	Total ...	2,530,265	943,895	...	1,586,370	66,297*	1,16,484	452,304	0 4 1	1,04,682	0 1 1	†	452,036	0 3 8	...		
Kámrúp	1. Ryotwari ...	2,134,248	1,650,777	...	483,471	443,461	12,35,508										
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled)	208,350	208,350	...	...	...	1,55,263										
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled)	...	...	...	...	...	...										
	Total ...	2,342,598	1,859,127	...	483,471	443,461	13,90,771	634,249	2 3 1	12,05,738	2 7 11	2 11 6	503,013	2 6 4	1	Gauháti, 10,817	
Darrang	1. Ryotwari ...	2,054,446	1,815,799	...	238,647	238,647	6,46,932										
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled) ...	131,676	131,676	...	...	...	35,174										
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled)	...	...	...	...	...	...										
	Total ...	2,186,122	1,947,475	...	238,647	238,647	6,82,106	307,440‡	2 3 6	6,29,283	2 10 2	2 10 2	253,319	2 7 9	...		
Nowgong	1. Ryotwari ...	2,024,067	1,767,405	...	256,662	240,639	6,74,178										
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled) ...	62,437	60,444	...	1,993	602	21,481										
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled)	...	...	...	...	...	...										
	Total ...	2,086,504	1,827,849	...	258,655	241,241	6,95,659	344,462	2 0 4	6,41,125	2 7 8	2 10 6	317,098	2 0 4	...		

* Exclusive of the zamindári permanently-settled portion.
† As the cultivated area of the zamindári permanently settled portion of Sylhet and Goálpára is not known, the figures for this column cannot be correctly worked out.
‡ The difference between the figures given here and those published in the Census Report of 1891 is due to the transfer during 1892-93 from Darrang to Nowgong of an area containing a population of 321 persons.

E.—FISCAL—*contd.*

1.—*Incidence of Land Revenue on Area and Population in the year ending the 31st March 1895*—contd.

District.	Nature of tenure.	Total area by survey, less feudatories [Table A-1 (4) *minus* Table A-1 (2*a*)].	Deduct. (1) Area not fully assessed.	Deduct. (2) Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Balance, *i.e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available. Total.	Balance, *i.e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available. Cultivated.	Total land revenue, excluding cesses of districts (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4) per acre. For total area.	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4) per acre. For cultivated area only.	Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully-assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants. Number of towns.	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants. Aggregate population.
1		2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Sibságar	1. Ryotwari ...	1,570,389	1,140,262	...	430,127	364,565	12,06,774									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled) ...	235,799	235,799	...	...	...	37,048									
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	Total ...	1,806,188	1,376,061	...	430,127	364,565	12,43,822	457,274	2 11 6	1,164,429	2 11 4	3 3 1	357,712	3 4 1	...	
Lakhimpur.	1. Ryotwari ...	2,212,424	2,020,585	...	191,839	170,440	4,22,609									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled) ...	170,654	170,654	...	...	...	28,283									
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	Total ...	2,383,078	2,191,239	...	191,839	170,440	4,50,892	254,053	1 12 5	3,45,964	1 12 10	2 0 6	182,416	1 14 4	...	
Nága Hills.	1. Ryotwari ...	3,675,207	3,673,903	...	1,304	1,304	62,831									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled)	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	Total ...	3,675,207	3,673,903	...	1,304	1,304	62,831	122,867	0 8 2	1,655	1 4 4	1 4 4	Not known.	Not known.	...	

Khásiand Jaintia Hills.	1. Ryotwari ...	1,326,620	1,322,984	...	3,636	3,571	65,427									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled) ...	100	100	...	...	...	44									
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled)	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	Total ...	1,326,720	1,323,084	...	3,636	3,571	65,471	197,904	0 5 4	7,136	1 15 5	2 0 0	Not known	Not known.	...	
Gáro Hills.	1. Ryotwari ...	2,015,316	1,991,763	...	23,553	20,345	59,647									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled)	428	...	...	428	428	12									
	Total ...	2,015,744	1,991,763	...	23,981	20,773	59,659	121,570	0 7 10	19,482	0 13 0	0 15 0	27,685	0 11 3	...	
Total of each class of tenure for the province.	1. Ryotwari ...	21,401,064	19,078,988	...	2,322,076	1,978,635	50,29,434									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled)	1,290,216	1,288,223	...	1,993	602	4,54,159									
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled)	3,792,346	...	...	3,792,346	428*	3,78,719									
	Total ...	26,483,626	20,267,211	...	6,116,415	1,979,665*	58,62,312	5,433,199	1 1 3	49,56,222	0 13 0	†	Not known	Not known.	...	...

* Exclusive of the zamindári permanently-settled portion of Sylhet and Goálpára, the figures for which are not known.
† As the cultivated area of the zamindári permanently-settled portion of Sylhet and Goálpára is not known, the figures for this column cannot be correctly worked out.

E.—FISCAL—*contd.*

[9] 2.—*Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government during the financial year ending* 31*st March* 1895.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (*a*) Individuals under law of primogeniture	...		...	...	...	...
(*b*) Individuals and families under ordinary law	...		...	...	...	...
(*c*) Village communities	...		...	...	...	...
2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (*a*) Individuals under law of primogeniture	...		...	...	...	...
(*b*) Individuals and families under ordinary law	...		...	...	...	..
(*c*) Village communities	...		...	...	...	...
3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (*a*) Individuals under law of primogeniture	...		...	...	...	...
(*b*) Individuals and families under ordinary law	480			2,152,615	4,484·61	335·48
(*c*) Village communities	...			...	...	...
4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (*a*) Individuals under law of primogeniture	...		...	...	...	...
(*b*) Individuals and families under ordinary law	49,466			1,639,731	33·14	4·38
(*c*) Village communities	...			...	...	...
5 Peasant proprietors paying separately	715,012			2,412,714	3·37	6·53
6. *Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenure.* In perpetuity	7,612	17,113*	Information not available.	128,442	16·87	4·76
For life or lives	2,364			192,607	81·47	65·59
7. Landowners who have redeemed revenue	2,915			442,051	151·64	...
8. Purchasers of waste lands	2,288			483,908	211·49	107·25
9. Others	156			43,215	277·01	115·63
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Accurate and complete information as to the number of villages falling under each class of tenures is not available. The figures have, therefore, been taken from the census of 1891 and shown in a lump.

[10] E.—FISCAL—*contd.*

3.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property during the year ending* 31*st March* 1895.

District and class of tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Cachar.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	3	3,116	45	11,175
Proprietors ... Wholly or partly revenue-free	...	2	...	4
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Total	3	3,118	45	11,179
Sylhet.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	1,403	...	*	*
Proprietors ... Wholly or partly revenue-free	38	17,272	*	*
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	183	...	*	*
Total	1,624	17,272	*	*
Goálpára.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	...	...	...	...
Proprietors ... Wholly or partly revenue-free	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	32	266	*	*
Total	32	266	*	*
Kámrúp.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	32	959	567	3,893
Proprietors ... Wholly or partly revenue-free	5	24	411	1,853
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Total	37	983	978	5,746
Darrang.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	11	1,063	106	3,127
Proprietors ... Wholly or partly revenue-free	3	5	1,217	4,590
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Total	14	1,068	1,323	7,717
Nowgong.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	...	...	...	...
Proprietors ... Wholly or partly revenue-free	...	3	...	3,110
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	111	481	125	757
Total	111	484	125	3,867

* Information not available.

[10] E.—FISCAL—*contd.*

3.—Register of Transfers of Landed Property during the year ending 31st March 1895—contd.

District and class of tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Sibságar.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	...	1,010	...	5,290
Proprietors ... Wholly or partly revenue-free	...	22	...	9,403
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,032	...	14,693
Lakhimpur.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	...	1	...	120
Proprietors ... Wholly or partly revenue-free	...	4	...	808
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	4	366	6	1,176
Total	4	371	6	2,104
Nága Hills.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	1	...	4	...
Proprietors ... Wholly or partly revenue-free	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	4	...
Khási and Jaintia Hills.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	...	...	...	...
Proprietors ... Wholly or partly revenue-free	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	...	...	...	...
Proprietors ... Wholly or partly revenue free	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
Total of the Province.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	1,450	6,149	722	23,605
Proprietors ... Wholly or partly revenue-free	46	17,332	1,628	19,768
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	330	1,113	131	1,933
Total	1,826	24,594	2,481	45,306

E.—FISCAL—*concld.*

[11]

4.—*Land Revenue* (1894-95).

Description of revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Settled estates bearing revenue in past years	6,58,173	11,423	6,60,515	11,423	..	11,423	..	..	..	
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year	6,419	..	29,774	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year	4,077	..	13,291	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	6,60,515	11,423	6,76,998	6,69,951*	..	11,423	6,955†	..	..	
Collections from Government estates	47,08,675	43,57,598	47,32,357	44,85,322	1,40,802	43,44,088	2,46,728‡	156	6,491	
Income from sale of Government estates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above ..	4,24,074	4,10,096	4,53,289	4,43,639	16,771	3,70,186	9,407§	..	..	
Total	57,93,264	47,79,117	58,62,644	55,98,912	1,78,020	54,20,692	2,63,090	429	8,936	

* This includes Rs. 6,58,528 not shown in details.
† This excludes Rs. 92 remitted during the year.
‡ Exclusive of a remission of Rs. 307.
§ This excludes Rs. 243 remitted during the year.

PART II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

[12, 13, & 14.] A.—LEGISLATIVE, 1, 2, & 3.

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[15] B.—JUDICIAL.—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.)

1.—*Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam on the last day of the year* 1894, *with the cost of the Tribunals.*

Name of province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction: Judges of Chief Courts of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Court.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided: Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.		Europeans.	Natives.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
																Rs.	Rs.	Grades of Judicial Officers.			
Province of Assam.	Territory subject to the High Court. Civil ..	28,687·56	4,971,917	..	..	(a)19	..	..	(1)3	(2)7	(3)35	27,322	2,386	792	68	3,72,526	2,35,696	Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	High Court Judges.	..	..
	Territory subject to the High Court. Criminal			..	8	(c)19				(d)8	(e)77	15,209	(f)949	870	(g)490	1,41,702	2,28,020		District Judges (1).	3	..
	Territory subject to the High Court. Revenue.			..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Additional Judges.	..	..
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Civil ..	16,699·11	461,282	..	3	7	..	..	..	3	10	(i)328	(h)460	10	..	3,293	16,148		Subordinate Judges (2).	6	1
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Criminal											(j)513	764	12	..	10,073	32,909				
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Revenue											..	..	..	..	..	..	Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges.	..	..
Total		45,377·67	5,433,199	3	11	45	..	..	3	18	122	43,372	4,559	1,684	558	5,27,594	5,12,773		Munsifs (3)	9	26

(a) Munsifs.

(b) Sessions Judge's Divisions and District Judgeship.

(c) Executive Divisions.

(d) District Magistrate.

(e) 61 Stipendiary and 16 Special and Honorary Magistrates.

(f) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(g) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.

(h) Besides these, 54 civil miscellaneous petitions were disposed of.

(i) Ditto, 48 civil cases were disposed of by Dollois in the Khási Hills, and 22 by Lashkars in the Gáro Hills.

(j) Ditto, 72 criminal cases were disposed of by Lashkars in the Gáro Hills.

[16] B.—JUDICIAL—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS)—*contd.*

2.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each offence in the Province of Assam in the year* 1894.

Nomenclature of offences, with chapter and section of the Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of Cases.					Number of Persons.				
	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, C. P. C.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
				I.—Offences under the Penal Code.						
Offences against the State.										
Chapter VI, sections 121 to 130	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the Army and Navy.										
Chapter VII, sections 131 to 140	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the Public Tranquillity.										
Chapter VIII, sections 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158. Unlawful assembly	249	59	20	170	155	715	212	488	1	14
" " " 147, 148, 152, and 153 to 156. Rioting, &c. ..	396	33	33	330	316	1,594	525	930	5	134
" " section 160. Affray	31	1	.....	30	19	42	10	32	.....	.....
Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants.										
Chapter IX, sections 161 to 169. By public servants	8	1	.....	7	5	12	8	3	.....	1
" " 161, 170 and 171. Relating to public servants ..	5	2	.....	3	2	2	1	1	.....	.....
Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants.										
Chapter X, sections 172 to 190	363	15	6	342	331	627	231	388	3	5
False Evidence and Offences against Public Officers.										
Chapter XI, sections 193 to 200. False evidence, subordination, &c., of public servants	70	3	1	66	58	71	39	26	.....	6
" " " 201 to 229. Offences against public justice	280	16	.....	264	225	294	90	194	2	8
Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.										
Chapter XII, sections 231 to 254. Offences relating to coin	20	.....	2	18	15	18	7	11	.....	.....
" " " 255 to 263. Offences relating to stamps	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences relating to Weights and Measures.										
Chapter XIII, sections 264 to 267	38	2	.....	36	37	43	13	28	.....	2
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency, and Morals.										
Chapter XIV, sections 269 to 278. Offences affecting public health ..	90	7	2	81	76	112	16	96	.....	.....
" " " 279 to 289. Ditto safety	92	28	.....	64	49	60	31	29	.....	.....
" " " 290 and 291. Ditto convenience ..	92	3	1	88	85	121	24	97	.....	.....
" " " 292 to 294. Ditto decency and morals ..	4	.....	.....	4	3	7	.....	7	.....	.....
" " section 294A. Keeping lottery office, or publishing proposals for lottery	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences relating to Religion.										
Chapter XV, sections 295 to 298	11	6	1	4	2	4	.....	.....	....	4
Offences affecting the Human Body.										
Chapter XVI, sections 302 and 303. Murder	25	.....	1	24	19	77	62	4	1	10
" " section 307. Attempt at murder	3	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....
" " " 304. Culpable homicide	29	.....	3	26	22	49	26	14	1	8
" " " 304A. Causing death by rash or negligent act ..	10	.....	1	9	9	13	8	5	.....	.....
" " " 308. Attempt at culpable homicide	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 305 and 306. Abetment of suicide	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " section 309. Attempted suicide	34	2	.....	32	27	31	11	15	3	2
" " " 311. Thuggee, &c.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 312 to 315. Causing miscarriage	5	2	1	2	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....
" " section 316. Injury to unborn children	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 317. Exposure of infants	9	5	2	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
" " " 318. Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 325 to 331 and 333. Hurt, with aggravating circumstances	92	3	4	85	72	166	55	88	1	22
" " " 323, 324, 332, and 334 to 338. Other cases ..	1,417	202	30	1,185	711	1,166	606	534	.....	26
" " section 341. Wrongful restraint	123	52	3	68	50	86	49	31	.....	6
" " sections 342 to 348. Wrongful confinement	639	246	58	335	172	365	249	104	.....	12
" " " 352 to 358. Criminal force or assault	5,909	1,880	117	3,912	2,211	3,214	1,638	1,503	3	70
" " " 364, 366, and 367. Kidnapping or forcible abduction with aggravating circumstances	14	7	2	5	2	6	.....	1	.....	5
" " " 363, 365, 368, and 369. Other cases	225	118	11	96	38	67	48	14	.....	5
" " " 370 and 371. Slavery	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....
" " " 372 and 373. Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	2	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....
" " section 374. Forced labour	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " " 376. Rape	39	4	21	14	16	16	13	3	.....	.....
" " " 377. Unnatural offence	18	.....	3	15	5	6	2	3	.....	1
Offences against Property.										
Chapter XVII, section 382. Theft, with aggravating circumstances ..	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 379 to 381 and 401. Other cases	4,485	850	388	3,247	1,615	2,477	1,010	1,382	6	79
" " " 386 to 389. Extortion with aggravating circumstances	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 384 and 385. Other cases	92	50	5	37	35	73	54	15	1	3
" " section 394. Robbery — With hurt	3	.....	.....	3	3	6	4	2	.....	.....
" " " 392. Robbery — Other cases	26	2	5	19	11	23	19	3	.....	1
" " " 393. Robbery — Attempt	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 396. Dacoity — With murder	1	.....	.....	1	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....
" " " 397. Dacoity — With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 398. Dacoity — Attempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 395, 399, 400, & 402. Dacoity — Other cases	6	.....	1	5	5	29	8	14	1	6
" " " 403 and 404. Criminal misappropriation of property	382	226	4	152	91	128	78	42	.....	8
" " " 406 to 409. Criminal breach of trust	374	133	18	223	128	170	93	64	2	11
" " " 411 to 414. Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	386	5	9	372	370	602	172	412	2	16
" " " 417 to 420. Cheating	307	193	8	116	85	123	80	36	3	4

[16] B.—JUDICIAL—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS)—*contd.*

2.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each offence in the Province of Assam in the year* 1894—continued.

Nomenclature of offences, with chapter and section of the Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of Cases.					Number of Person.				
	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, C. P. C.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
				I.—Offences under the Penal Code.						
Offences against Property—continued.										
Chapter XVII, sections 421 to 424. Fraudulent deeds or disposition of property	5	4	....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....
„ „ „ 429 to 433 and 435 to 440. Mischief — With aggravating circumstances..	358	55	22	231	109	167	96	62	1	8
„ „ „ 426 to 428 and 434. Mischief — Other cases ..	1,555	652	23	880	609	908	551	337	1	19
„ „ „ 459 and 460. Criminal trespass — Resulting in death or grievous hurt.	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457, and 458. Criminal trespass — For commission of serious offences.	1,360	4	133	1,223	257	390	119	259	2	10
„ „ „ 447, 448, 453, 456, 461, and 462. Criminal trespass — Other cases ..	1,466	611	43	812	520	918	513	369	2	34
Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Mark.										
Chapter XVIII, sections 465 to 471, and 474. Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers ..	12	4	.....	8	10	14	9	1	.....	4
„ „ „ 472 to 476. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
„ „ section 477. Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ sections 482, 486, 487, and 488. Using a false trade or property mark, and knowingly selling property so marked	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ 483 to 485. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die, plate, or instrument for counterfeiting trade or property mark ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ section 489. Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Criminal Breach of Contracts and Service.										
Chapter XIX, sections 490 to 492	9	2	.....	7	3	4	1	3	.....	.....
Offences relating to Marriage.										
Chapter XX, sections 493 to 498	596	353	17	224	125	151	119	24	.....	8
Defamation.										
Chapter XXI, sections 500 to 502	188	120	3	65	47	63	48	11	.....	4
Criminal Intimidation, Insult, or Annoyance.										
Chapter XXII, section 506. The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt	41	12	.....	29	24	37	14	22	.....	1
„ „ sections 504 to 510. Other cases	343	184	4	155	93	126	70	56	.....	.....
Total of Offences under the Penal Code	22,347	6,152	1,006	15,189	8,890	15,419	7,051	7,770	41	557
				II.—Offences under Special and Local Laws.						
Code of Criminal Procedure.										
Chapter VIII, sections 107, 108, 119. Security for keeping the peace ..	444	187	6	251	195	922	635	253	.....	34
„ „ „ 109, 110. Security for good behaviour	258	15	8	235	204	215	97	107	1	10
Other Laws relating to—										
Arms and Ammunition Act, XI of 1878	290	.....	.....	290	277	296	21	267	2	6
Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871	1,417	311	21	1,085	656	1,207	584	606	3	14
Code of Civil Procedure	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	....	.....	.....
Court Fees Act, VII of 1870	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	1	.....	.....
Contract (Workmen) Act, XIII of 1859	942	39	.....	903	394	458	157	292	1	8
Cruelty to Animals Act, I of 1869	16	1	.....	15	11	17	3	14	.....	.....
Elephant Preservation Act, VI of 1879	2	.....	.....	2	1	4	4	....	.....	.....
Emigration (Inland) Act, I of 1882	1,369	22	2	1,345	798	1,039	117	917	2	3
Excise Act, VII of 1878	460	5	4	451	430	473	42	417	.....	14
Explosives Act, IV of 1884	31	.....	.....	31	31	32	1	31	.....	.....
Ferries Act, XVII of 1878	143	12	1	130	75	99	63	34	.....	2
Fisheries Act, II of 1889 (B.C.)	216	9	6	201	83	339	203	123	1	12
Forests Act, VII of 1878	105	.....	.....	105	101	313	66	245	.....	2
Frontier District Regulation No. V of 1873	7	.....	.....	7	6	10	1	6	.....	3
Gambling Act, II of 1867	9	.....	.....	9	9	35	21	14	.....	.....
Income Tax Act, II of 1886	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Jail Acts, II of 1864, V of 1865, XXVI of 1870	6	.....	.....	6	5	6	....	6	.....	.....
Military Police Regulation, IV of 1890	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	1	.....	.....
Municipalities Act V (B.C.) of 1876	1,421	2	1	1,418	1,354	1,385	71	1,302	.....	12
Opium Act, I of 1878	77	.....	3	74	68	84	17	59	.....	8
Police (District) Act, V of 1861	1,033	1	.....	1,032	1,011	1,089	79	1,008	.....	2
Police (Rural) Act, I of 1883	258	1	.....	257	249	252	34	218	.....	.....
Post Offices Act, XIV of 1866	6	.....	.....	6	6	14	1	13	.....	.....
Prisons Acts, II of 1882 and XXVI of 1870	3	.....	.....	3	3	3	....	3	.....	.....
Railway Act, IX of 1890	3	.....	.....	3	4	4	2	2	.....	.....
Registration of Births and Deaths Act, IV (B.C.) of 1873	190	.....	.....	190	181	229	43	186	.....	.....
Registration of Documents Act, III of 1877	2	.....	.....	2	2	3	1	....	.....	2
Stamps Act, I of 1879	49	1	.....	48	46	52	5	47	.....	.....
Telegraph Act, I of 1876	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	.....	1
Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878..	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	....	.....	.....
Vaccination Act, XIII of 1880	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	....	1	.....	.....
Total of Offences under Special Laws	8,765	606	52	8,107	6,206	8,588	2,272	6,173	10	133
Grand Total of all Offences	31,112	6,758	1,058	23,296	15,096	24,007	9,323	13,943	51	690

3.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of Assam during* 1894.

Nature of proceedings	Total number dealt with during the year.		Disposed of during the year.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
				Discharged.	Convicted.
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VIC and section 485	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	275	1,158	270	635	489
3. Ditto under Chapter VIII—Security for good behaviour	211	215	200	97	107
4. Ditto against local nuisances—Chapter X	45	87	45	33	54
5. Possession—Chapter XII	17	...	17	...	...
6. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIII, section 332	15	15	15	11	4
7. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI	95	95	95	53	42
8. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	191	341	191	121	220
9. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XLVI, section 560 ...	116	118	116	...	118
Total	965	2,029	949	950	1,034

**4.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Assam in the year* 1894.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of persons under trial.								Persons whose cases were disposed of.								Persons under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases			Number of cases entered in column 20 tried summarily.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
	Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Brought to trial during the year.							Died, escaped, or transferred.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted							Brought to trial during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.			
		Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received on commitment or reference.	Received by transfer.	Total.			On regular trial.		On summary trial.		Committed or referred.	Total of columns 11 to 16.							
											Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.									
I.—MAGISTRATES.																							
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	4
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. 2nd and 3rd class	20	67	140	1,140	8	..	..	1,375	1	641	728	..	..	..	2	1,371	3	743	753	3	..	9·99	2,550
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. 1st class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. 2nd and 3rd class	101	1,207	595	2,381	77	..	..	4,161	6	1,848	2,190	..	..	..	31	4,069	86	2,717	2,735	51	..	15·14	10,427
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. 1st class	505	8,050	2,143	6,380	523	..	1	17,602	37	6,447	1,891	2,302	94	6,045	258	17,037	528	11,114	11,041	305	5,996	9·00	32,813
Benches of Magistrates	..	6	34	13	..	..	..	53	..	18	29	..	..	..	..	47	6	42	38	4	..	14·44	139
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	81	..	39	33	14	..	..	4	81	..	35	35	..	..	9·64	27
Chief Magistrates of Districts. Under ordinary powers	22	457	90	136	13	..	..	718	5	221	102	72	2	258	14	669	44	439	434	22	247	10·75	1,193
Chief Magistrates of Districts. „ special powers under section 34	1	65	1	1	1	1	..	70	1	15	32	1	..	..	16	64	5	41	41	1	..	23·04	275
Total	649	9,852	2,803	10,051	625	82	1	24,063	50	9,220	5,008	2,389	96	6,303	325	23,341	672	15,132	15,078	386	6,243	10·27	47,428
II.—COURTS OF SESSION.																							
Assistant Judges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Judges, Joint and Additional Judges	24	..	..	..	..	230	..	254	1	103	74	57	..	..	1	235	18	121	117	18	..	35·41	785
Judges. Cases referred by Deputy Commissioners under section 34, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	13	..	12	12	..	..	22·41	..
Judges. Cases referred by Assistant Judges under section 31, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	24	..	..	..	..	243	..	267	1	103	87	57	..	..	1	248	18	133	129	18	..	34·04	785
III.—SUPERIOR COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION.																							
High Court. Cases under section 526, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Court. Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Court. Cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 307, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Court. Cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 374, C. P. C.	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	29·	..
Total	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	29·	..
Grand total	675	9,852	2,803	10,051	625	326	1	24,333	51	9,323	5,095	2,449	96	6,303	326	23,592	690	15,266	15,209	404	6,243	10·47	48,213

5.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the exercise of Original Jurisdiction in the year* 1894.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation: For life.	Transportation: For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine: With imprisonment.	Fine: Without imprisonment.	Whipping: In addition to other punishment.	Whipping: In lieu of other punishment.	Persons ordered to find or give: Sureties of the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour: One year and under.	Three years and under.	Details of Punishments. Fine. Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realised during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Imprisonment: 15 days and under: Rigorous.	15 days and under: Simple.	6 months and under: Rigorous.	6 months and under: Simple.	2 years and under: Rigorous.	2 years and under: Simple.	7 years and under: Rigorous.	7 years and under: Simple.	Above 7 years: Rigorous.	Above 7 years: Simple.	Whipped: 10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
I.—MAGISTRATES.																		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.													
Village Officers under section 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Subordinate Magistrates: Special Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Subordinate Magistrates: Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. 2nd and 3rd class	..	..	..	..	..	43	3	..	13	682	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	631	63	1	..	..	..	3,458	3,285	329	23	3	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Subordinate Magistrates: Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. 1st class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Subordinate Magistrates: Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. 2nd and 3rd class	..	..	..	..	..	556	6	..	162	1,619	2	9	..	..	..	....	..	1,305	467	6	3	..	..	17,201	16,531	1,604	89	4	466	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	....
Subordinate Magistrates: Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. 1st class	..	..	..	..	119	2,861	47	..	441	6,430	22	290	219	253	85	65	..	5,602	1,165	82	22	..	..	57,878	56,410	11,129	773	27	1,769	20	499	..	4	..	..	..	58	211	43	....
Subordinate Magistrates: Benches of Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	26	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	119	119	6	3	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349	..	..	..	..	6	25	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	15	8	..	..	2	..	16	..	13	..	..	..	..	16	1	....
Chief Magistrates of Districts: Under ordinary powers	..	..	..	..	12	220	5	..	35	141	2	19	1	16	2	3	..	112	49	9	6	..	..	3,944	2,785	540	104	3	97	2	32	..	2	..	..	..	8	11	2	....
Chief Magistrates of Districts: ,, special powers under section 34	..	..	..	..	2	30	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	80	50	50	..	..	12	..	3	..	17	..	..	..	..	1	1	....
Total	..	..	..	..	139	3,741	61	..	654	8,898	28	335	220	269	87	68	..	7,677	1,746	98	31	..	..	82,680	79,195	13,666	992	37	2,369	24	551	..	36	..	..	..	66	247	50	....
II.—COURTS OF SESSION.																																							
Assistant Judges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Judges, Joint and Additional Judges	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5	15	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	715	1,108	70	..	..	8	..	51	..	57	..	6	..	..	..	....
Judges: Cases referred by Deputy Commissioners under section 34, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	200	200	200	..	..	....	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	1	....
Judges: Ditto ditto by Assistant Judges under section 31, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	..	..	..	..	2	113	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	20	5	15	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	915	1,308	270	..	..	8	..	51	..	70	..	6	..	..	1	....
III.—SUPERIOR COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION.																																							
High Court: Cases coming before the Court under section 526, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
High Court: Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
High Court: Cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 307, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
High Court: Ditto ditto, section 374, C. P. C.	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Grand total	2	8	2	..	141	3,854	61	..	659	8,898	29	335	220	269*	107	73	15	7,677	1,746	102	32	..	..	83,595	80,503	13,936	992	37	2,377	24	602	..	106	..	6	..	66	247	51	....

N. B.—Besides the persons shown in this statement, 281 were required to fulfil contracts under Act XIII of 1859 and Act I of 1882, and one person was warned and discharged.

* Of these, 236 persons were required to give recognisance under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, in addition to the other punishments to which they were sentenced.

5a.—(*Criminal*).—*Showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1894.

PART I.—Showing Whippings inflicted under sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other Punishment.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENT. (SECTIONS 2 AND 3, ACT VI, 1864.)													
1. Theft, as defined in ... ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	2	.....	33	1	56	1	38	1	4	1	2	.....	139
„ 380 „ ...	1	.....	11	.....	33	.....	36	.....	5	.....	3	2	91
„ 381 „ ...	.....	.....	6	.....	10	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	23
„ 382 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Extortion, as defined in ... ... „ 388 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 389 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in „ 411 „ ...	.....	.....	6	.....	13	.....	14	.....	6	.....	4	.....	43
„ 412 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in „ 443 „ ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
5. Ditto by night, as defined in „ 444 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5
6. House-breaking, as defined in „ 445 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4
7. Ditto by night, as defined in „ 446 „ ...	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	19
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4	.....	57	1	119	2	102	1	27	1	10	2	326

5a.—(Criminal).—Showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1894.

PART II.—Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENT. (SECTIONS 3 AND 4.)							
A.—Section 3—							
1. Theft, as defined in ... ... Section 378, I. P. C.	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....	8
„ 380 „	.....	.....	1	2	1	4	8
„ 381 „	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 382 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Extortion, as defined in ... ... „ 388 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 389 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in „ 411 „	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	6
„ 412 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... „ 443 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
5. Ditto by night, as defined in ... „ 444 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... ... „ 445 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Ditto by night, as defined in ... „ 446 „	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B.—Section 4—							
1. False evidence, as defined in ... ... Section 193, I. P. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 194 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 195 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in „ 211 „ ... ... and „ 377 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Assault, as defined in ... ... „ 354 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Rape, as defined in ... ... „ 375 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ... ... „ 377 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Robbery, as defined in ... ... „ 390 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Dacoity, as defined in ... ... „ 391 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ... ... „ 393 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ... „ 394 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 413 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 463 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 466 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Forgery, as defined in ... ... „ 467 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 468 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 469 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... „ 443 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Ditto by night, as defined in ... „ 444 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. House-breaking, as defined in ... ... „ 445 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Ditto by night, as defined in ... „ 446 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	2	8	9	6	4	29

B.—JUDICIAL.—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS)—*contd.*

[19*a*] 5*a*.—(*Criminal*).—*Showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1894—*continued.*

PART III.—Showing Whippings inflicted under section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for Offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
Section 147	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 182	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 224	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
„ 325	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 352	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 377	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 497	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	1	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	9

PART IV.—Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded, as compared with other Punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1. Total number of whippings awarded	364	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been inflicted	1,767	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2).	2,131	
4. Percentage of whippings	17·08	

6.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of Assam during the year* 1894.

Clas of Tribunal.		Number of persons.												Number of cases.		
		Total number of appellants and applicants for revision, including pending from previous year.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or order otherwise altered.	Reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred to the High Court for revision.	Total whose cases were disposed of, including entries in columns 4 to 11.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Preferred during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
APPEALS.																
To	From															
District Magistrate	... Subordinate Magistrates .	771	1	73	377	...	73	137	3	3	...	666	104	407	366	62
Courts of Session	... Magistrates ...	904	1	37	397	...	135	306	...	1	...	876	27	452	455	20
	... Assistant Judges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ... by persons convicted	Presidency Magistrates...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deputy Commissioners acting under section 34, C. P. C.	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	...
	Sessions Judges ...	89	...	55	7	...	10	6	...	3	...	81	8	48	47	3
Superior Courts ... by Government from judgments of acquittal, section 417.	All Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1,767	2	168	781	...	218	449	3	7	...	1,626	139	909	870	85
REVISION.																
By	Of order of															
District Magistrates	... Subordinate Magistrates	178	...	69	392	...	8	49	...	198	3	719	41	208	205	12
Courts of Session	... Magistrates ...	291	...	392	1	...	...	...	...	84	28	505	40	193	206	9
High Court (cases referred for orders under sections 432, 438).	Magistrates ...	37	...	...	21	...	1	8	...	7	...	37	...	16	19	...
High Court (cases dealt with under section 435).	Magistrates	150	...	63	23	...	...	42	...	10	...	138	12	60	58	4
	Courts of Session ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
Total		658*	...	524	437	1	10	99	...	299	31	1,401	93	479	490	25
Grand total		2,425	2	692	1,218	1	228	548	3	306	31	3,027	232	1,388	1,360	110

* Besides these, there were 834 accused persons against whom applications for revision were made. These persons, though not shown in this column, are shown in the other columns exhibiting the results of such applications.

7.—(Criminal).—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of Assam in the year 1894.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.	Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of accused persons in jury trial.				Number of accused persons in trials with Assessors.				Remarks.
		Tried.	As to whom the Judge			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			
			Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under section 307, C. P. Code.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C. } Jurors ...	Five Jurors ...	60	52	8	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... { Jurors / Assessors }	Five Jurors and two Assessors; qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII, Code of Criminal Procedure.	57 ...	55 ...	2 ...	... ...	... 155	... 101	... 48	... 6	All offences, including abetments and attempts, falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, are tried by Jury in the Assam Valley Districts; other cases in these districts and all cases in Sylhet and Cachar are tried with the aid of Assessors.
Total	...	117	107	10	...	155	101	48	6	

8.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British subjects in the Province of Assam in the year* 1894.

Description of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate: Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year: On complaint, section 191 (*a*), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police report, section 191 (*b*) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191 (*c*) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of: By District Magistrates and other first-class Magistrates: Received by transfer under section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed: To Court of Session.	To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 451 B of the Code	Total, omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	By Courts of Session: Received by transfer under section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total, exclusive of column 17.	By High Court: Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Total for all Courts: Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Number of cases: Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	Subsidiary Table.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Offences against the Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	Of the total number of persons shown in: Column 16.	Column 21.	Columns 21 and 24.	Of cases shown in column 30: Disposed of by Magistrates.	Disposed of by Sessions Judges.
Contempts of the lawful authority of Public servants, Chapter X	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..					
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..					
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	..	5	5	..	..	..	..					
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..					
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault.	..	15	..	1	..	16	..	16	..	8	8	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	16	..	15	15	..	..	..	..					
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal misappropriation of property	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..					
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Mischief	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..					
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal trespass	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..					
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..					
Offences under Special and Local Laws	1	5	1	4	..	11	..	11	..	7	4	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	11	..	10	11	..	..	..	..					
Total	1	36	5	5	..	47	..	47	..	21	26	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	26	47	..	44	45	..	..	..	..					

Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451 of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2	45	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..

9. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1894.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	Suits under the Rent Law.						Title and other suits.									
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties, damages, or compensation for unlawful acts on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under the Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	Grand total.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure.	7,745	3,664	16	3	29	6	3,718	1,271	1,266	16	607	5	188	10	109	3,472	14,935
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers.	11,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,225
Small Cause Courts. — As Small Cause Court Judges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts. — Under powers of Subordinate Judge.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under ordinary procedure.	74	6	...	...	...	...	6	31	...	1	21	...	...	...	1	54	134
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers.	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
Chief Courts of Districts	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	2	...	...	9	2	16	23
Total	19,286	3,670	16	3	29	6	3,724	1,305	1,266	17	630	5	188	19	112	3,542	26,552

10.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1894.

Class of Courts.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.																				Total value of suits.
	Value not exceeding Rs. 10.			Value not exceeding Rs. 50.			Value not exceeding Rs. 100.			Value not exceeding Rs. 500.			Value not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Value not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Value not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Value not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Value exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	The value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total.	
	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.									
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR. I.—CIVIL COURTS.																					Rs.
Unpaid Tribunals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Village Courts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure	766	1,508	559	2,127	1,854	1,595	1,991	274	679	2,652	80	474	253	....	....	....	....	123	14,935	11,72,650
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers	2,132	....	....	7,450	....	....	1,643	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,225	3,16,438
Small Cause Courts — As Small Cause Court Judges	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Small Cause Courts — Under powers of Subordinate Judge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under ordinary procedure	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	111	15	7	....	1	134	4,40,961
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	229	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	235	42,083
Chief Courts of Districts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	4	11	2	1	....	4	23	55,204
Total	2,898	1,508	559	9,577	1,854	1,595	3,640	274	679	2,881	80	475	257	122	17	8	....	128	26,552	20,27,336

11.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam in the year* 1894.

PART I.—Civil Suits.

Class of Courts.	Number of suits before the Courts.							Number of suits disposed of.														Pending at close of year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average number of days the suits were pending.	
	Pending from last year.	Instituted in 1894.	Received by transfer from other Courts.	Remanded under section 562 of Act XIV of 1882.	Reviews under section 626.	Revived under sections 99, 103, 108, or 371.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Without trial.			Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.		Total disposed of, omitting trans-fers.				Contested.	Uncontested.
									Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default or want of prosecution.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.						
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																									
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																									
Unpaid Tribunals	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Village Courts	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure	3,108	14,935	390	26	34	408	18,901	245	35	3,007	386	1,775	858	4,981	36	36	22	3,399	1,432	15,969	2,687	1,124	107	53
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers	744	11,225	340	..	10	138	12,457	496	12	2,725	98	701	620	4,410	46	6	5	1,720	609	10,952	1,009	23	38	30
Small Cause Courts. — As Small Cause Court Judges	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Small Cause Courts. — Under powers of Subordinate Judge	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under ordinary procedure	107	134	11	..	..	3	255	2	..	12	8	19	9	37	2	2	..	34	26	149	104	88	329	169
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers	20	235	....	..	..	3	258	..	..	35	..	13	19	120	..	..	..	36	9	232	26	..	51	35
Chief Courts of Districts	15	23	4	..	..	....	42	2	..	1	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	6	5	20	20	18	222	161
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — Suits for money or moveables	2,178	19,286	666	10	29	454	22,623	666	31	4,322	198	1,565	1,317	7,657	75	37	22	3,477	1,229	19,930	2,027	294	60	35
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — Suits under the Rent Law	500	3,724	5	1	3	40	4,273	5	5	879	145	445	120	1,258	3	..	..	661	181	3,697	571	199	123	59
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — Title and other suits	1,316	3,542	74	15	12	58	5,017	74	11	579	149	500	70	638	8	7	5	1,057	671	3,695	1,248	769	144	90
Total	3,994	26,552	745	26	44	552	31,913	745	47	5,780	492	2,510	1,507	9,553	86	44	27	5,195	2,081	27,322	3,846	1,253	87	44

11*a*. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam in the year* 1894.

PART II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1894.	Received otherwise.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Disposed of										Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending at close of year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average number of days the cases were pending.
									Without trial.			Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				
			Received by transfer from other Courts.	Remanded under section 562, Act XIV of 1882.	Reviewed under section 626.	Revived under sections 99, 103, 108.			Applications rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default or want of prosecution.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																						
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																						
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals... ...	213	1,764	44	...	2	10	2,033	11	65	202	8	43	17	436	17	...	...	634	398	1,820	202	33	45
Small Cause Courts { As Small Cause Court Judges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts { Under powers of Subordinate Judge.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	41	254	...	...	..	2	297	...	15	42	6	8	1	105	2	...	...	36	21	236	61	21	64
Chief Courts of Districts	69	380	3	...	...	3	455	36	1	35	3	2	4	217	19	...	...	24	25	330	89	45	...
Total	323	2,398	47	...	2	15	2,785	47	81	279	17	53	22	758	38	...	...	694	444	2,386	352	99	50

NOTE.—Forty-eight cases of contempt of court under Chapter XXXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure were disposed of by Civil Courts during the year.

12. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Assam in the year* 1894.

PART I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Appeals remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1894.	Otherwise received.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Decisions confirmed under section 551.	Dismissed for default, sections 556, 557, or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average number of days the appeals were pending.	Objections under section 561 of Act XIV of 1882.
			Received by transfer from other Courts.	Reviews under section 626, Act XIV of 1882.	Remands under section 562.	Revivals under sections 558, 560.					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 562.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 562.					
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																							
A.—Civil Courts.																							
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District	109	214	219	...	3	1	546	1	8	15	5	1	1	...	211	26	67	19	353	192	160	315	28
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	738	765	...	1	7	1	1,512	218	...	15	29	2	3	1	287	34	67	1	439	855	735	264	63
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of each Class for Civil Courts. — Appeals from decisions in suits for money or moveables	275	412	16	...	2	...	705	17	7	10	23	2	3	1	231	34	54	8	373	315	262	193	29
In suits under the Rent Law	127	208	2	...	1	1	339	1	...	8	6	...	...	...	74	8	31	...	127	211	174	283	37
In Title and other Suits ...	445	359	201	1	7	1	1,014	201	1	12	5	1	1	...	193	18	49	12	292	521	459	409	25
Total	847	979	219	1	10	2	2,058	219	8	30	34	3	4	1	498	60	134	20	792	1,047	895	287	91
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.																							
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																							
Chief Court of Province. — From decisions by Courts in the Interior ...	13	11	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	9	15	13	202	...
From decisions on the Original Side ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.																							
Chief Court of Province. — From decisions by Appellate Courts in the Interior	91	46	...	...	...	...	137	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	48	1	4	9	69	68	57	359	...
From decisions by a single Judge or Bench on Appeal in the Chief Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	104	57	...	...	...	...	161	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	53	2	4	9	78	83	70	561	...

12*a*. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Assam in the year* 1894.

PART II.—Miscellaneous Appeals.

Class of Court.	Appeals remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1894.	Otherwise received.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Appeals summarily rejected, section 551.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending.	Of these, pending more than three months.	Average number of days the appeals were pending.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
			Received by transfer from other Courts.	Reviewed under section 626, Act XIV of 1882.	Remands under section 562.	Restored to file under sections 558, 560.					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 562.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 562.					
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
FIRST APPEALS.																							
A.—Civil Courts.																							
Chief Appellate Court other than Chief Court of District	2	12	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	2	11	3	2	134	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	11	60	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	8	1	...	...	1	39	...	7	1	57	14	5	104	1
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	13	72	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	11	1	...	...	1	43	...	9	3	68	17	7	109	1
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.																							
FIRST APPEALS.																							
Chief Court of Province. From decisions by Courts in the Interior ...	7	9	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	6	10	7	280	...
Chief Court of Province. From decisions on the Original Side ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	9	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	6	10	7	280	...
SECOND APPEALS.																							
Chief Court of Province. From decisions by Appellate Courts in the Interior	4	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	4	346	...
Chief Court of Province. From decisions of a single Judge or Bench on appeal in the Chief Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	4	346	...

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B.—JUDICIAL—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS)—*contd.*

13. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1894.

Class of Courts.	Number of applications dealt with.					Applications disposed of.						Pending at the end of 1894.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realised.
	Pending at the end of 1893.	Filed.		Restored to the file for any cause.	Total.	Transferred		Decrees wholly satisfied.	Decrees partly satisfied.	Wholly infructuous.	Total.			
		The decrees being those of the Court where execution is taken out.	The decrees being those of other Courts transferred for execution.			To another Court under section 223.	To the Collector under section 320.							
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														
I.—CIVIL COURTS.														Rs.
Unpaid Tribunals	....	.....	....	....	..	....	.....	..	.....	....	..	..	.....	..
Village Courts	....	... ..	....	....	..	....	.....	..	.....	....	..	..	.....	..
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ..	1,904	12,947	438	19	15,308	410	.....	2,681	2,754	7,256	13,101	2,207	443	2,51,273
Small Cause Courts	....	.....	....	....	..	....	.....	..	.....	....	..	..	.....	..
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	110	388	23	....	521	13	.....	88	89	168	358	163	77	1,35,673
Chief Courts of Districts.. ..	4	12	13	....	29	7	.....	1	3	8	19	10	5	3,813
Total	2,018	13,347	474	19	15,858	430	.....	2,770	2,846	7,432	13,478	2,380	525	3,90,759

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B.—JUDICIAL—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS)—*contd.*

13. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1894—continued.

Class of Courts.	Number of applications.											
	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested under section 336, but released without imprisonment.	On which his moveable property		On which his immoveable property			On which specific performance was enforced.	On which possession was given		On which partition was effected, section 265.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
			Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under section 305, 322, or 326.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.		Of moveables, section 259.	Of immoveables, sections 263 and 264.		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.												
I.—CIVIL COURTS.												
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	36	121	812	403	725	17	239	2	29	1,060	1	992
Small Cause Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ..	1	5	21	4	26	3	1	..	....	6	....	38
Chief Courts of Districts	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	....	..	....	....	....	1
Total	38	126	834	407	753	20	240	2	29	1,066	1	1,031

14. (*Civil*).—*Proceedings in Insolvency under Chapter XX, Act XIV of* 1882, *in the Province of Assam during the year* 1894.

PART I.—Showing the number and result of Applications under section 344, and the number of Insolvents before the Court.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.															Persons declared to be insolvents.								
	Number of applications dealt with.						Applications disposed of.									Number before the Court.				Disposed of.				
	Pending at the close of the previous year.	Filed during the year			Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted.	Granted.		Rejected.			Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remaining at close of the previous year.	Declared to be insolvents during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Died.	Discharged.		Remaining at the close of the year.
		By judgment-debtor.		By decree-holders.					A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 339 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 350.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								Under section 351.	Under section 355.	
		Under arrest or imprisonment.	Not under arrest or imprisonment.																					
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts specially empowered	10	24	12	..	..	46	..	19	1	6	8	1	....	35	11	....	7	..	7	..	..	6	1	..
Chief Courts of Districts	2	12	3	..	..	17	..	4	2	1	1	....	....	8	9	1	3	..	4	..	..	1	1	2
Superior Courts	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12	36	15	..	..	63	..	23	3	7	9	1	....	43	20	1	10	..	11	..	..	7	2	2

PART II.—Showing the number of Estates in the hands of Receivers and the progress made in winding up.

Class of Courts.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers.				Amount of Creditors' claims dealt with during the year.					Amount of insolvents' assets realised and outstanding.			
	Pending at the close of the previous year.	Placed in charge of a Receiver during the year.	Number of estates in regard to which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.	Unsatisfied and pending at the close of the year.	Admitted.	Disallowed.	Satisfied.	Unsatisfied and pending at the close of the year.	Amount of realised assets in the hands of Receivers at the close of the previous year.	Gross amount realised during the year.	Total amount of disbursements.	Amount remaining in the hands of Receivers at the close of the year.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts specially empowered	....	1	1	....	....	1,912	....	697	1,215	....	697	697	....
Chief Courts of Districts	16	2	3	15	43,734	....	....	....	41,003	253	7	....	260
Superior Courts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	16	3	4	15	43,734	1,912	....	697	42,218	253	704	697	260

B.—Registration.— Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Province of Assam for the year 1894-95.

District.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable Property, Book I.																		Registrations affecting moveable Property, Book IV.													
		Compulsory.								Optional.										Compulsory.														
		Instruments of gift (section 17, clause *a*).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses *b* and *c*, or section 5 of the Indian Trust Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause *d*).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses *a* and *b*.	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause *c*), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 7, clause *i*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (clause *d*, section 18).	Obligation for payment of money (section 18, clause *f*).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
			(a)	(b)																														
1	2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
										Rs. a.								Rs. a.	Rs.						Rs. a.								Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar ..	2	23	1,667	1,531	638	185	1	219	4,264	4,273 4	..	335	97	131	..	..	..	563	487 8	8,04,042	.....	32	151	219	382	486 4	..	6	..	3	12	73	53	301	5,265 0	1,333 10	2,831 15 0
Sylhet ..	8	246	5,680	9,051	1,199	1,183	121	2,194	19,887	18,822 12	..	989	257	1,547	1	4	..	2,798	2,309 8	31 61,513	8	77	60	2,600	2,745	3,124 0	..	15	1	6	92	431	217	332	24,320 4	9,976 7	19,640 15 0
Total Surma Valley Districts ..	10	269	7,347	10,582	1,837	1,571	132	2,413	24,151	23,096 0	..	1,324	354	1,678	1	4	..	3,361	2,797 0	39,65,555	8	109	191	2,819	3,127	3,604 4	..	21	1	9	104	504	270	633	29,585 4	11,310 1	22,472 14 0
Goálpára ..	2	12	208	102	146	6	..	99	573	673 4	..	41	3	5	..	..	..	49	48 8	1,73,036	1	5	23	30	59	71 8	..	7	....	..	..	24	33	37	821 4	379 4	629 13 1
Kámrúp ..	2	20	146	175	128	..	3	20	492	589 4	..	15	4	....	..	15	..	34	45 0	1,27,981	9	6	9	218	242	369 0	1	26	....	..	..	1	13	44	1,107 4	562 14	1,021 11 0
Darrang ..	2	19	25	60	40	10	8	....	162	207 0	..	15	1	....	..	..	1	17	12 12	95,468	4	2	63	125	194	208 0	..	11	....	1	..	2	17	14	471 12	142 5	446 3 2
Nowgong ..	1	21	13	34	1	2	..	....	71	61 12	..	6	2	....	..	1	..	9	9 4	8,182	8	7	17	102	134	132 4	..	15	....	..	..	1	21	10	263 4	121 11	326 1 9
Sibságar ..	3	10	164	707	51	73	2	26	1,033	911 8	..	87	9	....	..	41	1	138	179 12	3,03,490	1	25	88	308	422	457 0	2	31	....	..	..	11	44	20	1,672 4	249 4	1,066 10 2
Lakhimpur ..	2	1	61	84	41	1	..	9	197	264 8	..	9	..	....	..	..	..	9	6 12	90,909	.....	16	4	131	151	170 4	..	1	....	1	..	1	40	13	445 8	112 13	457 10 4
Total Assam Valley Districts ..	12	83	617	1,162	407	92	13	154	2,528	2,707 4	..	173	19	5	..	57	2	256	302 0	8,69,066	23	61	204	914	1,202	1,408 0	3	91	....	2	..	40	168	138	4,781 4	1,568 3	3,948 1 6
Nága Hills ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
Khási „ ..	1	2	21	1	33	7	2	2	68	143 12	..	1	..	....	..	..	..	1	0 12	68,395	.....	1	1	10	12	55 0	..	2	....	..	..	..	13	3	207 8	60 12	124 15 9
Gáro „	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	13	....	13	19 12	..	..	....	..	..	..	2	..	19 12	2 0	19 7 8
Total Hill Districts ..	3	2	21	1	33	7	2	2	68	143 12	..	1	..	....	..	..	..	1	0 12	68,395	.....	1	14	10	25	74 12	..	2	....	..	..	..	15	3	227 4	62 12	144 7 5
Grand total ..	25	354	7,985	11,745	2,277	1,670	147	2,569	26,747	25,947 0	..	1,498	373	1,683	1	61	2	3,618	3,099 12	49,03,016	31	171	409	3,743	4,354	5,087 0	3	114	1	11	104	544	453	774	34,593 12	12,941 0	26,565 6 11

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C.—Prisons.—General Summary.

Showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of Assam during the year 1894.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Cachar ..	Silchar ..	Convicts..	56	1	57	353	13	366	409	14	423	352	13	365	57	1	58	57·70	·81	58·51			
		Under-trial	15	..	15	293	14	307	308	14	322	293	14	307	15	..	15	12·64	·16	12·80	70·41	·97	71·38
		Civil ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	·07	..	·07			
	Hailánkádi	Convicts ..	5	..	5	101	2	103	106	2	108	98	2	100	8	..	8	5·55	·02	5·57			
		Under-trial	1	..	1	100	6	106	101	6	107	98	6	104	3	..	3	3·32	·04	3·36	8·87	·06	8·93
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....			
Sylhet ..	Sylhet ..	Convicts ..	467	8	475	1,061	18	1,079	1,528	26	1,554	1,068	14	1,082	460	12	472	517·99	11·47	529·46			
		Under-trial	10	..	10	373	18	391	383	18	401	362	17	379	21	1	22	16·12	1·08	17·20	534·74	12·55	547·29
		Civil ..	1	..	1	5	..	5	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	·63	..	·63			
	Sunámganj	Convicts..	20	1	21	389	2	391	409	3	412	393	3	396	16	..	16	24·77	·04	24·81			
		Under-trial	5	..	5	140	3	143	145	3	148	143	3	146	2	..	2	5·49	·04	5·53	30·40	·08	30·48
		Civil ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	·14	..	·14			
	Karimganj.	Convicts..	12	..	12	198	1	199	210	1	211	197	1	198	13	..	13	13·25	·01	13·26			
		Under-trial	1	..	1	90	3	93	91	3	94	90	3	93	1	..	1	2·64	·12	2·76	16·00	·13	16·13
		Civil ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	·11	..	·11			
	Habiganj	Convicts..	27	..	27	453	11	464	480	11	491	458	11	449	42	..	42	21·01	·39	21·40			
		Under-trial	19	2	21	292	6	298	311	8	319	308	8	316	3	..	3	15·13	·19	15·32	36·33	·58	36·91
		Civil ..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	·19	..	·19			
	South Sylhet.	Convicts..	15	..	15	278	13	291	293	13	306	273	12	285	20	1	21	16·57	·48	17·05			
		Under-trial	6	..	6	183	11	194	189	11	200	189	11	200	..	..	..	4·11	·08	4·19	20·79	·56	21·35
		Civil ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	·11	..	·11			
Goálpára.	Goálpára ..	Convicts..	6	..	6	36	1	37	42	1	43	33	1	34	9	..	9	6·72	·05	6·77			
		Under-trial	..	..	..	69	1	70	69	1	70	65	1	66	4	..	4	3·14	·01	3·15	10·02	·06	10·08
		Civil ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	·16	..	·16			
	Dhubri ..	Convicts..	4	..	4	90	3	93	94	3	97	84	3	87	10	..	10	8·37	·02	8·39			
		Under-trial	5	..	5	143	4	147	148	4	152	147	4	151	1	..	1	3·69	·07	3·76	12·06	·09	12·15
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....			
Kámrúp.	Gauháti ..	Convicts ..	78	1	79	262	12	274	340	13	353	201	12	213	139	1	140	100·15	·58	100·73			
		Under-trial	4	1	5	182	9	191	186	10	196	185	10	195	1	..	1	4·29	·15	4·44	104·53	·79	105·32
		Civil ..	..	..	..	3	2	5	3	2	5	2	2	4	1	..	1	·09	·06	·15			
	Barpeta ..	Convicts ..	5	..	5	97	5	102	102	5	107	90	5	95	12	..	12	8·40	·08	8·48			
		Under-trial	1	..	1	95	4	99	96	4	100	92	4	96	4	..	4	3·37	·07	3·94	12·39	·20	12·59
		Civil ..	..	..	..	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	..	..	..	·12	·05	·17			
Darrang.	Tezpur ..	Convicts..	281	11	292	238	46	284	519	57	576	287	45	332	232	12	244	268·44	15·75	284·19			
		Under-trial	7	1	8	126	15	141	133	16	149	130	16	146	3	..	3	2·90	·27	3·17	271·34	16·10	287·44
		Civil ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	....	·08	·08			
	Mangaldai	Convicts ..	9	1	10	105	14	119	114	15	129	98	14	112	16	1	17	14·65	·60	15·25			
		Under-trial	1	..	1	124	5	129	125	5	130	121	5	126	4	..	4	4·54	·14	4·68	19·47	·74	20·21
		Civil ..	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	·28	..	·28			
Nowgong	Nowgong ..	Convicts ..	38	..	38	142	21	163	180	21	201	142	20	162	38	1	39	33·03	1·34	34·37			
		Under-trial	6	2	8	183	16	199	189	18	207	186	18	204	3	..	3	4·78	·31	5·09	37·89	1·65	39·54
		Civil ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	·08	..	·08			
Sibságar.	Sibságar ..	Convicts ..	64	4	68	431	65	496	495	69	564	417	64	481	78	5	83	66·53	4·33	70·86			
		Under-trial	13	..	13	231	32	263	244	32	276	244	32	276	..	..	..	6·85	·48	7·33	73·38	4·81	78·19
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....			
	Jorhát ..	Convicts ..	3	..	3	198	22	220	201	22	223	181	21	202	20	1	21	12·39	·72	13·11			
		Under-trial	5	..	5	149	14	163	154	14	168	153	14	167	1	..	1	3·39	·09	3·48	16·13	·81	16·94
		Civil ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	·35	..	·35			
	Golághát ..	Convicts ..	13	1	14	155	15	170	168	16	184	147	15	162	21	1	22	16·15	·66	16·81			
		Under-trial	1	..	1	105	8	113	106	8	114	105	8	113	1	..	1	1·72	·13	1·85	18·12	·79	18·91
		Civil ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	·25	..	·25			
Lakhimpur.	Dibrugarh	Convicts..	52	10	62	418	59	477	470	69	539	422	66	488	48	3	51	55·18	2·11	57·29			
		Under-trial	6	..	6	256	30	286	262	30	292	261	30	291	1	..	1	6·74	·20	6·94	62·33	2·31	64·64
		Civil ..	..	..	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	8	..	8	1	..	1	·41	..	·41			
	Lakhimpur	Convicts..	10	..	10	69	3	72	79	3	82	71	3	74	8	..	8	9·60	·23	9·83			
		Under-trial	1	..	1	44	2	46	45	2	47	45	2	47	..	..	..	·70	·01	·71	10·35	·24	10·59
		Civil ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	2	..	2	1	..	1	·05	..	·05			
Nága Hills	Kohima ..	Convicts..	8	..	8	41	..	41	49	..	49	43	..	43	6	..	6	8·16	..	8·16			
		Under-trial	..	..	..	63	..	63	63	..	63	60	..	60	3	..	3	6·12	..	6·12	14·28	..	14·28
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....			
Khási Hills.	Shillong ..	Convicts..	41	5	46	79	2	81	120	7	127	68	6	74	52	1	53	45·84	2·24	48·08			
		Under-trial	13	..	13	88	..	88	101	..	101	100	..	100	1	..	1	3·52	..	3·52	49·36	2·24	51·60
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....			
Gáro Hills	Tura ..	Convicts.	27	..	27	40	..	40	67	..	67	59	..	59	8	..	8	14·97	..	14·97			
		Under-trial	..	..	..	55	4	59	55	4	59	55	4	59	..	..	..	·83	·02	·85	15·86	·02	15·88
		Civil ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	·06	..	·06			
	Total of Jails.	Convicts..	1,081	40	1,121	3,074	239	3,313	4,155	279	4,434	3,041	243	3,284	1,114	36	1,150	1,153·23	38·65	1,191·88			
		Under-trial	79	4	83	1,875	138	2,013	1,954	142	2,096	1,908	141	2,049	46	1	47	61·53	2·72	64·25	1,216·04	41·51	1,257·55
		Civil ..	1	..	1	20	3	23	21	3	24	19	3	22	2	..	2	1·28	·14	1·42			
		Total ..	1,161	44	1,205	4,969	380	5,349	6,130	424	6,554	4,968	387	5,355	1,162	37	1,199	1,216·04	41·51	1,257·55	1,216·04	41·51	1,257·55
	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts..	160	3	163	2,160	89	2,249	2,320	92	2,412	2,121	88	2,209	199	4	203	172·19	3·28	175·47			
		Under-trial	41	2	43	1,509	67	1,576	1,550	69	1,619	1,524	69	1,593	26	..	26	55·00	·94	55 94	229·01	4·27	233·28
		Civil ..	2	..	2	26	2	28	28	2	30	27	2	29	1	..	1	1·82	·05	1·87			
		Total ..	203	5	208	3,695	158	3,853	3,898	163	4,061	3,672	159	3,831	226	4	230	229·01	4·27	233·28	229·01	4·27	233·28
	Grand-total	Convicts..	1,241	43	1,284	5,234	328	5,562	6,475	371	6,846	5,162	331	5,493	1,313	40	1,353	1,325·42	41·93	1,367·35			
		Under trial	120	6	126	3,384	205	3,589	3,504	211	3 715	3,432	210	3,642	72	1	73	116·53	3·66	120·19	1,445·05	45·78	1,490·83
		Civil ..	3	..	3	46	5	51	49	5	54	46	5	51	3	..	3	3·10	·19	3·29			
		Total ..	1,364	49	1,413	8,664	538	9,202	10,028	587	10,615	8,640	546	9,186	1,388	41	1,429	1,445·05	45·78	1,490·83	1,445·05	45·78	1490·83

[31] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. I.—Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1894.

Serial No.	Jails.	3 Remained at the close of the previous year. M.	3 F.	4 Imprisoned during the present year. M.	4 F.	5 Total. M.	5 F.	6 Received by transfer — A — To undergo sentence — From jails in the province. M.	F.	From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province. M.	F.	From jails outside the province. M.	F.	6 B — In transit for transportation or to other jails — From jails in the province. M.	F.	From jails outside the province. M.	F.	7 Grand total. M.	F.	Total.	8 Transferred to other jails — A — To undergo sentence. M.	F.	B — For transportation beyond seas. M.	F.	9 Released during the year — A — On appeal. M.	F.	B — On expiry of sentence. M.	F.
1	Silchar ..	56	1	290	12	346	13	3	..	60	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	409	14	423	52	1	..	..	105	..	180	12
2	Sylhet ..	467	8	381	7	348	15	....	..	676	11	3	..	1	..	..	..	1,528	26	1,554	37	..	1	..	203	1	636	12
3	Dhubri ..	4	..	69	3	73	3	8	..	2	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	94	3	97	44	3	7	..	4	..	29	..
4	Gauháti ..	78	1	176	6	254	7	52	3	27	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	340	13	353	39	4	7	..	21	2	105	6
5	Tezpur ..	281	11	90	26	371	37	125	18	17	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	519	57	576	19	..	2	..	10	1	143	38
6	Nowgong ..	38	..	139	21	177	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	21	201	3	2	..	..	6	..	114	18
7	Sibságar ..	64	4	314	53	378	57	2	..	115	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	495	69	564	88	11	..	..	2	..	315	53
8	Dibrugarh ..	52	10	407	59	459	69	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	470	69	539	15	1	3	..	3	..	386	65
9	Shillong ..	41	5	79	2	120	7	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	7	127	9	..	..	..	..	..	45	5
	Total of Jails ..	1,081	40	1,945	189	3,026	229	195	21	906	29	9	..	19	..	..	..	4,155	279	4,434	306	22	20	..	354	4	1,953	209
1	Hailákándi ..	5	..	97	2	102	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	2	108	59	1	..	..	11	..	26	1
2	Sunámganj ..	20	1	384	2	404	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	409	3	412	178	3	..	..	72	..	142	..
3	Karimganj ..	12	..	189	1	201	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	1	211	106	1	..	..	19	..	70	..
4	Habiganj ..	27	..	446	11	473	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	11	491	194	3	..	..	47	..	197	8
5	South Sylhet ..	15	..	273	13	288	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	293	13	306	153	3	..	..	11	..	108	9
6	Goálpára ..	6	..	36	1	42	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	1	43	4	..	..	..	1	1	27	..
7	Barpeta ..	5	..	95	5	100	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	5	107	21	3	..	..	1	..	67	2
8	Mangaldai ..	9	1	103	14	112	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	15	129	3	1	..	..	19	2	75	11
9	Jorhát ..	3	..	182	22	185	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	201	22	223	85	8	..	..	..	..	96	13
10	Golághát ..	13	1	139	15	152	16	10	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	168	16	184	34	1	..	..	1	..	111	14
11	Lakhimpur ..	10	..	68	3	78	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	3	82	10	..	..	..	3	..	54	3
12	Kohima ..	8	..	41	..	49	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	49	9	..	..	..	..	..	34	..
13	Tura	27	..	39	..	66	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	67	4	..	..	..	2	..	43	..
	Total of Lock-ups	160	3	2,092	89	2,252	92	48	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	2,320	92	2,412	860	24	..	..	187	3	1,050	61
	Grand total ..	1,241	43	4,037	278	5,278	321	243	21	907	29	9	..	38	..	..	..	6,475	371	6,846	1,166	46	20	..	541	7	3,003	270

[31] *Statement No. I.*—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.	9—*concluded*. Released during the year—*concld*. C. Under remission rules. M.	F.	D. By order of Government (a) On account of sickness. M.	F.	(b) On other grounds. M.	F.	10 Transported beyond seas. M.	F.	11 Transferred to lunatic asylum. M.	F.	12 Escaped. M.	F.	13 Executed. M.	F.	14 Died. M.	F.	15 Remaining at the end of the present year. M.	F.	16 Daily average number. M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	57	1	57·70	·81	58·51
2	Sylhet	158	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	24	..	460	12	517·99	11·47	529·46
3	Dhubri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	8·37	·02	8·39
4	Gauháti	17	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	139	1	100·15	·58	100·73
5	Tezpur	76	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	24	1	232	12	268·44	15·75	284·19
6	Newgong ..	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	38	1	33·03	1·34	34·37
7	Sibságar	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	78	5	66·53	4·33	70·86
8	Dibrugarh ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	48	3	55·18	2·11	57·29
9	Shillong	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	52	1	45·84	2·24	48·08
	Total of Jails ..	298	7	19	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	19	..	2	..	68	1	1,114	36	1,153·23	38·65	1,191·88
1	Hailákándi ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	5·55	·02	5·57
2	Sunámganj ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	24·77	·04	24·81
3	Karimganj ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13·25	·01	13·26
4	Habiganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	21·01	·39	21·40
5	South Sylhet ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	16·57	·48	17·05
6	Goálpára ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	6·72	·05	6·77
7	Barpeta	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	8·40	·08	8·48
8	Mangaldai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	1	14·65	·60	15·25
9	Jorhát	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	12·39	·72	13·11
10	Golághát ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	16·15	·66	16·81
11	Lakhimpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	9·60	·23	9·83
12	Kohima	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	8·16	....	8·16
13	Tura	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	14·97	....	14·97
	Total of Lock-ups ..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	199	4	172·19	3·28	175·47
	Grand total ..	315	7	19	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	23	..	..	..	71	1	1,313	40	1,325·42	41·93	1,367 35

[32]

C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. II.—Showing the Religion, Age, state of Education, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1894.

1	2	3														4							
		Religion.														Age.							
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D	
		Christians.																					
		a		b		c																	
Serial No.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under sixteen.		Sixteen to forty.		Forty to sixty.		Above sixty.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Silchar	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	1	146	10	..	..	19	1	1	..	242	12	32	..	5	..
2	Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	276	3	75	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	236	7	99	..	14	..
3	Dhubri	1	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	37	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	64	2	6	1	..	..
4	Gauháti	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	4	144	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	6	26	..	..	..
5	Tezpur	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	46	17	..	..	39	9	..	..	87	24	3	2	..	..
6	Nowgong	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	101	16	..	..	31	5	..	..	119	18	18	3	..	..
7	Sibságar	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	297	53	..	..	3	..	..	..	272	49	42	4	..	..
8	Dibrugarh	..	..	..	..	2	..	21	3	374	56	..	..	10	..	1	..	373	52	33	7	..	..
9	Shillong	..	..	..	..	8	..	13	..	15	..	..	..	42	2	..	..	58	..	19	2	1	..
	Total of Jails ..	1	..	..	..	14	..	506	11	1,235	161	1	..	145	17	4	..	1,600	170	278	19	20	..
1	Hailákándi	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	47	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	2	17	..	..	..
2	Sunámganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	1	81	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	2	65	..	15	..
3	Karimganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	1	47	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	134	1	37	..	3	..
4	Habiganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	4	76	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	11	100	..	..	..
5	South Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	2	88	8	..	..	31	3	..	..	205	10	47	1	7	2
6	Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	15	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	30	..	6	1	..	..
7	Barpeta	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	88	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	69	2	26	2	..	..
8	Mangaldai	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	78	10	..	..	9	3	1	1	97	13	5	..	..	..
9	Jorhát	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	161	19	..	..	11	2	..	..	162	21	20	1	..	..
10	Golághát	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	45	2	..	..	87	13	..	..	114	14	24	1	1	..
11	Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	45	3	..	..	16	..	..	..	58	3	8	..	..	..
12	Kohima	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	32	..	9	..	..	..
13	Tura	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	52	..	1	..	30	..	7	..	1	..
	Total of Lock-ups ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	952	11	785	57	..	..	234	21	3	2	1,570	79	371	6	27	2
	Grand total ..	1	..	..	..	14	..	1,458	22	2,020	218	1	..	379	38	7	2	3,170	249	649	25	47	2

[32] *Statement No. II.—continued.*

5							6														7		
Education.							Previous occupation.																
A		B		C			Males.											Females.					
							A	B	C	D	E	F	G					H	I	J	K		
Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.			Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or pursuing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons engaged in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc., etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.					
Serial No.	Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.														M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	67	..	..	..	213	12	7	7	77	168	4	....	17	11	....	1	..	280	12	292		
2	Sylhet	21	..	4	..	346	7	15	4	13	319	....	....	....	3	....	2	2	351	7	358		
3	Dhubri	16	..	..	..	54	3	4	4	9	38	9	2	4	..	....	2	1	70	3	73		
4	Gauháti	28	..	1	..	146	6	4	6	42	114	3	....	6	4	1	1	..	175	6	181		
5	Tezpur	1	..	..	..	89	26	2	5	....	83	..	....	....	18	2	6	..	90	26	116		
6	Nowgong	22	..	3	..	112	21	8	....	61	61	4	1	2	12	1	8	..	137	21	158		
7	Sibságar	10	..	5	..	299	53	13	1	243	57	....	....	....	37	6	10	..	314	53	367		
8	Dibrugarh ..	29	..	2	..	376	59	5	9	331	47	7	1	7	45	6	8	..	407	59	466		
9	Shillong	9	..	10	..	59	2	7	9	20	40	2	....	....	..	....	2	..	78	2	80		
	Total of Jails ..	183	..	25	..	1,694	189	65	45	796	927	29	4	36	130	16	40	3	1,902	189	2,091		
1	Hailákándi ..	4	..	20	..	70	2	4	....	35	55	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	94	2	96		
2	Sunámganj ..	10	..	..	..	308	2	2	....	....	316	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	318	2	320		
3	Karimganj ..	4	..	8	..	163	1	1	3	19	138	1	....	13	1	....	..	..	175	1	176		
4	Habiganj	15	..	..	..	409	11	....	....	13	411	....	....	....	5	....	4	2	424	11	435		
5	South Sylhet ..	4	..	40	..	215	13	2	....	76	174	....	7	....	6	1	5	1	259	13	272		
6	Goálpára ..	6	..	3	..	27	1	1	....	5	22	7	1	....	..	....	1	..	36	1	37		
7	Barpeta	13	..	22	..	60	5	....	5	8	63	4	12	3	2	2	1	..	95	5	100		
8	Mangaldai ..	..	..	7	..	96	14	2	1	42	46	1	8	3	11	2	1	..	103	14	117		
9	Jorhát	10	..	4	..	168	22	4	....	86	73	....	19	....	21	....	1	..	182	22	204		
10	Golághát ..	8	..	..	..	131	15	....	1	77	60	1	....	....	14	1	..	..	139	15	154		
11	Lakhimpur ..	8	..	1	..	57	3	3	4	5	39	....	1	14	2	1	..	..	66	3	69		
12	Kohima	1	..	4	..	36	..	7	2	....	31	....	....	1	..	....	..	..	41	....	41		
13	Tura	2	..	1	..	36	..	3	....	....	33	....	1	2	..	....	..	..	39	....	39		
	Total of Lock-ups ..	85	..	110	..	1,776	89	29	16	366	1,461	14	49	36	66	7	13	3	1,971	89	2,030		
	Grand total ..	268	..	135	..	3,470	278	94	61	1,162	2,388	43	53	72	196	23	53	6	3,873	278	4,151		

[33] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. III.—Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Assam during the year 1894, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of Sentence.*

1	2	3	4																				5		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to length of sentence.																				Total.		
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I			J			
			One month.		Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas			Sentenced to death.				
																			a		*b*					
																			For life.		For a term.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar ..	A ..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
		B ..	104	8	90	1	29	..	32	..	11	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	273	9	282
		C ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		D ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	4
	Total of admissions		105	11	92	1	29	..	34	..	12	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	280	12	292
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		9	..	8	..	8	1	12	..	10	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	1	58
2	Sylhet ..	A ..	7	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	....	10
		B ..	72	2	87	2	56	..	54	..	36	2	20	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	7	347
		C ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.		79	2	90	2	57	..	54	..	36	2	20	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	351	7	358
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		12	1	54	..	102	1	136	5	107	3	22	..	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460	12	472
3	Dhubri ..	A ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
		B ..	15	..	26	..	6	1	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	3	60
		C ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	....	11
		D ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.		16	..	27	..	6	1	15	2	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	3	73
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	....	10
4	Gauháti ..	A ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
		B ..	43	4	28	..	28	..	34	1	13	..	14	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	5	171
		C ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	....	6
		D ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.		44	5	29	..	28	..	38	1	13	..	17	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	6	181
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		8	..	7	..	11	..	30	1	29	..	37	..	13	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	139	1	140
5	Tezpur ..	A ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		B ..	53	23	14	2	8	..	4	1	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	89	26	115
		C ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.		54	23	14	2	8	..	4	1	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	90	26	116
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		1	..	4	1	11	3	20	2	38	3	45	2	70	..	.	..	13	1	30	..	..	..	232	12	244
6	Nowgong ..	A ..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
		B ..	66	18	24	2	10	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	21	131
		C ..	..	..	9	..	5	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	....	20
		D ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
	Total of admissions.		71	18	34	2	15	1	7	..	5	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	21	158
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		5	1	4	..	11	..	5	..	3	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	1	39
7	Sibságar ..	A ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	3
		B ..	171	43	67	6	23	3	21	1	9	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	299	53	352
		C ..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	8
		D ..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	4
	Total of admissions.		175	43	72	6	24	3	24	1	11	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	314	53	367
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		11	5	33	..	11	..	13	..	6	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	5	83
8	Dibrugarh ..	A ..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
		B ..	294	54	59	2	32	1	7	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	398	57	455
		C ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	4
		D ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.		299	56	59	2	33	1	8	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	407	59	466
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		9	3	10	..	8	..	11	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	3	51
9	Shillong ..	A ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
		B ..	6	..	9	..	10	..	30	..	12	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	....	75
		C ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
	Total of admissions.		7	2	9	..	10	..	30	..	14	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	2	80
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	8	..	10	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	1	53
	Total of Jails ..	A ..	24	8	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	8	40
		B ..	824	152	404	15	202	6	194	5	87	2	57	1	30	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	1,807	181	1,988
		C ..	1	..	12	..	6	..	17	..	7	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	....	50
		D ..	1	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	....	13
	Total of admissions.		850	160	426	15	210	6	214	5	98	2	63	1	32	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	1,902	189	2,091
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		56	10	122	1	162	5	255	8	208	6	137	3	126	2	4	..	14	1	30	..	..	..	1,114	36	1,150

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C.—Prisons.—(Judicial.)

Statement No. III—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Number according to length of sentence.																								
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	One month.		Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.		Total.		
																			a		b						
																			For life.		For a term.						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hailákándi	A	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		B	36	1	28	..	8	1	12	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	2	90
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	37	1	28	..	8	1	13	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	2	96
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	8
	Sunámganj	A	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		B	50	..	168	1	46	..	38	..	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313	2	315
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	3
		D	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	51	..	168	1	47	..	38	..	12	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	318	2	320
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	....	16
3	Karimganj	A	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	....	12
		B	38	..	42	..	37	..	31	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	....	157
		C	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	43	..	42	..	39	..	38	..	8	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	1	176
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	....	13
4	Habiganj	A	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		B	205	7	99	3	57	1	36	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	11	428
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	....	6
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	206	7	99	3	57	1	36	..	23	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	11	435
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	17	..	7	..	8	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	....	42
5	South Sylhet	A	3	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
		B	87	9	72	2	57	..	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	12	240
		C	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	....	23
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
	Total of admissions.	.....	90	9	74	2	59	1	18	1	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	259	13	272
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	4	..	10	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	21
6	Goálpára	A	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		B	15	..	10	1	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	1	36
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	16	..	10	1	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	1	37
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	1	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	....	9
7	Barpeta	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		B	59	1	11	..	4	3	1	1	7	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	5	99
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	59	1	11	..	4	3	1	1	7	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	5	100
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	4	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	....	12
8	Mangaldai	A	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	1
		B	62	11	15	2	11	..	11	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	13	115
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	62	12	15	2	11	..	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	14	117
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	5	1	2	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	17
	Jorhát	A	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		B	111	18	24	3	19	1	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	22	190
		C	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	....	13
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	111	18	25	3	20	1	13	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	22	204
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	1	1	5	..	4	..	7	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	21

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C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. III—concluded.

1	2	3	4																						5		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to length of sentence.																						Total.		
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
			One month.		Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
																			a		*b*						
																			For life.		For a term.						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
10	Golághát	A	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		B	81	14	33	1	12	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	15	153
		C	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	81	14	33	1	12	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	15	154
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	3	1	4	..	3	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	22
11	Lakhimpur	A	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	....	6
		B	26	2	13	1	12	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	3	61
		C	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
		D	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	27	2	18	1	12	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	3	69
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	....	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	8
12	Kohima	A	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
		B	9	..	11	..	3	..	5	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	....	36
		C	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	12	..	11	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	....	41
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	....	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	....	6
13	Tura..	A	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		B	21	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	....	36
		C	....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	3
		D	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	21	..	7	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	....	39
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	....	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	8
	Total of Lock-ups.	A	16	1	8	..	3	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	2	36
		B	800	63	533	14	280	6	172	2	62	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,870	86	1,956
		C	....	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	40	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	1	62
		D	....	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	....	6
	Total of admissions	.....	816	64	541	14	289	7	190	2	104	2	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,971	89	2,060
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	39	3	56	1	36	..	19	..	28	..	19	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	4	203
	Grand total	A	40	9	14	..	4	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	10	76
		B	1,624	215	937	29	482	12	366	7	149	3	80	1	30	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	3,677	267	3,944
		C	1	..	12	..	11	..	25	..	47	1	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	1	112
		D	1	..	4	..	2	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	....	19
	Total of admissions.	.....	1,666	224	967	29	499	13	404	7	202	4	94	1	32	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	3,873	278	4,151
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	95	13	178	2	198	5	274	8	236	6	156	3	128	2	4	..	14	1	30	..	..	..	1,313	40	1,353

A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B— Ditto ditto rigorous ditto.
C— Ditto ditto ditto ditto with solitary confinement.
D— Ditto ditto ditto ditto with whipping.

Statement No. IX.—Showing the Scales of Diet in force in the Jails of Assam during the year 1894.

	Scale No. I. For Bengalis, Uriahs, and Assamese. Convicted and non-labouring prisoners. Morning meal. Rice.	*Dál.*	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Evening meal. Rice.	*Dál.*	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Labouring and under-trial prisoners. Morning meal. Rice.	*Dál.*	Vegetables.	Animal food.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Evening meal. Rice.	*Dál.*	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Scale No. II. For natives of Behar, the North-West Provinces, etc. Labouring and under-trial prisoners. Morning meal. Rice.	*Dál.*	Vegetables.	Animal food.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Evening meal. *Atta.*	*Dál.*	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Punishment diet scale. For natives of all provinces. Labouring and non-labouring. Both meals.
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	5	2	1	1/6	1/8	1/8	6	4	1	1	1/6	1/8	1/8	6	6	..	2	2	1/6	1/8	1/8	6	4	2	..	1/8	1/8	1/8	6	6	..	2	..	1/6	1/8	1/8	..	5	1	1/6	1/8	1/8	6	One pound of wheaten or rice flour daily in form of porridge and seasoned with salt is given half at each meal, and in some cases half the quantity of regular food.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	5	1	2	1/8	1/8	1/8	6	4	..	2	1/6	1/8	1/8	6	6	2	..	..	1/6	1/8	1/8	6	4	..	2	1	1/8	1/8	6	6	2	2	2	1/8	1/8	1/8	6	5	1	1/6	1/8	1/8	6	

Statement No. X.—Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1894; *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations, or Repairs.*

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police guard.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.		Grand total expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
						A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B		
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Silchar	58·51	12·80	·07	71·38	2,608	36 9 2	1,266	17 11 8	957	13 6 6	130	1 13 2	45 7 3	385	5 6 4	242	3 6 3	5,588	78 4 7
2	Sylhet	529·46	17·20	·63	547·29	15,818	28 14 11	5,987	10 15 0	2,074	3 12 7	922	1 10 11	26 5 1	2,560	4 11 0	1,139	2 1 3	28,500	52 1 2
3	Dhubri	8·39	3·76	.....	12·15	435	35 12 10	366	30 2 0	384	31 9 8	10	0 13 2	16 15 2	2	0 2 8	426	35 1 0	1,623	133 9 3
4	Gauháti	100·73	4·44	·15	105·32	3,344	31 12 8	3,571	33 14 5	937	8 14 4	124	1 2 9	20 7 11	704	6 11 0	1,256	11 14 9	9,936	94 5 5
5	Tezpur	284·19	3·17	·08	287·44	10,243	35 10 4	4,089	14 3 7	1,716	5 15 6	389	1 5 7	21 8 2	2,275	7 14 0	743	2 9 4	19,455	67 10 11
6	Nowgong	34·37	5·09	·08	39·54	1,350	34 3 4	903	22 13 4	396	10 0 2	148	3 12 0	33 0 6	241	6 1 9	199	5 0 6	3,237	81 13 10
7	Sibságar	70·86	7·33	.....	78·19	2,229	28 8 1	1,180	15 1 5	940	12 0 4	122	1 9 0	42 5 9	364	4 10 6	543	6 15 1	5,378	68 12 9
8	Dibrugarh	57·29	6·94	·41	64·64	1,911	29 12 0	1,395	21 9 3	1,288	19 14 9	271	4 3 1	100 12 0	406	6 5 1	423	6 8 8	5,694	88 1 5
9	Shillong	48·08	3·52	.....	51·60	3,358	65 1 3	937	18 2 7	1,362	26 6 4	276	5 5 7	180 6 3	682	13 3 5	432	8 5 11	7,047	136 9 1
	Total of Jails	1,191·88	64·25	1·42	1,257·55	41,296	32 14 0	19,694	15 10 6	10,054	7 15 11	2,392	1 14 5	32 1 1	7,619	6 1 1	5,403	4 4 9	86,458	68 12 0
1	Hailákándi	5·57	3·36	.....	8·93	244	27 5 2	120	13 7 0	525	58 12 7	6	0 10 9	11 8 7	40	4 7 8	13	1 7 3	948	106 2 6
2	Sunámganj	24·81	5·53	·14	30·48	1,036	34 2 4	193	6 7 11	472	15 7 9	5	0 2 9	7 5 7	36	1 2 11	62	2 0 6	1,809	59 5 6
3	Karimganj	13·26	2·76	·11	16·13	561	35 0 3	198	12 4 4	472	29 4 2	15	0 14 10	16 10 8	25	1 8 11	53	3 4 6	1,324	82 1 4
4	Habiganj	21·40	15·32	·19	36·91	1,184	32 3 11	219	5 14 11	472	12 12 7	4	0 1 8	3 9 7	130	3 8 7	141	3 13 1	2,150	58 3 11
5	South Sylhet	17·05	4·19	·11	21·35	700	32 15 3	194	9 1 4	472	22 1 8	42	1 15 5	95 7 3	25	1 2 10	100	4 10 11	1,533	71 12 10
6	Goálpára	6·77	3·15	·16	10·08	335	33 12 4	196	19 7 1	667	66 2 8	24	2 6 1	31 9 3	116	11 11 1	105	10 6 3	1,443	143 2 5
7	Barpeta	8·48	3·94	·17	12·59	472	38 0 0	120	9 8 6	585	46 7 5	7	0 8 10	41 2 9	137	11 0 5	80	6 5 9	1,401	111 4 5
8	Mangaldai	15·25	4·68	·28	20·21	475	23 13 4	134	6 10 1	492	24 5 6	12	0 9 6	5 3 10	177	8 14 1	46	2 4 5	1,336	66 1 8
9	Jorhát	13·11	3·48	·35	16·94	449	27 1 0	201	11 13 3	581	34 4 9	7	0 6 7	24 2 2	69	4 2 6	101	5 15 3	1,408	83 1 10
10	Golághát	16·81	1·85	·25	18·91	557	29 13 7	183	9 10 11	580	30 10 9	5	0 4 2	16 2 0	176	9 6 0	64	3 6 1	1,565	82 12 0
11	Lakhimpur	9·83	·71	·05	10·59	399	37 13 8	216	20 8 4	506	47 12 6	8	0 12 1	14 8 8	46	4 5 9	50	4 11 6	1,225	115 10 9
12	Kohima	8·16	6·12	.....	14·28	1,011	70 12 9	120	8 6 5	1,149	80 7 4	11	0 12 3	22 7 2	25	1 12 0	160	11 3 3	2,476	173 6 2
13	Tura	14·97	·85	·06	15·88	799	50 8 1	120	7 8 10	629	39 9 9	7	0 7 1	16 4 5	65	4 1 8	123	7 11 11	1,743	109 12 2
	Total of Lock-ups	175·47	55·94	1·87	233·28	8,222	35 8 6	2,219	9 8 2	7,602	32 9 5	153	0 10 6	17 1 9	1,067	4 9 9	1,098	4 11 4	20,361	87 4 6
	Grand total	1,367·35	120·19	3·29	1,490·83	49,518	33 4 7	21,913	14 11 2	17,656	11 13 5	2,545	1 11 3	30 7 7	8,686	5 13 5	6,501	4 5 9	1,06,819	71 10 4

Statement No. XI.—Showing the Expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of Assam during the year 1894 *(excluding cost of building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations, or Repairs), compared with the Expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2	3				4				5				6				7				8			
Serial No.	Jails.	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment and police guard per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength			
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Silchar	38 12	31 6	38 11	36 9	18 6	27 6	28 13	31 2	1 8	3 0	1 13	1 13	5 0	4 12	6 0	5 6	5 14	8 9	6 8	3 6	69 6	74 7	81 9	78 5
2	Sylhet	32 11	43 11	35 5	28 15	23 12	26 12	19 7	14 12	4 1	2 3	1 12	1 11	5 0	5 14	4 2	4 11	4 14	4 10	3 7	2 1	70 5	83 3	63 15	52 1
3	Dhubri	38 0	47 3	44 7	35 13	41 3	55 15	40 12	61 11	1 6	0 10	0 8	0 13	2 3	9 14	4 6	0 3	20 9	53 1	36 13	35 1	103 5	166 8	126 15	133 9
4	Gauháti	31 9	34 11	38 9	31 13	37 14	31 3	32 14	42 13	1 6	1 11	1 2	1 3	6 6	8 3	8 2	6 11	5 0	7 5	5 7	11 15	82 4	83 1	86 3	94 5
5	Tezpur	33 7	35 1	32 15	35 10	26 9	26 13	25 9	20 3	1 15	1 9	1 4	1 6	10 6	8 8	3 4	7 14	4 13	4 0	2 14	2 9	77 1	75 14	66 1	67 11
6	Nowgong	28 8	35 0	29 11	34 3	16 12	17 13	22 6	32 13	3 3	2 9	4 2	3 12	4 14	9 11	7 1	6 2	3 6	3 0	3 13	5 0	56 11	68 0	66 10	81 14
7	Sibságar	34 15	38 2	32 1	28 8	38 0	29 3	28 11	27 2	2 5	2 5	1 13	1 9	8 8	6 15	8 14	4 10	10 12	6 3	5 10	6 15	94 8	82 14	76 15	68 13
8	Dibrugarh	42 3	39 3	33 7	29 12	28 0	32 3	36 0	41 8	2 13	3 6	2 10	4 3	9 13	5 13	8 0	6 5	5 12	7 3	7 5	6 9	88 8	87 10	87 6	88 1
9	Shillong	41 2	55 11	60 1	65 1	66 12	59 9	48 2	44 9	10 4	2 2	1 8	5 6	9 10	14 4	5 0	13 3	11 14	8 1	7 12	8 6	139 11	139 12	122 9	136 9
	Total of Jails	33 14	39 2	36 3	32 14	28 4	29 1	26 9	23 10	3 0	2 2	1 12	1 14	6 12	7 5	5 8	6 1	5 12	6 2	4 13	4 5	77 10	83 11	74 12	68 12
1	Hailákándi	31 1	44 12	31 4	27 5	109 10	118 1	77 15	72 3	0 5	2 9	0 4	0 11	3 1	....	....	4 8	5 2	4 0	1 15	1 7	149 4	168 14	111 6	106 2
2	Sunámganj	27 1	29 13	33 4	34 2	35 12	27 12	28 14	21 15	0 8	0 2	0 8	0 3	1 4	3 5	3 2	1 3	4 3	3 14	4 1	2 1	68 11	64 11	69 13	59 5
3	Karimganj	27 5	31 3	40 15	35 0	41 10	47 3	45 8	41 8	0 6	0 9	0 8	0 15	1 8	14 3	2 6	1 9	2 5	3 14	3 9	3 4	72 10	96 15	92 8	82 1
4	Habiganj	31 5	35 9	41 11	32 4	24 10	23 6	19 8	18 11	0 5	0 8	0 5	0 2	5 8	3 13	3 12	3 9	5 6	4 9	6 5	3 13	66 4	67 7	70 15	58 4
5	South Sylhet	25 10	33 0	36 9	32 15	36 11	44 12	37 12	31 3	0 9	0 1	0 5	1 15	5 11	3 12	2 11	1 3	6 2	3 8	5 0	4 11	74 10	85 0	81 11	71 13
6	Goálpára	30 6	36 3	45 9	33 12	72 14	68 15	81 12	85 10	2 0	0 2	0 8	2 6	....	1 8	2 10	11 11	12 11	7 15	15 4	10 7	117 7	114 12	144 3	143 2
7	Barpeta	24 15	27 14	31 0	38 0	97 3	103 8	96 9	56 0	....	2 10	0 13	0 9	1 2	5 14	1 10	11 0	4 6	9 2	7 13	6 6	127 5	146 9	137 14	111 4
8	Mangaldai	21 4	24 2	18 11	23 13	64 2	57 12	31 8	30 15	0 10	0 13	0 5	0 9	2 4	5 4	10 9	8 14	9 13	7 3	6 4	2 4	97 15	95 1	65 7	66 2
9	Jorhát	33 13	45 5	38 2	27 1	37 12	45 3	62 2	46 2	0 2	0 10	0 4	0 7	2 13	2 13	5 10	4 2	6 6	6 11	5 1	5 15	80 14	100 0	109 4	83 2
10	Golághát	37 9	41 8	31 6	29 13	37 5	46 11	48 1	40 5	1 13	0 15	0 9	0 4	6 5	5 4	15 1	9 6	4 11	3 4	3 11	3 6	86 10	95 15	97 8	82 12
11	Lakhimpur	28 4	26 3	35 9	37 14	63 13	72 4	52 3	68 3	2 2	0 6	0 8	0 12	26 7	6 6	6 7	4 6	5 12	3 13	3 15	4 11	126 5	108 13	98 0	115 11
12	Kohima	64 6	61 4	90 9	70 13	79 13	86 12	128 13	88 14	1 0	1 14	1 9	0 12	3 12	1 2	41 13	1 12	10 5	9 9	11 13	11 3	159 4	160 9	274 9	173 6
13	Tura	36 11	37 12	38 12	50 8	90 2	63 5	40 15	47 2	1 3	0 10	1 5	0 7	1 4	16 4	1 11	4 2	7 10	7 9	5 11	7 12	136 15	124 0	88 7	109 12
	Total of Lock-ups	33 1	36 10	38 5	35 8	52 13	51 8	46 3	42 1	0 13	0 11	0 9	0 10	4 8	5 7	6 10	4 10	6 5	5 7	5 14	4 11	97 1	99 3	96 13	87 4
	Grand total	33 12	38 12	36 9	33 5	32 8	32 10	29 12	26 8	2 10	1 14	1 8	1 11	6 7	7 0	5 10	5 13	5 14	6 0	5 0	4 6	81 0	86 3	78 5	71 10

Statement No. XII.—Showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8												9	10		
							Average number employed on working days															
							A	On prison duties.					On jail buildings.				K	L				
								B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations		New jails							
													G	H	I	J						
Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.*	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, etc.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
																				Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (8K).
1	Silchar	·47	57·31	2·23	5·82	...	·28	4·42	6·62	7·81	2·42	2·70	·41	...	...	...	4·08	·79	19·73	7·71	11·55	7·11
2	Sylhet	2·12	526·69	35·13	61·94	...	·04	33·18	39·26	20·47	45·18	·72	26·72	...	...	...	82·38	73·85	107·82	6·29	7·45	15·64
3	Dhubri	·02	8·16	·42	·13	·21	...	·31	1·47	·84	·87	·01	·09	·01	...	...	1·33	...	2·47	3·80	18·01	16·30
4	Gauháti	1·00	98·89	6·06	6·61	...	1·35	7·03	7·42	9·06	18·36	10·69	...	...	...	...	1·78	·41	30·12	7·10	7·50	1·79
5	Tezpur	·63	283·21	18·21	23·36	...	...	17·31	26·57	13·45	12·46	3·59	·80	...	...	...	77·25	10·16	80·05	6·11	9·38	27·27
6	Nowgong	·15	33·71	4·26	·92	...	...	2·23	4·72	3·35	1·78	1·80	...	...	...	...	8·31	...	6·34	6·61	14·00	24·65
7	Sibságar	·38	69·38	3·22	8·29	·41	...	1·14	4·02	7·59	6·58	2·37	...	...	...	...	6·73	6·17	22·86	1·64	5·79	9·70
8	Dibrugarh	·46	57·05	2·62	3·84	...	1·22	3·40	6·05	8·26	4·52	...	1·20	...	...	...	·11	1·45	24·38	5·96	10·60	·19
9	Shillong	·33	47·52	1·54	2·52	·18	...	1·08	3·99	13·94	1·87	·13	2·03	...	...	...	4·66	...	15·58	2·27	8·40	9·81
	Total of Jails	5·56	1,181·92	73·69	113·43	·80	2·89	70·10	100·12	84·77	94·04	22·01	31·25	·01	...	...	186·63	92·83	309·35	5·93	8·47	15·79
1	Hailákándi	...	5·47	·20	...	·02	...	...	·50	·96	·32	·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·15	...	9·14	...
2	Sunámganj	·02	24·38	·66	...	...	...	·27	3·03	2·01	1·66	·64	...	...	...	...	1·80	10·50	3·81	1·11	12·43	7·38
3	Karimganj	·16	13·16	·85	·16	...	...	1·01	2·02	7·48	·47	·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	·90	7·67	15·35	...
4	Habiganj	·01	20·84	·85	·07	·01	...	1·01	2·95	2·45	1·00	·94	...	...	...	...	2·11	3·33	6·12	4·84	14·15	10·12
5	South Sylhet	·28	16·08	·42	·05	·11	...	1·12	2·91	3·54	1·08	·08	2·09	...	...	...	3·59	...	1·09	6·97	18·09	22·32
6	Goálpára	·01	6·71	·69	·08	...	...	...	1·00	1·79	·10	...	...	...	...	...	1·06	...	1·99	...	14·75	15·65
7	Barpeta	...	8·26	·11	·04	...	...	1·00	1·05	·45	·10	·48	...	...	...	...	·14	...	4·89	12·11	12·71	1·69
8	Mangaldai	·02	15·17	1·33	·36	...	...	·76	1·65	·25	·78	1·21	...	...	...	...	·56	4·86	3·41	5·01	10·87	3·69
9	Jorhát	·05	12·51	·24	·76	...	...	·95	1·96	1·77	2·11	·70	...	...	...	...	1·28	1·94	·80	7·59	15·66	10·23
10	Golághát	...	16·47	·31	·52	...	...	1·02	2·00	1·99	1·36	·25	...	...	...	...	...	·61	8·41	6·21	12·18	...
11	Lakhimpur	·62	9·23	·54	·06	...	...	...	2·01	3·34	·26	1·03	...	...	...	...	·10	...	1·89	...	21·78	1·08
12	Kohima	·68	7·49	·47	...	...	...	...	2·00	·24	·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·15	...	...	26·74	...
13	Tura	...	14·91	·44	·04	·06	...	1·00	2·00	1·72	...	·15	·21	...	...	...	·18	7·45	1·66	6·70	13·41	1·20
	Total of Lock-ups	1·85	170·68	7·11	2·14	·20	...	8·14	25·08	27·99	9·87	6·07	2·30	...	...	...	10·82	32·84	38·12	4·77	14·69	6·34
	Grand total	7·41	1,352·60	80·80	115·57	1·00	2·89	78·24	125·20	112·76	103·91	28·08	33·55	·01	...	...	197·45	125·67	347·47	5·78	9·25	14·59

* Court attendance.

Statement No. XIII.—Showing the Net Cash Earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1894.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1894.	Total.	Cash earnings (being the total of column 10, less total of column 7).	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 4.
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Silchar	57·31	23·81	...	69 15	69 15	1,949 6	...	1,949 6	1,879 7	32 12	78 14
2	Sylhet	526·69	190·20	...	3,547 14	3,547 14	11,984 0	...	11,984 0	8,436 2	16 0	44 5
3	Dhubri	8·16	3·80	...	85 8	85 8	511 0	...	511 0	425 8	52 2	111 15
4	Gauháti	98·89	31·90	...	922 8	922 8	3,147 12	...	3,147 12	2,225 4	22 8	69 12
5	Tezpur	283·21	157·30	...	2,923 10	2,923 10	11,062 8	...	11,062 8	8,138 14	28 12	51 11
6	Nowgong	33·71	14·65	1 14	474 3	476 1	1,602 8	140 0	1,742 8	1,266 7	37 9	86 7
7	Sibságar	69·38	29·59	70 0	270 13	340 13	3,251 13	...	3,251 13	2,911 0	41 15	98 6
8	Dibrugarh	57·05	24·49	...	180 11	180 11	3,950 6	2 0	3,952 6	3,771 11	66 1	153 15
9	Shillong	47·52	20·24	...	181 7	181 7	2,008 11	...	2,008 11	1,827 4	38 7	90 4
	Total of Jails	1,181·92	495·98	71 14	8,656 9	8,728 7	39,468 0	142 0	39,610 0	30,881 9	26 2	62 4
1	Hailákándi	5·47	3·15	...	...	...	257 10	10 10	268 4	268 4	49 0	85 3
2	Sunámganj	24·38	5·61	...	30 2	30 2	519 0	...	519 0	488 14	20 1	87 2
3	Karimganj	13·16	·90	...	56 12	56 12	111 0	...	111 0	54 4	4 2	60 0
4	Habiganj	20·84	8·23	...	53 10	53 10	622 0	...	622 0	568 6	27 4	69 1
5	South Sylhet	16·08	4·68	...	50 9	50 9	122 3	...	122 3	71 10	4 7	15 5
6	Goálpára	6·71	3·05	...	49 1	49 1	252 0	...	252 0	202 15	30 4	66 8
7	Barpeta	8·26	5·03	...	20 1	20 1	587 10	4 8	592 2	572 1	69 4	113 11
8	Mangaldai	15·17	3·97	56 9	193 3	249 12	608 2	...	608 2	358 6	23 10	90 4
9	Jorhát	12·51	2·08	...	12 0	12 0	200 11	5 10	206 5	194 5	15 8	93 7
10	Golághát	16·47	8·41	...	93 9	93 9	1,032 4	...	1,032 4	938 11	57 0	112 4
11	Lakhimpur	9·23	1·99	...	39 1	39 1	253 0	...	253 0	213 15	23 3	107 8
12	Kohima	7·49	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 10	...	24 10	—6	—1	...
13	Tura	14·91	1·84	...	35 13	35 13	144 0	...	144 0	108 3	7 4	58 13
	Total of Lock-ups	170·68	48·94	56 9	658 13	715 6	4,734 2	20 12	4,754 14	4,039 8	23 11	82 10
	Grand total	1,352·60	544·92	128 7	9,315 6	9,443 13	44,202 2	162 12	44,364 14	34,921 1	25 13	64 1

Statement No. XIV.—Showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X).	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3, minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, minus column 6).
		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Silchar	5,588	78 5	1,879 7	26 5	3,708 9	52 0
2	Sylhet	28,500	52 1	8,436 2	15 7	20,063 14	36 10
3	Dhubri	1,623	133 9	425 8	35 0	1,197 8	98 9
4	Gauháti	9,936	94 5	2,225 4	21 2	7,710 12	73 3
5	Tezpur	19,455	67 11	8,138 14	28 5	11,316 2	39 6
6	Nowgong	3,237	81 14	1,266 7	32 0	1,970 9	49 14
7	Sibságar	5,378	68 13	2,911 0	37 3	2,467 0	31 10
8	Dibrugarh	5,694	88 1	3,771 11	58 5	1,922 5	29 12
9	Shillong	7,047	136 9	1,827 4	35 7	5,219 12	101 2
	Total of Jails	86,458	68 12	30,881 9	24 9	55,576 7	44 3
1	Hailákándi	948	106 3	268 4	30 1	679 12	76 2
2	Sunámganj	1,809	59 6	488 14	16 1	1,320 2	43 5
3	Karimganj	1,324	82 1	54 4	3 6	1,269 12	78 11
4	Habiganj	2,150	58 4	568 6	15 6	1,581 10	42 14
5	South Sylhet	1,533	71 13	71 10	3 5	1,461 6	68 8
6	Goálpára	1,443	143 2	202 15	20 2	1,240 1	123 0
7	Barpeta	1,401	111 4	572 1	45 7	828 15	65 13
8	Mangaldai	1,336	66 2	358 6	17 11	977 10	48 7
9	Jorhát	1,408	83 2	194 5	11 8	1,213 11	71 10
10	Golághát	1,565	82 12	938 11	49 10	626 5	33 2
11	Lakhimpur	1,225	115 11	213 15	20 3	1,011 1	95 8
12	Kohima	2,476	173 6	—6	...	2,476 6	173 6
13	Tura	1,743	109 12	108 3	6 13	1,634 13	102 15
	Total of Lock-ups	20,361	87 4	4,039 8	17 5	16,321 8	69 15
	Grand total	1,06,819	71 10	34,921 1	23 7	71,897 15	48 3

[44] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement No. XV.—Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all Classes in the Jails of Assam during the year 1894.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar .. Convicts ..	49	8	57	57·70	·81	58·51	102	5	107	59	3	62	2·38	·04	2·42	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Under-trials	19	....	19	12·64	·16	12·80	32	2	34	4	1	5	·42	·02	·44	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	8	....	8	·07	....	·07	1	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
2	Sylhet .. Convicts ..	491	20	511	517·99	11·47	529·46	613	14	627	683	20	703	32·99	2·02	35·01	24	..	24	7	..	7
	Under-trials	59	9	68	16·12	1·08	17·20	38	4	42	3	..	3	·02	..	·02	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	13	....	13	·63	....	·63	2	..	2	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
3	Dhubri .. Convicts ..	10	2	12	8·37	·02	8·39	16	1	17	16	..	16	·47	..	·47	..	..	....	..	..	..
	Under-trials	8	....	8	3·69	·07	3·76	10	1	11	6	..	6	·12	..	·12	..	..	....	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
4	Gauháti .. Convicts ..	269	32	301	100·15	·58	100·73	143	4	147	104	1	105	5·98	·07	6·05	5	..	5	..	..	..
	Under-trials	22	....	22	4·29	·15	4·44	24	3	27	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·09	·06	·15	1	1	2	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
5	Tezpur .. Convicts ..	295	24	319	268·44	15·75	284·19	303	23	326	482	26	508	17·23	·72	18·05	24	1	25	2	..	2
	Under-trials	29	....	29	2·90	·27	3·17	14	2	16	1	..	1	·03	..	·03	..	..	....	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	4	....	4	....	·08	·08	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
6	Nowgong .. Convicts ..	99	10	109	33·03	1·34	34·37	46	9	55	72	13	85	3·84	·57	4·41	2	..	2	2	..	2
	Under-trials	9	....	9	4·78	·31	5·09	14	7	21	17	4	21	·41	·06	·47	..	..	....	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·08	....	·08	1	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
7	Sibságar .. Convicts ..	43	6	49	66·53	4·33	70·86	90	9	99	71	2	73	2·75	·06	2·81	3	..	3	..	..	..
	Under-trials	15	....	15	6·85	·48	7·33	28	5	33	2	..	2	·07	..	·07	..	..	....	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	10	....	10	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..

[44] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement No. XV—continued.

10			11			12																	
Serial No.	Jails.	Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of average strength															
								A			B			C			D			E		
								Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar .. Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,022·53	3,703·70	1,059·64	41·24	49·38	41·36	....	..	....	17·33	....	17·09	17·33	....	17·09
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	....	316·45	6,250·00	390·62	33·22	125·00	34·37	....	..	....	79·03	....	78·13	79·03	....	78·13
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..		..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	Sylhet .. Convicts ..	8	..	8	..	..	....	1,318·55	1,743·67	1,327·77	63·69	176·11	66·12	....	..	....	46·33	....	45·33	46·33	....	45·33
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	....	186·10	....	174·42	1·24	....	1·16	....	..	....	62·03	....	58·14	62·03	....	58·14
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Dhubri .. Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,911·59	....	1,907·03	56·15	....	56·02	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,626·02	....	1,595·74	32·52	....	31·91	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	Gauháti .. Convicts ..	2	..	2	..	..	....	1,038·44	1,724·14	1,042·39	59·71	120·69	60·06	....	..	....	49·92	....	49·63	49·92	....	49·63
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	Tezpur .. Convicts ..	12	1	13	..	..	....	1,795·55	1,650·79	1,787·53	64·55	45·71	63·51	....	..	....	89·40	63·49	87·96	89·40	63·49	87·96
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	....	344·82	....	315·46	10·34	....	9·46	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	Nowgong .. Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2,179·84	9,701·49	2,473·09	116·26	425·37	128·31	....	..	....	60·55	....	58·19	60·55	....	58·19
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	....	3,556·49	12,903·23	4,125·74	85·77	195·56	92·34	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	Sibságar .. Convicts ..	3	..	3	..	..	....	1,067·19	461·89	1,030·20	41·33	13·86	39·66	....	..	....	45·09	....	42·34	45·09	....	42·34
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	....	291·97	....	272·85	10·22	....	9·55	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[44] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement No. XV—continued.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	Dibrugarh .. Convicts	54	21	75	55·18	2·11	57·29	81	10	91	101	1	·02	2·61	·01	2·62	6	..	6	..	..	....
	Under-trials	11	....	11	6·74	·20	6·94	14	3	17	4	..	4	·07	....	·07	1	..	1	..	..	....
	Civil prisoners	11	....	11	·41	....	·41	2	..	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
9	Shillong .. Convicts	88	7	95	45·84	2·24	48·08	62	6	68	38	1	39	1·53	....	1·53	4	..	4	1	..	1
	Under-trials	15	....	15	3·52	....	3·52	25	..	25	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
10	Hailákándí .. Convicts	5	3	8	5·55	·02	5·57	13	1	14	18	..	18	·16	....	·16	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Under-trials	2	....	2	3·32	·04	3·36	12	1	13	13	..	13	·36	....	·36	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
11	Sunámganj .. Convicts	10	4	14	24·77	·04	24·81	48	1	49	31	..	31	·60	....	·60	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Under-trials	10	....	10	5·49	·04	5·53	14	1	15	1	..	1	·08	....	·08	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Civil prisoners	4	....	4	·14	....	·14	1	..	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
12	Karimganj .. Convicts	10	4	14	13·25	·01	13·26	31	1	32	25	..	25	·82	...	·82	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Under-trials	10	....	10	2·64	·12	2·76	11	1	12	6	..	6	·08	....	·08	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Civil prisoners	4	....	4	·11	....	·11	1	..	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
13	Habiganj .. Convicts	31	4	35	21·01	·39	21·40	53	3	56	41	..	41	·75	....	·75	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Under-trials	8	....	8	15·13	·19	15·32	30	1	31	13	2	15	·32	·04	·36	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Civil prisoners	4	....	4	·19	....	·19	1	..	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
14	South Sylhet.. Convicts	22	3	25	16·57	·48	17·05	39	4	43	21	2	23	·41	·02	·43	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Under-trials	5	....	5	4·11	·08	4·19	12	3	15	2	..	2	·01	....	·01	1	..	1	..	..	....
	Civil prisoners	3	....	3	·11	....	·11	1	..	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
15	Goálpára .. Convicts	21	3	24	6·72	·05	6·77	12	1	13	23	1	24	·65	·01	·66	1	..	1	..	..	....
	Under-trials	5	....	5	3·14	·01	3·15	14	1	15	4	..	4	·10	....	·10	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Civil prisoners	3	....	3	·16	....	·16	1	..	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
16	Barpeta .. Convicts	13	4	17	8·40	·08	8·48	37	2	39	7	..	7	·10	....	·10	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Under-trials	4	....	4	3·87	·07	3·94	46	2	48	2	1	3	·07	....	·07	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Civil prisoners	3	....	3	·12	·05	·17	1	..	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....

[44] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement No. XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.	10			11			12														
		Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of average strength														
								A			B			C			D			E		
								Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	Dibrugarh .. Convicts	4	..	4	..	..	..	1,830·37	473·93	1,780·41	47·29	4·73	45·73	....	..	....	108·73	....	104·73	108·73	....	104·73
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	593·48	....	576·37	10·38	....	10·08	....	..	....	148·37	....	144·09	148·37	....	144·09
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	Shillong .. Convicts	2	..	2	..	..	..	828·97	446·43	811·15	33·37	....	31·82	....	..	....	87·26	....	83·19	87·26	....	83·19
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Hailákándi .. Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,243·24	....	3,231·60	28·82	....	28·73	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,915·66	....	3,869·05	108·43	....	107·14	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	Sunámganj .. Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,251·51	....	1,249·50	24·22	....	24·18	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	182·15	....	180·83	14·57	....	14·47	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	Karimganj .. Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,886·79	....	1,885·37	61·89	....	61·84	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,272·73	....	2,173·91	30·30	....	28·99	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	Habiganj .. Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,951·45	....	1,915·89	35·70	....	35·05	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	859·22	10,526·32	979·11	21·15	210·53	23·50	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	South Sylhet.. Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,267·35	4,166·67	1,348·96	24·74	41·67	25·22	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	486·62	....	477·33	2·43	....	2·39	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	Goálpára .. Convicts	1	..	1	..	..	..	3,422·62	20,000·00	3,545·05	96·73	200·00	97·49	....	..	....	148·81	....	147·71	148·81	....	147·71
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,273·89	....	1,269·84	31·85	....	31·75	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	...	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Barpeta .. Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	833·33	....	825·47	11·90	....	11·79	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	516·79	14,285·71	761·42	18·09	...	17·76	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[44] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement No. XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		3 M.	3 F.	3 Total.	4 M.	4 F.	4 Total.	5 M.	5 F.	5 Total.	6 M.	6 F.	6 Total	7 M.	7 F.	7 Total.	8 M.	8 F.	8 Total.	9 M.	9 F.	9 Total.
			Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
17	Mangaldai ..	Convicts ..	14	7	21	14·65	·60	15·25	29	4	33	45	4	49	1·45	·19	1·64	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	7	....	7	4·54	·14	4·68	39	1	40	14	....	14	·65	....	·65	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·28	....	·28	1	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
18	Jorhát ..	Convicts ..	18	3	21	12·39	·72	13·11	29	3	32	8	1	9	·23	....	·23	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	4	....	4	3·39	·09	3·48	14	2	16	2	....	2	·06	....	·06	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·35	....	·35	2	..	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
19	Golághát ..	Convicts ..	13	6	19	16·15	·66	16·81	28	2	30	12	....	12	·31	....	·31	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	6	....	6	1·72	·13	1·85	14	2	16	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·25	....	·25	2	..	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
20	Lakhimpur ..	Convicts ..	16	4	20	9·60	·23	9·83	16	1	17	22	1	23	·48	·01	·49	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	....	....	....	·70	·01	·71	5	1	6	3	....	3	·06	....	·06	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·05	....	·05	1	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
21	Kohima ..	Convicts ..	20	4	24	8·16	....	8·16	17	..	17	29	....	29	·40	....	·40	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	6	....	6	6·12	....	6·12	21	..	21	3	....	3	·09	....	·09	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
22	Tura ..	Convicts ..	28	4	32	14·97	....	14·97	34	..	34	12	....	12	·43	....	·43	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	6	....	6	·83	·02	·85	15	1	16	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·06	....	·06	1	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....

[44] C —PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement No. XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		10 Deaths from bowel-complaints. M.	10 F.	10 Total.	11 Deaths from cholera. M.	11 F.	11 Total.	12 Ratio per mille of average strength — A Of admissions into hospital. M.	A F.	A Total.	B Of daily average number sick. M.	B F.	B Total.	C Of deaths from cholera. M.	C F.	C Total.	D Of deaths from other causes. M.	D F.	D Total.	E Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital. M.	E F.	E Total.
17	Mangaldai ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	3,071·67	6,666·67	3,213·11	98·98	316·67	107·54	....	..	....	68·26	....	65·57	68·26	....	65·57
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	3,083·70	....	2,991·45	143·17	....	138·89	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Jorhát ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	645·68	1,388·89	686·50	18·56	....	17·54	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	589 97	....	574·71	17·70	....	17·24	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	Golághát ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	743·03	....	713·86	19·19	....	18·44	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	Lakhimpur ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2,291·66	4,347·83	2,339·78	50·00	43·48	49·85	....	..	....	104·17	....	101·73	104·17	....	101·73
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	4,285·71	....	4,225·35	85·71	....	84·51	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
21	Kohima ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	3,553·92	....	3,553·92	49·02	....	49·02	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	490·19	....	490·19	14·71	....	14·71	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	Tura ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	801·60	....	801·60	28·72	....	28·72	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[44] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement No. XV—continued.

Serial No.	1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
		Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tota	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Total of Jails	Convicts ..	1,398	130	1,528	1,153·23	38·65	1,191·88	1,456	81	1,537	1,626	67	1,693	69·88	3·49	73·37	69	1	70	12	..	12
		Under-trials ..	187	9	196	61·53	2·72	64·25	199	27	226	37	5	42	1·14	·08	1·22	3	..	3	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners.	46	....	46	1·28	·14	1·42	7	2	9	....	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts ..	221	53	274	172·19	3·28	175·47	386	23	409	294	9	303	6·79	·23	7·02	3	..	3	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	73	....	73	55·00	·94	55·94	247	17	264	63	3	66	1·88	·04	1·92	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners.	21	....	21	1·82	·05	1·87	13	..	13	....	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Grand total	Convicts ..	1,619	183	1,802	1,325·42	41·93	1,367·35	1,842	104	1,946	1,920	76	1,996	76·67	3·72	80·39	72	1	73*	12	..	12
		Under-trials ..	260	9	269	116·53	3·66	120·19	446	44	490	100	8	108	3·02	·12	3·14	4	..	4	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners.	67	....	67	3·10	·19	3·29	20	2	22	....	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....

* Including one moribund prisoner.

[44] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement No. XV—concluded.

Serial No.	Jails.		10			11			12														
			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of average strength														
									A			B			C			D			E		
									Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Total of Jails	Convicts ..	31	1	32	..	..	....	1,409·95	1,733·51	1,420·45	60·59	90·30	61·56	....	..	....	59·83	25·87	58·73	59·83	25·87	58·73
		Under-trials..	..	..	..	..	..	....	601·33	1,838·24	653·70	18·53	29·41	18·99	....	..	....	48·76	....	46·69	48·76	....	46·69
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts ...	1	..	1	..	..	....	1,707·42	2,743·90	1,726·79	39·43	70·12	40·01	....	..	....	17·42	....	17·10	17·42	....	17·10
		Under-trials..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,145·45	3,191·49	1,179·84	34·18	42·55	34·32	....	..	....	18·18	....	17·88	18·18	....	17·88
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grand total.	Convicts ..	32	1	33	..	..	....	1,448·60	1,812·54	1,459·76	57·85	88·72	58·79	....	..	....	54·31	23·85	53·36	54·32	23·85	53·38
		Under-trials..	..	..	..	..	..	....	858·15	2,185·79	898·58	25·92	32·79	26·13	....	..	....	34·33	....	33·28	34·33	....	33·28
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Statement No. XVI.—Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1894.

1	2	3																				4							
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		Ratio of admissions and deaths per mille of average strength.							
Serial No.	Jails.	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	Silchar ...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	24	...	...	...	2	...	256·37	...	.....	...	.....	...	410·19	...
2	Sylhet ...	...	...	336	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	4	2	171	8	4	...	22	...	634·60	13·22	.....	...	.....	...	322·97	15·10
3	Dhubri ...	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	834·33	...	119·19	...	.....	...	357·57	...
4	Gauháti ...	...	...	42	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	2	...	23	2	...	...	5	...	416·96	...	19·86	...	.....	...	228·33	19·86
5	Tezpur ...	...	...	289	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	19	4	10	1	93	13	...	...	10	...	1,016·93	...	.....	...	.....	...	327·25	45·74
6	Nowgong ...	...	...	17	...	1	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	11	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	494·62	...	26·19	26·19	.....	...	261·86	...
7	Sibságar ...	...	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	33	3	...	...	2	...	239·91	...	14·11	...	.....	...	465·71	42·34
8	Dibrugarh ...	...	...	26	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	58	4	...	...	...	...	453·83	...	34·91	...	.....	...	1,012·39	69·82
9	Shillong ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	13	2	...	...	1	...	249·58	...	.....	...	.....	...	270·28	41·60
	Total of Jails ...	...	...	761	7	7	1	21	4	...	...	1	...	59	8	41	4	428	32	4	...	45	...	638·49	5·87	5·87	·84	.....	...	359·10	26·85
1	Hailákándi ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	897·67	...	.....	...	.....	...	897·67	...
2	Sunámganj ...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	886·74	...	.....	...	.....	...	40·36	...
3	Karimganj ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	904·98	...	.....	...	.....	...	301·66	...
4	Hailiganj ...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	981·31	...	.....	...	.....	...	373·83	...
5	South Sylhet ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	703·81	...	.....	...	.....	...	117·30	...
6	Goálpára ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	1,181·68	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,329·39	147·71
7	Barpeta ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	235·85	...	.....	...	.....	...	471·70	...
8	Mangaldai ...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	1,573·77	...	.....	...	.....	...	393·44	...
9	Jorhát ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472·26	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
10	Golághát ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	118·98	...	59·49	...	.....	...	297·44	...
11	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	813·84	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
12	Kohima ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	1,470·59	...	.....	...	.....	...	735·29	...
13	Tura ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	200·40	...	.....	...	.....	...	267·20	...
	Total of Lock-ups ...	...	...	139	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	54	1	1	...	10	...	792·16	...	5·69	...	.....	...	307·74	5·69
	Grand total ...	...	...	900	7	8	1	23	4	...	...	1	...	66	8	47	4	482	33	5	...	55	...	658·21	5·12	5·85	·73	.....	...	352·44	24·13

Statement No. XVII.—Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1894 *according to the length of original sentences.*

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
		Under 6 months.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.			Total.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1	Silchar	23·66	...	...	11·66	...	...	14·00	1	71·42	10·25	...	...	1·66	...	...	61·23	1	16·33
2	Sylhet	96·83	2	20·65	166·16	9	54·16	190·50	9	47·24	46·51	3	64·51	24·16	1	41·39	524·16	24	45·78
3	Dhubri	4·81	...	...	·78	...	...	1·10	...	...	·1·50	...	...	·20	...	...	8·39	...	...
4	Gauháti	12·41	...	...	31·58	2	63·33	32·25	2	62·01	19·58	...	...	8·66	...	...	104·48	4	38·27
5	Tezpur	55·91	1	17·88	85·58	6	70·11	81·08	4	49·34	30·41	7	230·19	29·83	7	234·66	282·81	25	88·40
6	Nowgong	20·83	1	48·01	3·32	...	...	7·06	1	141·64	3·16	...	...	...	...	...	34·37	2	58·19
7	Sibságar	37·75	1	26·49	15·17	2	131·84	13·38	...	...	2·75	...	...	1·70	...	...	70·75	3	42·40
8	Dibrugarh	36·42	5	137·28	11·00	...	...	7·58	1	131·92	1·25	...	...	·34	...	..	56·59	6	106·02
9	Shillong	6·25	...	...	14·75	1	67·80	14·25	2	140·35	7·91	...	...	4·25	1	235·29	47·41	4	84·37
	Total of Jails	294·87	10	33·91	340·00	20	58·82	361·20	20	55·37	123·32	10	81·09	70·80	9	127·12	1,190·19	69	57·97
1	Hailákándi	3·58	...	...	·91	...	...	1·33	...	...	...	...	...	·25	...	...	6·07	...	...
2	Sunámganj	69·04	...	...	37·56	...	...	28·00	...	...	4·00	...	...	...	...	...	138·60	...	...
3	Karimganj	7·91	...	....	3·66	...	...	4·08	...	....	1·08	...	...	1·00	...	...	17·73	...	...
4	Habiganj	31·08	...	...	3·00	...	....	2·08	...	...	·08	...	...	...	...	...	36·24	...	...
5	South Sylhet	12·75	...	...	2·08	...	...	1·83	..	...	1·34	...	...	...	...	...	18·00	...	...
6	Goálpára	2·58	1	387·59	3·14	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·77	1	147·71
7	Barpeta	6·50	...	...	·16	...	...	·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·25	...	...
8	Mangaldai	...	...	...	15·25	1	65·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·25	1	65·57
9	Jorhát	8·66	...	...	1·50	...	...	1·91	...	...	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	14·07	...	...
10	Golághát	9·75	...	...	3·67	...	...	1·67	...	...	1·91	...	...	...	...	...	17·00	...	...
11	Lakhimpur	7·58	1	131·93	·75	...	...	·41	...	...	·75	...	...	...	...	...	9·49	1	104·29
12	Kohima	4·67	...	...	1·25	...	...	1·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·67	...	...
13	Tura	8·25	...	...	3·33	...	...	1·33	...	...	·91	...	...	...	...	...	13·82	...	...
	Total of Lock-ups	172·35	2	11·60	76·26	1	13·11	46·03	...	...	12·07	...	...	1·25	...	...	307·96	3	9·74
	Grand total	467·22	12	25·68	416·26	21	50·45	407·23	20	49·11	135·39	10	73·86	72·05	9	124·91	1,498·15	72	48·06

C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement No. XVIII.—Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1894 according to the length of time passed in Jail.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
		Under 6 months in jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.			From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1	Silchar	45·50	1	21·97	5·91	...	.....	4·50	...	.....	·91	...	.....	3·75	...	.....	·66	...	.....
2	Sylhet	190·50	11	57·74	166·09	3	18·07	104·25	8	76·73	39·66	1	25·21	19·75	1	50·63	4·00	...	.....
3	Dhubri	8·39	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
4	Gauháti	49·25	2	40·60	23·66	1	42·25	12·75	1	78·43	9·08	...	.....	8·50	...	.....	1·25	...	.....
5	Tezpur	55·92	1	17·88	85·58	6	70·11	43·00	3	69·77	38·08	1	26·26	30·42	7	230·11	29·83	7	234·66
6	Nowgong	25·00	1	40·00	2·38	...	.....	5·08	1	196·85	1·33	...	.....	·58	...	.....	...	...	.....
7	Sibságar	58·83	3	50·99	6·42	..	.....	4·08	...	.....	·33	...	.....	·17	...	.....	1·00	...	.....
8	Dibrugarh	46·25	5	108·10	7·33	1	136·42	2·08	...	.....	·58	...	.....	·33	...	.....	...	...	.....
9	Shillong	28 33	1	35·30	10·42	3	287·91	4·67	...	.....	1·08	...	.....	2·91	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Total of Jails	507·97	25	49·22	307·70	14	45·50	180·41	13	72·06	91·05	2	21·97	66·41	8	120·46	36·74	7	190·53
1	Hailákándi	5·16	...	.....	·83	...	.....	·08	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
2	Sunámganj	21·52	...	.....	1·50	...	.....	·79	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1·00	...	.....	...	...	.....
3	Karimganj	14·91	...	.....	1·16	...	.....	1·41	...	.....	·25	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
4	Habiganj	25·58	...	.....	1·58	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
5	South Sylhet	13·41	...	.....	1·33	...	.....	1·50	...	.....	·91	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
6	Goálpára	4·33	1	230·95	1·83	...	.....	·25	...	.....	·75	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
7	Barpeta	6·50	...	.....	·66	...	.....	1·08	...	.....	·91	...	.....	·83	...	.....	...	...	.....
8	Mangaldai	14·42	1	69·35	·75	...	.....	·17	...	.....	1·25	...	.....	·33	...	.....	...	...	.....
9	Jorhát	11·83	...	.....	·25	...	.....	.....	...	.....	·33	...	.....	1·66	...	.....	...	...	.....
10	Golághát	14·58	...	.....	·83	...	.....	·50	...	.....	·17	...	.....	·92	...	.....	...	...	.....
11	Lakhimpur	7·58	1	131·93	·83	...	.....	·33	...	.....	.....	...	.....	·75	...	.....	...	...	.....
12	Kohima	4·67	...	.....	1·25	...	.....	1·58	...	.....	·17	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
13	Tura	8·25	...	.....	3·33	...	.....	1·25	...	.....	·08	...	.....	·91	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Total of Lock-ups	152·74	3	19·64	16·13	...	.....	8·94	...	.....	4·82	...	.....	6·40	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Grand total	660·71	28	42·38	323·83	14	43·23	189·35	13	68·65	95·87	2	20·86	72·81	8	109·87	36·74	7	190·53

Statement No. XIX.—Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1894.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number remaining at the end of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1894.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	15	...	293	14	308	14	322	12·64	·16	12·80	156	7	163	132	7	139	3	...	1	...	1	...	15	...	15
2	Sylhet	10	...	373	18	383	18	401	16·12	1·08	17·20	165	12	177	189	4	193	7	1	...	...	1	...	21	1	22
3	Dhubri	5	...	143	4	148	4	152	3·69	·07	3·76	48	...	48	46	2	48	48	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	1
4	Gauháti	4	1	182	9	186	10	196	4·29	·15	4·44	81	6	87	97	4	101	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	Tezpur	7	1	126	15	133	16	149	2·90	·27	3·17	57	8	65	70	7	77	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
6	Nowgong	6	2	183	16	189	18	207	4·78	·31	5·09	81	4	85	103	14	117	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
7	Sibságar	13	...	231	32	244	32	276	6·85	·48	7·33	51	3	54	189	29	218	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dibrugarh	6	...	256	30	262	30	292	6·74	·20	6·94	83	10	93	171	20	191	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
9	Shillong	13	...	88	...	101	...	101	3·52	...	3·52	26	...	26	66	...	66	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of Jails	79	4	1,875	138	1,954	142	2,096	61·53	2·72	64·25	748	50	798	1,063	87	1,150	88	4	6	...	3	...	46	1	47
1	Hailákándi	1	...	100	6	101	6	107	3·32	·04	3·36	46	4	50	45	1	46	5	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	3
2	Sunámganj	5	...	140	3	145	3	148	5·49	·04	5·53	42	1	43	81	2	83	18	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
3	Karimganj	1	...	90	3	91	3	94	2·64	·12	2·76	37	2	39	38	1	39	14	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
4	Habiganj	19	2	292	6	311	8	319	15·13	·19	15·32	107	4	111	148	4	152	53	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
5	South Sylhet	6	...	183	11	189	11	200	4·11	·08	4·19	51	2	53	127	8	135	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6	Goálpára	...	...	69	1	69	1	70	3·14	·01	3·15	21	1	22	30	...	30	14	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
7	Barpeta	1	...	95	4	96	4	100	3·87	·07	3·94	55	3	58	33	1	34	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
8	Mangaldai	1	...	124	5	125	5	130	4·54	·14	4·68	61	2	63	52	3	55	7	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4
9	Jorhát	5	...	149	14	154	14	168	3·39	·09	3·48	68	2	70	77	10	87	7	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
10	Golághát	1	...	105	8	106	8	114	1·72	·13	1·85	32	1	33	68	6	74	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
11	Lakhimpur	1	...	44	2	45	2	47	·70	·01	·71	24	...	24	20	2	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kohima	...	...	63	...	63	...	63	6·12	...	6·12	33	...	33	26	...	26	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
13	Tura	...	...	55	4	55	4	59	·83	·02	·85	27	4	31	27	...	27	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Lock-ups	41	2	1,509	67	1,550	69	1,619	55·00	·94	55·94	604	26	630	772	38	810	138	5	9	...	1	...	26	...	26
	Grand total	120	6	3,384	205	3,504	211	3,715	116·53	3·66	120·19	1,352	76	1,428	1,835	125	1,960	226	9	15	...	4	...	72	1	73

C.—PRISONS.

Statement A.—Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each Class of Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1894 in the parts of the jail devoted to														Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the enclosures (yard and workshop) to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined.	Spent on jail buildings during the year	
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						Rs.	Rs.
1	Silchar	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	16	....	....	....	8	....	19	....	....	....	....	8	49	100			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	16	....	6	....	8	....	19	....	....	....	....	8	49	106	41	418	213
		Total average population	2·80	....	....	....	·07	....	12·22	....	....	....	....	·97	55·32	71·38			
2	Sylhet	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	79	....	....	....	13	....	59	9	....	....	....	20	491	671			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	81	....	....	....	13	....	59	9	....	....	....	20	491	673	5	847	2,059
		Total average population	33·01	....	....	....	·63	....	16·10	1·08	....	....	....	11·47	485·00	547·29			
3	Dhubri	*Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	2	10	20			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	2	10	20	4	14	1,456
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	....	....	3·69	....	....	....	....	·09	8·87	12·15			
4	Gauháti	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	32	....	....	....	....	....	22	....	1	....	....	32	264	351			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	32	....	....	....	....	....	22	....	1	....	....	32	268	355	716	672	.....
		Total average population	5·98	....	....	....	....	....	4·29	....	....	....	....	·79	94·26	105·32			
5	Tezpur	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	7			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	49	4	....	....	4	....	29	....	....	....	....	23	290	399			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	49	4	1	....	4	....	29	....	1	....	....	24	294	406	5	583	2,007
		Total average population	17·36	·72	....	....	....	....	2·87	....	....	....	....	15·38	251·11	287·44			

6	Nowgong	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	10	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	10	99	128				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	10	....	2	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	10	99	130	4	506	201		
		Total average population	4·25	....	....	....	....	....	4·37	....	....	....	....	1·65	29·27	39·54					
7	Sibságar	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	8	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	41	80				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
		Total	8	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	43	82	112	161	788		
		Total average population	2·82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·78	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	4·81	63·78	78·19					
8	Dibrugarh	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	43	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	4	.....	.....	21	50	140				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
		Total	43	.....	6	.....	11	.....	11	.....	4	.....	.....	21	50	146	4	292	859		
		Total average population	2·68	.....	.....	.....	·41	.....	6·67	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·31	52·57	64·64					
9	Shillong	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	4	7	84	122					
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
		Total	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	4	7	84	122	13	599	364		
		Total average population	1·53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·52	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·24	44·31	51·60					
	Total of Jails ..	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	2	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	10	29					
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	246	4	3	.....	46	.....	187	9	5	.....	4	129	1,378	2,011					
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
		Total	248	4	18	.....	46	.....	187	9	6	.....	4	130	1,388	2,040	.....	4,092	7,947		
		Total average population	70·43	·72	.....	.....	1·11	.....	60·51	1·08	.....	.....	.....	39·71	1,083·99	1,257·55					
1	Hailákándi	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	10					
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	10	4	127	4		
		Total average population	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·32	.....	.....	.....	.....	·06	5·55	8·93					
2	Sunámganj	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10	32					
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
		Total	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10	32	112	31	141		
		Total average population	·68	.....	.....	.....	·14	.....	5·41	.....	.....	.....	.....	·08	24·17	30·48					
3	Karimganj	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....					
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	....	....	....	....	4	....	10	....	....	....	....	4	10	28					
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....					
		Total	....	....	....	....	4	....	10	....	....	....	....	4	10	28	4	15	276		
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	·11	....	2·64	....	....	....	....	·13	13·25	16·13					

Statement A.—Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each Class of Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1894—continued.

Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1894 in the parts of the jail devoted to: Hospital M.	Hospital F.	Observation cells M.	Observation cells F.	Civil prisoners M.	Civil prisoners F.	Under-trials M.	Under-trials F.	Europeans M.	Europeans F.	Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.	Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the enclosures (yard and workshop) to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined.	Spent on jail buildings during the year: By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
																		Rs.	Rs.
4	Habiganj	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	4	....	8	....	....	....	....	4	31	47			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	....	....	....	....	4	....	8	....	....	....	....	4	31	47	5	49	33
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	·19	....	15·13	....	....	....	....	·58	21·01	36·91			
5	South Sylhet	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	3	....	2	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	3	22	38			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	3	....	2	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	3	22	38	7	14	219
		Total average population	·42	....	....	....	·11	....	4·10	....	....	....	....	·56	16·16	21·35			
6	Goálpára	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	3	21	32			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	....	....	....	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	3	21	32	5	.....	144
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	·16	....	3·14	....	....	....	....	·06	6·72	10·08			
7	Barpeta	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	3	....	....	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	13	27			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	3	....	....	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	13	27	25	40	111
		Total average population	·17	....	....	....	·12	....	3·80	....	....	....	....	·20	8·30	12·59			
8	Mangaldai	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7	14	30			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7	14	30	5	41	50
		Total average population	2·10	....	....	....	....	....	3·89	....	....	....	....	·74	13·48	20·21			

9	Jorhát	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	3	18	25					
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....					
		Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	3	18	25	5	50	179		
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	....	....	3·38	....	....	....	....	·81	12·74	16·94					
10	Golághát	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....						
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	5	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	13	30					
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....					
		Total	5	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	13	30	4	.....	301		
		Total average population	·31	....	....	....	....	....	1·72	....	....	....	....	·79	16·09	18·91					
11	Lakhimpur	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....						
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	16	28					
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....					
		Total	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	16	28	54	36	106		
		Total average population	·54	·01	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	·23	9·81	10·59					
12	Kohima	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....						
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	4	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	20	34					
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....					
		Total	4	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	20	34	17	.....	162		
		Total average population	·09	....	....	....	....	....	6·12	....	....	....	....	....	8·07	14·28					
13	Tura	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2						
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7					
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	28	38					
		Total	7	....	2	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	28	47	5	25	462		
		Total average population	·43	....	....	....	....	....	·83	....	....	....	....	·02	14·60	15·88					
	Total of Lock-ups	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2						
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	32	4	2	....	21	....	67	....	....	....	....	49	193	368					
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	28	38					
		Total	32	4	4	....	21	....	73	....	....	....	....	53	221	408	.....	428	2,188		
		Total average population	4·74	·01	....	....	·83	....	53·49	....	....	....	....	4·26	169·95	233·28					
	Grand total..	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	2	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	10	31					
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	278	8	5	....	67	....	254	9	5	....	4	178	1,571	2,379					
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	28	38					
		Total	280	8	22	....	67	....	260	9	6	....	4	183	1,609	2,448	.....	4,520	10,135		
		Total average population	75·17	·73	....	....	1·94	....	114·00	1·08	....	....	....	43·97	1,253·94	1,490·83					

Statement B.—Showing the Condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of Assam during the year 1894.

1	2	3	4	5					6				
				Number who had gained weight					Number who had lost weight				
Serial No.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	*a* Up to 1 lb.	*b* From 1 to 5 lbs.	*c* From 5 to 10 lbs.	*d* Over 10 lbs.	Total.	*a* Up to 1 lb.	*b* From 1 to 5 lbs.	*c* From 5 to 10 lbs.	*d* Over 10 lbs.	Total.
1	Silchar	364	92	50	83	31	7	171	24	56	16	5	101
2	Sylhet	1,058	458	149	103	24	2	278	186	100	31	5	322
3	Dhubri	87	45	13	11	...	...	24	10	6	2	...	18
4	Gauháti	209	41	30	46	10	7	93	18	45	9	3	75
5	Tezpur	307	46	184	7	...	...	191	70	...	...	...	70
6	Nowgong	160	47	43	29	3	5	80	19	13	1	...	33
7	Sibságar	476	408	28	16	1	...	45	17	6	...	...	23
8	Dibrugarh	482	83	57	118	43	4	222	58	84	24	11	177
9	Shillong	70	15	6	13	1	2	22	4	8	9	12	33
	Total	3,213	1,235	560	426	113	27	1,126	406	318	92	36	852

Statement C.—Showing the Working of the Mark System during the year 1894.

Serial No.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry, but failed to gain remission.	4 — Number of convicts during the year who gained remission under the mark system. Sentenced to: One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Ditto three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	5 — Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year. Sentenced to: One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Ditto three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	6 — Average remission gained by convicts entered in column 4. Sentenced to: One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Ditto three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	7 — Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	8 — Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.
1	Silchar ..	....	3	3	2	....	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	25	48	156	....	215	242	305	..	..	..	446	23	44	120	..	215	242	296	..	..	..	446	....	....
2	Sylhet ..	....	95	43	9	2	6	3	1	..	..	..	....	42	193	115	183	304	241	272	..	..	..	....	24	49	86	182	202	196	272	..	..	..	....	....	....
3	Dhubri ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
4	Gauháti ..	....	8	6	1	....	1	....	1	..	..	..	....	24	52	78	....	125	....	307	..	..	..	....	20	38	78	..	125	..	307	..	..	..	....	....	....
5	Tezpur ..	....	34	30	13	....	....	1	1	1	..	1	....	29	66	74	....	....	131	412	260	..	269	....	23	43	59	..	..	131	412	260	..	269	....	....	....
6	Nowgong ..	....	2	8	....	2	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	26	67	....	152	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	25	49	..	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
7	Sibságar ..	....	4	2	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	....	25	44	....	....	72	....	....	..	..	..	....	23	41	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
8	Dibrugarh ..	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	35	41	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	25	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
9	Shillong ..	....	6	....	1	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	....	24	....	61	....	....	....	234	..	..	..	....	21	..	61	..	..	..	217	..	..	..	....	....	....
10	Hailákándi ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	339	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	339	....	....	....
11	Sunámganj ..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
12	Karimganj ..	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	26	53	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	26	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
13	Habiganj ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
14	South Sylhet ..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	48	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
15	Goálpára ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
16	Barpeta ..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	178	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	178	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
17	Mangaldai ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
18	Jorhát ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
19	Golághát ..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	133	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	133	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
20	Lakhimpur ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
21	Kohima ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
22	Tura ..	....	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	25	53	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	24	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total ..	....	165	99	26	4	11	5	8	1	..	2	1	42	193	156	183	304	242	412	260	..	339	446	22	46	74	157	176	192	279	260	..	304	446	....	....

Statement D.—Showing the Nature of the Crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned during the year 1894.

1	2	3	4	5																						6		
Serial No.	Chapter of Penal Code.	Sections.	Nature of offences in column 2.	Convicts admitted under sentence not exceeding																						Total.		
				One month.		Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
																				a		*b*						
																				For life.		For a term.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	VI	All sections ..	Offences against the State	7	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
2	VII	Ditto ..	„ relating to the Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	VIII	Ditto ..	„ against the public tranquillity ..	206	..	331	..	101	..	59	..	28	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	744	..	744
4	IX	162, 163, 170, and 171.	„ by others relating to public servants ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
5	„	All other sections..	„ by public servants	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
6	X	All sections ..	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants.	43	2	26	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	2	72
7	XI	193, 194, 200, and 205.	False evidence and the like, and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding.	5	1	10	1	4	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	26
8	„	201 to 204 ..	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information, regarding an offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
9	„	206 to 210 ..	Fraudulent claims, decrees, disposals of property ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	„	211 ..	Making false criminal charge	6	2	4	1	9	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	6	28
11	„	212, 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like.	13	..	8	..	9	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	36
12	„	217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants against public justice ..	8	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
13	„	228 and 229 ..	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
14	XII	241 to 254 ..	Lighter offences relating to coin	1	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
15	„	All other sections..	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	XIII	All sections ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	XIV	264 to 289 ..	„ affecting the public health and safety ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
18	„	290 and 291 .	Nuisances	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
19	„	292 to 294*a* ..	Obscene books and lotteries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	XV	All sections ..	Offences relating to religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	XVI	302, 303, and 307 ..	Murder and attempt to murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
22	„	304, 304*a*, 305, 306, and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide.	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	16	..	16
23	„	309 ..	Attempt to commit suicide	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
24	„	311 ..	Being a thug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	„	312 to 318 ..	Causing miscarriage, exposing children, and concealment of birth of child.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
26	„	323, 334, 352, and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation ..	157	1	73	1	14	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	3	249
27	„	324 to 333, 335 to 338.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life.	15	2	20	..	22	..	11	..	12	1	14	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	101	3	104
28	„	341 to 348 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	12	..	19	2	10	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	2	47
29	„	353, 354, 356, and 357	Aggravated assault	21	..	18	..	18	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	62

30		„	363 to 373 ..	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery ..	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12		13
31		„	374 ..	Unlawful compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
32		„	376 ..	Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
33		„	377 ..	Unnatural offences..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
34		XVII	379 to 381, 461, and 462.	Theft, including theft in building and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle.	242	16	196	3	105	5	88	3	46	1	15	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	694	28	722
35		„	384 and 385 ..	Extortion, unaggravated	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
36		„	386 to 389 ..	„ aggravated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37		„	392, 394, and 382 ..	Robbery and aggravated theft	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	12
38		„	395, 400 to 402 ..	Dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
39		„	403 and 404 ..	Dishonest misappropriation	8	..	6	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
40		„	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust	4	..	20	2	16	1	5	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	3	55
41		„	411 to 414 ..	Receiving and concealing stolen property ..	49	6	74	7	88	3	57	1	39	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	17	329
42		„	417 to 420 ..	Cheating	2	1	6	1	10	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	25
43		„	421 to 424 ..	Fraudulent deeds and distributions of property ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44		„	426 to 440 ..	Mischief	21	1	15	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	1	51
45		„	447 to 448 ..	Simple trespass and house-trespass	35	1	12	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	1	52
46		„	449, 450, 459, and 460.	House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
47		„	451 to 458 ..	House-breaking and house-trespass	23	1	50	6	40	3	73	..	37	..	8	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	10	244
48		XVIII	465 to 489 ..	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
49		XIX	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
50		XX	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage	7	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
51		XXI	500 to 502 ..	Defamation	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
52		XXII	504 to 510 ..	Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance ..	12	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	20
53	Criminal Procedure Code.		505 to 517 ..	Bad livelihood and belonging to wandering gang of thieves.	..	..	..	..	2	..	55	..	8	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	68
	Penal Code.		401 ..	Act I of 1882	500	151	13	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	520	151	671
				Act XIII of 1859	13	4	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	5	27
54	All other offences.		.....	.....	224	31	29	1	17	..	19	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	32	324
				Total number admitted into the jail during the year .	1,666	224	967	29	499	13	404	7	202	4	94	1	32	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	3,873	278	4,151

[53] D.—

PART I.—*Return of Cognisable*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognisable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by police.		No. of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those in column 7 investigated by police.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases posed under 247,
											Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.
														a	*b*	*c*				*a*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*																			
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	16	..	1	..	12	10	94·1	83·3	15	..	1	10	1	..	62·5	90·9	1	..
4	212 to 216 ..	Harbouring an offender .	5	..	..	1	5	2	40·0	40·0	2	..	..	1	2	..	50·0	33·3	..	..
5	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice.	131	..	3	1	93	83	82·8	89·2	110	1	..	73	6	4	65·8	92·4	1	..
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	520	9	13	28	395	269	58·2	68·1	290	19	1	191	51	24	61·6	78·0	78	2
7	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	..	..	..	1	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		Total	673	9	17	30	506	364	63·8	71·9	418	20	2	275	64	28	62·5	81·1	81	2
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																			
8	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder .... by thugs ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		Murder .... by dacoits ..	....	..	1	..	1	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10		Murder .... by robbers ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		Murder .... by poison ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Other murders	21	..	..	13	18	3	..	16·7	23	..	..	3	14	9	13·0	17·6	..	..
13	307	Attempts at murder ..	5	..	..	..	3	3	100·0	100·0	5	..	..	3	..	1	60·0	100·0	1	..
14	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	20	..	..	9	21	13	..	61·9	21	..	..	12	7	4	57·1	63·2	1	..
15	376	Rape	39	1	3	1	16	5	88·1	25·0	35	2	..	5	13	..	13·5	27·8	25	..
16	377	Unnatural offences ..	14	2	1	1	7	3	80·0	42·9	12	..	..	3	2	..	25·0	60·0	3	..
17	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	7	..	..	..	2	2	71·4	100·0	5	..	..	2	..	1	40·0	100·0	1	..
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	22	1	..	1	20	16	90·9	80·0	20	..	..	15	3	2	75·0	83·3	1	..
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	81	..	1	13	61	53	87·5	87·0	69	2	..	45	6	14	63·4	88·2	5	..
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	4	..	..	..	2	2	50·0	100·0	..	2	..	2	..	..	100·0	100·0	1	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	183	2	2	10	124	61	63·2	49·2	113	3	1	47	36	12	40·2	56·6	13	4
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction ..	128	2	..	..	32	8	28·1	25·0	28	8	..	4	12	3	11·1	25·0	29	..
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	34	..	..	2	10	5	41·2	50·0	10	4	..	4	2	2	28·6	66·7	10	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	102	4	..	1	62	37	65·7	59·7	63	4	..	29	13	6	43·3	69·0	12	..
29	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	11	..	..	1	7	5	100·0	71·4	11	..	..	5	2	..	45·5	71·4	1	..
		Total	673	12	8	52	387	216	65·1	55·8	417	25	1	179	111	54	40·4	61·7	94	4
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																			
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	3	..	2	5	5	2	..	40·0	5	1	..	2	2	..	33·3	50·0	4	..
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398 .	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drug;	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Robbery with hurt by other means.	2	..	..	1	2	1	100·0	50·0	2	..	..	1	1	..	50·0	50·0	1	..
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery in dwelling-house	4	..	..	..	1	..	50·0	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	4	..	..	..	2	..	75·0	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
		Robbery other robberies ..	22	..	2	..	10	3	95·8	30·0	20	3	..	3	5	1	13·0	37·5	9	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	144	4	10	6	36	19	81·2	52·8	116	8	1	10	17	4	8·0	37·0	15	..

POLICE.

Crime for the year 1891.

Persons.																				Property.					
When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Cases disposed of under section 259 C. P. C. *b.*	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
A	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																									Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	19	1	20	..	3	15·8	17	5	2	9	1	10	52·6	62·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	3	2	6	..	..	..	6	3	..	3	..	2	66·7	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	130	23	156	..	..	..	155	35	..	115	..	104	80·0	78·8	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	140	..	1,671	535	2,346	1	30	1·8	2,313	752	47	1,351	29	1,033	61·8	58·1	3	..	2	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	144	..	1,824	561	2,529	1	33	1·8	2,492	796	49	1,478	30	1,149	63·0	59·5	4	..	3	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	30	..	49	..	79	..	9	18·4	70	19	33	..	3	3	6·1	4·3	2	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	3	75·0	75·0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	..	36	1	49	1	3	8·3	45	7	19	1	12	13	38·1	29·5	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	22	14	36	..	2	9·1	34	26	1	5	2	4	18·2	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	5	1	7	..	..	..	7	3	..	3	..	3	60·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	23	1	28	1	..	..	27	8	..	16	..	15	65·2	57·7	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	..	95	13	125	..	..	..	125	25	8	54	15	62	65·3	55·4	1	..	..	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	100 0	..	..
..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	5	5	83·3	83·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	..	120	50	179	..	1	·8	178	96	1	68	2	54	45·0	42·2	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	55	28	83	..	7	12·7	76	51	..	15	..	9	16·4	18·7	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	16	11	31	..	..	..	31	21	..	9	..	7	43·7	35·0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	8	..	141	37	186	..	..	..	173	75	..	90	..	73	51·8	53·7	..	..	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	19	1	21	..	6	31·6	15	8	..	7	..	6	31·6	42·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	92	..	594	160	846	2	28	..	803	344	68	268	44	259	43·6	40·3	5	..	13	63	11	1	..	..	100 0	..	..
..	13	..	17	2	32	1	..	..	31	7	3	8	6	14	82·4	48·3	1	..	..	6	..	2	1	50·0	180 0	77 0	42·8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	5	..	6	..	1	20·0	5	3	1	..	1	1	20·0	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	4 0	0 3	4·7
..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	270 0	245 0	90·7
..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	50·0	139 0	22 0	15 8
..	2	..	13	4	19	..	1	7·7	18	14	..	2	1	3	23·1	21·4	..	..	..	..	1	9	6	66·7	614 3	73 0	11·9
..	5	..	54	16	75	..	11	20·4	64	23	9	27	1	16	29·6	33·3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

[53] D.—

PART I.—*Return of Cognisable*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognisable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those in column 7 investigated by police.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases posed under 247,
											Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after the police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.
														a	*b*	*c*				*a*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18
		CLASS III—*continued.*																		
35	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	212	5	2	2	80	34	56·5	42·5	100	18	3	23	22	3	19·0	51·1	16	..
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,357	25	26	17	238	173	96·2	72·2	1,316	3	12	172	59	13	12·9	74·5	154	..
37	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass, with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	14	..	..	1	10	10	100·0	100·0	11	3	..	10	..	..	71·4	100·0	2	..
38	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity, or habitually.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	1,763	34	42	32	384	242	90·2	65·0	1,575	36	17	221	109	22	13·6	67·0	203	..
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																		
40	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	560	26	20	18	178	59	35·3	33·1	180	23	2	32	54	8	15·6	37·2	98	6
41	336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	3	..	..	..	2	..	100·0	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
42	374	Compulsory labour	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	564	26	20	18	181	59	35·6	32·8	183	23	2	32	56	8	15·4	37·5	98	6
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																		
43	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	100	5	..	..	50	31	85·0	62·0	82	3	..	28	18	3	32·9	60·9	21	..
44	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. of cattle ..	276	10	9	7	196	131	90·9	66·8	242	15	2	127	61	5	49·0	67·6	35	..
		Theft .. ordinary ..	3,328	314	81	82	1,354	935	68·3	69·1	2,047	87	24	752	185	53	34·8	80·4	541	..
45	406 to 408 .	Criminal breach of trust ..	262	8	13	6	90	45	35·5	50·0	83	14	1	32	13	..	32·6	71·1	39	..
46	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	306	1	6	9	298	253	96·2	85·6	298	2	..	250	38	8	73·3	86·8	8	..
47	447, 448 ..	*Criminal or house-trespass*	1,064	23	11	16	460	191	19·3	41·5	193	13	1	86	60	16	41·5	58·9	44	9
48	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle	1	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	100·0	..	1	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
		Total	5,337	361	120	120	2,449	1,587	57·0	64·8	2,945	135	28	1,276	378	85	41·1	77·4	688	9
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																		
49	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	6	..	..	1	..	..	16·7	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	262	..	13	7	194	105	88·4	54·1	76	167	..	100	86	27	41·2	53·8	9	..
51	Cognisable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act.	9	..	..	..	9	9	88·9	100·0	8	..	..	9	..	..	88·9	100·0	..	..
52		——— Excise Laws.	401	1	3	5	375	359	95·3	95·7	383	2	..	348	12	15	90·4	96·7	5	..
53		——— Opium Act	87	..	5	2	76	60	79·3	78·9	73	..	..	48	12	7	65·8	80 0	5	..
54		——— Railway Laws.	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		——— Salt and Customs Laws.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		——— Arms Act	306	..	..	2	290	277	35·3	95·5	100	8	..	101	10	6	92·7	91·0	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances.	923	2	..	5	845	779	83·9	92·2	768	6	..	729	50	1	94·2	93·6	..	..
		Total	1,995	3	21	22	1,790	1,590	79·0	88·8	1,409	183	..	1,335	170	57	83·9	88·7	19	..
	Other special and local laws cognisable by police.	Explosives Act	30	..	..	..	30	29	..	..	30	..	..	29	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Fisheries Act	194	1	2	8	73	32	..	..	17	7	..	7	5	1	..	..	6	..
		Forest Regulation ..	19	..	..	..	17	11	..	..	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Cruelty to Animals ..	15	..	1	..	12	11	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..
58		Act V of 1861	29	..	..	..	29	29	..	..	29	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Telegraph Act	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Ferry Act	18	..	..	2	6	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	8
		Frontier Police Regulation I of 1882.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Ditto ditto II, 1882 ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Garo Hills Administration Rules.	72	..	..	..	67	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Prisons Act	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	378	1	3	10	234	182	..	..	87	8	..	74	8	1	..	..	8	8
		Grand total	11,383	446	231	284	5,931	4,240	66·6	71·5	7,034	430	50	3,392	891	255	..	79·2	1,191	29

POLICE.

Crime for the year 1894—continued.

When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	b	Persons.																				Property.					
		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
A		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
..	..	..	..	82	56	138	..	1	1·2	134	79	..	51	..	36	43·9	46·2	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	26	..	362	13	401	1	23	6·4	377	115	6	238	2	236	65·2	64·8	3	..	..	12	1	4,119	312	27·9	65,189 6 2	10,283 9 0	16·1
..	..	2	..	16	..	18	..	..	..	18	3	..	15	..	15	93·7	83 3	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	66·7	77 0 0	3 0 0	3·9
..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	49	..	564	91	704	2	37	6·6	662	257	19	343	11	323	57·3	56·6	5	..	3	24	3	1,137	324	28·5	66,473 9 2	10,703 12 0	16·1
2	24	..	233	178	435	..	6	2·6	429	292	..	122	..	78	33·5	31·1	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
2	24	..	235	179	438	..	6	2·5	432	295	..	122	..	78	33 2	30·8	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	63	11	74	..	3	4·8	71	26	1	38	..	31	49·2	51·7	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	7	1	333	13	354	..	11	3·3	341	158	5	169	..	165	49·8	50·3	2	..	2	6	1	233	189	81·1	14,517 15 0	13,530 7 0	93·2
2	97	..	1,400	775	2,272	3	76	5·4	2,191	808	9	1,295	7	993	70·9	70·1	3	..	1	67	2	1,939	940	48·5	62,353 0 0	30,342 0 9	48·7
..	19	..	68	48	135	..	2	2·9	133	75	..	54	..	40	58·8	47·1	1	..	..	3	..	73	35	47·9	9,322 0 6	6,091 8 9	65·4
..	23	..	541	15	579	..	6	1·1	572	149	8	406	9	413	76·3	74·1	2	..	1	7	..	289	282	97·6	26,102 12 0	18,972 1 6	72·7
26	21	..	341	466	828	..	4	1·2	823	465	8	326	..	164	48·1	45·8	2	..	1	22	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
28	167	1	2,747	1,328	4,243	3	102	3·8	4,132	1,672	31	2,289	16	1,307	65·8	64·4	10	1	5	111	3	2,534	1,446	57·1	1,12,296 10 3	68,936 2 0	61·4
..	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	9	..	26	169	204	..	..	..	204	89	..	100	5	19	73·1	54·3	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	46	5	51	..	..	..	51	7	..	44	..	40	87·0	87·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	6	..	414	21	441	..	2	·5	430	35	..	381	..	367	88·6	89·7	..	..	9	14	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	5	..	90	26	121	1	..	..	113	32	..	75	..	61	67·8	67·0	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	3	..	129	191	323	..	1	·3	321	21	..	291	..	104	80·6	80·0	1	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	4	..	912	47	963	..	..	..	963	91	..	871	..	839	92·0	91·6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	28	..	1,617	462	2,107	1	3	·2	2,086	275	..	1,763	5	1,430	88·4	87·8	2	..	18	40	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	30	..	30	..	..	..	30	1	..	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
19	..	..	52	272	324	..	..	..	324	196	..	128	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	3	42	45	..	..	..	45	22	..	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..
..	..	..	10	8	18	..	..	..	18	1	..	17	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	29	..	29	..	..	..	29	..	..	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	1	..	1	10	12	..	..	..	12	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	..	67	67	..	..	..	67	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
19	1	..	125	399	525	..	..	..	525	229	..	296	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..
57	505	1	7,706	3,180	11,392	9	209	..	11,131	3,868	167	6,559	106	5,141	66·7	64·7	26	1	42	388	17	3,673	3,671	..	1,78,874 0 0	79,643	..

[53]

D.—POLICE.

1.—PART II.—*Return of Non-Cognisable Crime for the year* 1894.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.							
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State	·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228, 229.	Offences against public justice	364·9	201	215	416	43	303	583	710	6	252	1	444	3	4*
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	44·8	35	4	39	8	31	41	43	1	18	..	23	..	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	187·0	98	64	162	25	117	132	154	16	62	3	65	1	7
7	465 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	26·1	16	1	17	2	11	17	18	3	4	4	2	1	4
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures..	31·3	30	13	43	17	30	33	40	1	11	..	27	..	1
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks ..	5·8	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	61·1	37	..	37	21	16	37	52	2	11	..	39	..	..
		Total	721·4	418	297	715	116	509	844	1,018	29	358	8	691	5	17*
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage	5·5	6	..	6	1	2	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	·8	2	..	2	1	1	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	6·3	8	..	8	2	3	7	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against the Property.*															
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion	119·8	104	1	105	7	43	63	71	6	44	..	19	..	2
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	1·2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force	6,269·5	5,871	4	5,875	377	2,856	3,823	3,056	128	1,485	1	1,415	..	27
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	11·4	6	..	6	1	4	7	8	..	3	..	5	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,120·9	1,206	1	1,207	181	618	1,063	963	52	476	1	427	4	3
		Total	7,403·0	7,084	5	7,089	559	3,478	4,893	4,027	180	1,964	2	1,847	4	30
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against the Property.*															
18	417 to 420 ..	Cheating	318·8	297	2	299	24	94	121	125	21	62	..	37	..	5
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	386·7	365	..	365	75	77	95	118	24	50	..	42	..	2
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	26·4	13	6	19	9	17	18	20	2	8	..	10	..	..
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple)	1,242·5	1,508	..	1,508	56	669	998	857	31	494	..	327	..	5
		Total	1,974·4	2,183	8	2,191	164	857	1,232	1,120	78	614	..	416	..	12
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*															
22	298	Offences against religion	2·0	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	11·2	9	..	9	..	5	5	5	1	1	..	3	..	..
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage	689·3	567	..	567	13	179	204	146	15	101	1	26	..	3
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation	189·3	195	..	195	2	70	74	66	12	38	..	12	..	4
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult	394·6	386	..	386	6	171	225	172	8	83	..	80	..	1
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	90·7	148	4	152	59	67	113	201	1	34	..	166	..	..
28	294 (*a*)	Keeping a lottery office	·2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	250 and 552, C. P. C.	Frivolous or vexatious complaints ..	11·4	21	47	68	..	6	6	70	..	..	..	70	..	..
30	Offences under Chap. VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	305·3	371	12	383	87	189	922	885	75	532	..	277	..	1
31	Offences under Chap. X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	59·6	75	..	75	..	22	42	42	..	26	..	16	..	..
32	480 to 484, C. P. C. ..	Contempt of Court	5·4	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
33	Offences under Chap. XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ..	37·8	52	..	52	..	11	39	36	..	17	..	19	..	..
34	514, C. P. C. ..	Forfeiture of bond and bail	74·4	34	112	146	..	123	193	240	1	65	..	174	..	..
35	Ditto, XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ..	139·4	170	..	170	..	121	121	103	13	45	..	43	..	2
		Total	2,010·6	2,031	178	2,209	167	965	1,945	1,970	126	943	1	889	..	11

* Two died.

[53]

D.—Police.

1.—Part II.—*Return of Non-Cognisable Crime for the year* 1894—continued.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.							Waiting trial at close of year.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Special Laws, Offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.																
	Act XVII of 1878 ..	Ferries	128·0	106	7	113	2	75	99	75	4	41	..	29	..	1
	„ IX of 1870 ..	Railway Act	8·4	4	..	4	..	3	4	4	..	2	..	2	..	..
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1878	Excise Act	44·9	36	..	36	28	12	18	40	..	5	..	35	..	..
	„ I of 1878 ..	Opium Act	2·4	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
	„ XIII of 1859 ..	Breach of contract	477·3	942	..	942	..	629	674	435	29	146	..	260	..	..
	„ XI of 1878 ..	Arms Act	66·2	18	3	21	3	17	17	22	1	1	..	20	..	..
	„ V of 1861 ..	Police Act	84·9	251	1	252	237	33	39	259	4	42	..	213	..	..
	„ XXVI of 1870 ..	Jails Act	6·2	8	2	10	..	3	4	10	..	..	..	10	..	..
	Regn. VII of 1891 ..	Forest Regulation	81·8	84	..	84	3	66	364	393	10	40	..	342	..	1
	Act VI of 1879 ..	Elephant Preservation Act	3·2	2	..	2	1	1	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
	„ XIII of 1880 ..	Vaccination Act	4·0	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	„ XVIII of 1879 ..	The Legal Practitioners' Act	13·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Regn. V of 1873 ..	Inner Line Regulation	5·3	2	..	2	1	2	3	3	..	1	..	2	..	..
	Act XIV of 1866 ..	Post Office Act	2·4	6	..	6	..	6	14	14	..	1	..	13	..	..
	„ I of 1879 ..	Stamp Act	80·7	38	12	50	..	45	52	55	1	6	..	48	..	..
	„ VII of 1870 ..	Court-fees Act	1·2	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
	„ I of 1871 ..	Pound Act	1,297·0	1,412	..	1,412	18	937	1,559	1,180	76	494	..	608	..	2
	„ I of 1882 ..	Emigration Act	1,085·6	1,265	..	1,265	119	741	839	1,006	30	82	..	889	..	5
	„ XVII of 1890 ..	Census Act	6·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ I (B.C.) of 1869 ..	Cruelty to animals	·6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ II (B C.) of 1889	Fisheries Act	·2	5	..	5	..	5	18	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873 .	Registration of Births and Deaths ..	100·4	175	20	195	107	175	236	232	16	27	..	187	..	2
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876 „ III (B.C.) of 1884	Bengal Municipal Act and Local Municipal Bye-laws	798·4	1,418	..	1,418	1,372	313	273	1,383	32	38	..	1,301	..	12
	Regn. IV of 1890 ..	Military Police Regulation	·8	1	..	1	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
	Act VI of 1878 ..	Hidden Treasure	·4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ III of 1877 ..	Registration Act	5·6	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	„ VI (B.C.) of 1870 „ I (B.C.) of 1871 .. Regn. I of 1883 ..	Village Chaukidári Act and Rural Police Regulation.	109·0	149	108	257	163	233	229	243	..	34	..	209	..	..
	Act II of 1886 ..	Income Tax Act	1·4	1	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ IV of 1884 ..	Explosives Act	·6	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
	....	Other special laws	2·6	5	2	7	..	6	10	10	2	1	..	7	..	..
		Total	5,419·5	5,936	155	6,091	2,055	3,308	4,465	5,381	205	968	..	4,185	..	23
		Grand total	17,655·0	17,764	644	18,408	3,070	9,163	13,449	13,594	631	4,891	11	7,957	9	95*

* Two died.

2.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police during the year* 1894.

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.												Distribution of Force.			
	Inspector General, Deputy, and Assistant Inspector Generals.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal, and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3) (2).	Other expenses of col. 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5) (4)	Total pay of constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 15.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In district.			
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).				Mounted constables.	Foot and Water constables.					Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		On Station duties.	
																								Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Cachar	..	2	1	24	..	112	..	139	..	..	..	16,027	1,624	978	10,928	13,921	..	..	..	6,726	50,204	50,204	....	....	....	18	68
Sylhet .. .. { Civil Police ..	..	2	6	89	..	450	..	547	..	..	..	6,482	1,200	2,488	34,845	38,228	..	..	..	23,552	1,06,795	1,06,795	....	2	16	55	225
{ Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	180	460	..	..	..	63	703	..	703	....	....	..	..
Goálpára	..	1	2	41	..	217	..	261	..	..	..	10,023	829	2,027	12,372	17,747	..	..	..	6,416	49,914	49,914	....	....	4	27	123
Kámrúp	..	1	2	37	..	252	..	292	..	..	..	5,846	773	1,030	12,577	19,102	..	..	..	6,725	46,053	46,053	....	1	7	23	96
Darrang	..	1	2	28	..	148	..	179	..	..	..	6,323	1,912	1,369	10,057	11,990	..	..	..	4,453	36,104	36,104	....	2	15	22	81
Nowgong	..	1	1	18	..	128	..	148	..	..	..	4,496	785	1,189	6,193	9,707	..	..	..	3,177	25,457	25,457	....	1	6	12	68
Sibságar .. { Civil Police ..	..	2	3	33	..	202	..	240	..	..	..	9,619	1,171	1,686	13,005	17,339	..	..	..	7,236	50,056	50,056	....	2	8	20	81
{ Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	672	..	672	....	....	..	..
Lakhimpur	..	1	2	18	..	107	..	128	..	..	..	7,268	1,073	1,256	7,814	9,880	..	..	..	5,258	32,549	32,549	....	....	....	17	72
Nága Hills	..	..	..	3	..	11	..	14	..	..	..	9,114	976	19	1,151	1,211	..	..	..	919	13,390	13,390	....	....	....	3	11
Khási „	..	..	1	18	..	159	..	178	..	..	..	352	..	987	8,853	17,408	..	..	..	3,980	31,580	31,580	....	1	9	9	48
Gáro „	..	..	..	9	..	58	..	67	..	..	..	20	..	43	2,083	4,669	..	..	..	2,241	9,056	9,056	....	1	4	3	35
Total.. .. { Civil Police ..	..	11	20	318	..	1,844	..	2,193	..	..	..	75,480	10,343	13,072	1,20,378	1,61,202	..	..	..	70,683	4,51,158	4,51,158	..	10	69	209	908
{ Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	180	460	..	..	..	63	1,375	..	1,375	..	..	..	..
Office of the Inspector General of Police..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,445	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,036	56,431	56,481	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	1	11	20	318	..	1,844	..	2,193	1	14	45,445	75,480	10,343	13,072	1,20,558	1,61,662	..	..	..	81,782	5,19,014	5,07,639	1,375	10	69	209	908

2.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police*—contd.

District.	Distribution of Force—*concluded.*						Area of whole district in square miles	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole Force (officers and men)						Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men)						Total amount of cognisable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognisable crime to the Police Force on station duties (cols. 27 and 28).
	In district—*concluded.*								To area (6).			To population (7).			To area.			To population.				
	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.		Total.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.																		
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
									Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.						Sq. m.					
Cachar	6	23	24	91	22	..	2,472	367,542	1 to 17·7	1 to 17·7	109 to 1	1 to 2,644·1	1 to 2,590	1 to 54	1 to 28·74	28·73	67·to 1	1 to 4,273·7	1 to 4,186·2	1 to 87·4	1,183	11·8
Sylhet .. { Civil Police ..	36	171	93	412	40	..	5,414	2,154,593	1 „ 9·8	1 „ 10·1	12 „ 1	1 „ 3,946·1	1 „ 4,237	1 „ 349	1 „ 19·3	1 to 19·3	12 „ 1	1 „ 7,694·9	1 „ 7,597·4	1 „ 97·5	4,328	14·9
Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goálpára	16	90	43	217	16	..	3,954	452,304	1 „ 15·1	....	..	1 „ 1,733	1 „ 1,714	1 „ 19	1 „ 26·3	..	..	1 „ 3,015·4	1 „ 2,946·9	1 „ 68·4	633	5·0
Kámrúp	12	117	36	220	39	..	3,660	634,249	1 „ 12·5	1 „ 12·5	46 „ 1	1 „ 2,172	1 „ 2,135	1 „ 37	1 „ 30·7	1 „ 30·7	19 „ 1	1 „ 5,329·8	1 „ 5,160·4	1 „ 169·4	1,219	9·3
Darrang	6	53	30	149	..	..	3,418	307,761	1 „ 19·0	..	..	1 „ 1,719	..	..	1 „ 33·1	..	..	1 „ 2,987·9	1 „ 2,949	1 „ 38·9	716	8·4
Nowgong	6	54	19	128	..	..	3,258	344,141	1 „ 22·0	1 „ 22·0	..	1 „ 2,325	1 „ 2,308	1 „ 32	1 „ 40·7	1 „ 40·7	..	1 „ 4,301·7	1 „ 4,241·5	1 „ 60·1	594	9·2
Sibságar .. { Civil Police ..	13	106	35	195	8	..	2,855	457,274	1 „ 11·9	1 „ 11·8	34 „ 1	1 „ 1,913	1 „ 1,876	1 „ 21	1 „ 28·3	1 „ 27·3	14 „ 1	1 „ 4,527·4	1 „ 4,432·3	1 „ 95·2	1,541	16·3
Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakhimpur	1	25	18	97	12	..	3,724	254,053	1 „ 29·0	1 „ 29·2	42 „ 1	1 „ 1,984	1 „ 1,908	1 „ 77	1 „ 41·8	1 „ 36·8	33 „ 1	1 „ 2,854·5	1 „ 2,743·5	1 „ 110·9	981	11·6
Nága Hills	..	..	3	11	..	..	5,710	122,867	..	1 „ 407·8	..	1 „ 8,776·2	1 „ 8,776·2	..	1 „ 407·8	..	..	1 „ 8,776·2	..	1 „ 127·2	145	14·8
Khási „	8	81	18	138	17	..	6,041	197,904	1 „ 33·9	1 „ 19·4	16 „ 2	1 „ 1,112	1 „ 1,074	1 „ 37	1 „ 105·9	1 „ 58·7	1 „ 47·2	1 „ 347·2	1 „ 3,354·1	1 „ 117·9	114	2·6
Gáro „	4	17	8	56	..	..	3,270	121,570	1 „ 48·8	..	..	1 „ 1,814	..	..	1 „ 86·1	..	..	1 „ 3,199·2	1 „ 3,199·2	..	160	3·5
Total .. { Civil Police ..	108	737	327	1,714	154	..	43,776	5,414,258	1 to 20·1	..	..	1 to 2,486	..	..	1 to 39·2	..	..	1 to 4,847·1	..	..	11,614	10·7
Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Office of the Inspector General of Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	108	737	327	1,714	169	..	43,776	5,414,258	1 to 20·1	..	..	1 to 2,486	..	..	1 to 39·2	..	..	1 to 4,847·1	..	..	11,614	10·7

Supplement to the Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police for the year 1894.

District.	Village and Town Police, not subject to Reigular Police.					Remarks.
	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.	
			Rs. a. p.		Rs.	
Cachar	642	64	50 13 9	Villagers ..	32,653	
Sylhet	5,593	66	42 0 0	Ditto ..	2,34,906	
Goálpára	736	107	54 7 0	Ditto ..	40,068	
Total	6,971	70	44 2 1	.....	3,07,627	

3.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of the Assam Military Police on the 31st December* 1894.

Battalion.	Actual strength of Police Force paid from Provincial Revenues.									Cost of Police.						
	Number of Commandants.	Number of Assistant-Commandants.	Number of Subadárs.	Number of Jemadárs.	Number of Havildárs.	Number of Naiks.	Number of sepahis.	Number of buglers.	Total.	Total pay of Commandants and Assistant Commandants, including exchange compensation allowance.	Travelling allowances of Commandants and Assistant Commandants.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of Native Officers, including exchange compensation allowance.	Total pay of men.	Contingencies and all other expenses not included in the preceding columns.	Total cost payable from Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silchar	..	1	4	5	38	..	323	4	375	2,041	851	1,220	18,700	31,874	30,660	85,346
North Lushai Hills	1	1	8	8	80	3	688	6	795	16,252	2,183	2,832	33,280	67,711	2,37,032	3,59,290
Lakhimpur	1	..	7	8	76	..	792	10	804	9,245	1,228	2,039	26,004	71,318	1,37,917	2,47,751
Nága Hills	1	..	6	7	60	47	555	13	689	12,356	1,412	1,770	23,361	60,594	61,867	1,61,360
Gáro „	1	..	2	2	20	..	163	..	188	8,519	1,046	..	8,090	18,890	9,307	45,852
Total	4	2	27	30	243	81	2,431	33	2,851	48,413	6,720	7,861	1,09,435	2,50,387	4,76,783	8,99,599

Battalion.	Distribution of Police.														Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men)		Remark
	In district.												Out of district.		Grand total.				
	Guards over prisoners, treasuries, or other public buildings.		On miscellaneous duties at headquarters and subdivisions.		Escort to prisoners and treasure.		In frontier outposts.		Reserve at headquarters.		Total.		For any purpose whatever.		Officers.	Men.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.					
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Silchar	7	31	8	25	..	..	14	112	17	155	46	323	1	4	47	327	9,614	2,541,076	1 to 25·7	1 to 6,794	
North Lushai Hills	2	13	26	105	..	..	19	140	45	389	92	647	4	50	96	697	3,500	41,590	1 „ 4·4	1 „ 52	
Lakhimpur	3	22	8	162	..	..	45	426	28	85	84	695	7	17	91	712	6,579	711,327	1 „ 8·2	1 „ 886	
Nága Hills	6	28	15	77	..	..	28	287	20	189	69	581	5	33	74	614	5,710	122,867	1 „ 8·3	1 „ 179	
Gáro „	3	14	..	6	..	..	3	40	18	101	24	161	..	2	24	163	3,270	121,570	1 „ 17·5	1 „ 650	
Total	21	108	57	375	..	..	109	1,005	128	919	315	2,407	17	106	332	2,513	28,673	3,538,430	1 to 10·1	1 to 1,244	

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in* 1894.

District.	Actual strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.																							
								Dismissed.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.				Punished judicially by a Magistrate															
																Under Police Act.				Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.				Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.					
	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.				
1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14	15			16				
Cachar	1	5	19	112	40	6	91	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	12	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....				
Sylhet	6	15	73	448	213	21	308	....	....	2	6	....	11	40	45	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	2				
Goálpára	2	7	34	206	106	4	139	....	....	....	17	....	1	9	41	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....				
Kámrúp	2	6	30	232	132	6	132	....	....	1	12	....	4	17	15	....	....	1	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....				
Darrang	2	6	20	143	81	8	82	....	....	....	3	....	4	7	16	....	....	....	.....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....				
Nowgong	1	4	14	124	72	5	66	....	....	....	13	....	1	8	36	....	....	....	.....	....	..	..	3	..	..	..	....				
Sibságar	3	5	30	188	138	8	80	....	....	....	17	....	....	7	26	....	....	....	6	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....				
Lakhimpur	2	5	13	105	36	7	82	....	....	2	4	....	1	8	4	....	....	....	3	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....				
Nága Hills	....	1	2	11	13	1	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....				
Khási „	1	4	14	154	130	5	38	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	.....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....				
Gáro „	....	1	7	56	20	1	43	....	....	3	4	....	1	7	13	....	....	....	.....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....				
Total	20	59	256	1,779	981	72	1,061	....	....	8	83	....	23	105	212	....	....	1	15	....	..	..	3	..	..	1	2				

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in* 1894—continued.

District.	Punishments—*continued.* Punished judicially by a Magistrate—*continued.* Other offences. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Rewards. Number of police rewarded during the year. By promotion.	By money rewards.	Education. Number of police who can read and write. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Number of police under instruction during the year. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service, and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.	Daily average number of sick in hospitals throughout the year.
	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Cachar	....	....	....	4	6	10	1	5	19	52	..	....	....	60	17	68	52	..	..	8	4	6	..	2	2·3	1·5	3·1
Sylhet	....	....	1	3	115	173	6	15	73	180	..	....	....	86	41	226	275	6	..	4	8	2	..	12	1·2	2·2	6·9
Goálpára	....	....	....	6	45	19	2	7	32	56	..	....	....	92	48	154	47	1	..	19	17	8	..	5	1·8	2·0	4·6
Kámrúp	....	....	....	1	86	37	2	6	30	95	..	....	....	....	60	154	56	2	..	44	13	..	..	3	1·9	1·1	4·9
Darrang	....	....	....	6	37	34	2	6	19	50	..	....	....	....	34	113	24	..	..	23	3	1	..	4	1·8	2·3	3·0
Nowgong	....	....	....	1	86	5	1	4	13	35	..	....	....	....	47	65	31	2	..	17	13	3	..	7	4·5	4·9	6·4
Sibságar	....	....	....	13	8	5	3	5	25	46	..	....	....	64	42	113	71	2	1	31	17	6	..	2	·9	·9	1·9
Lakhimpur	....	....	1	3	14	46	2	5	13	30	..	....	....	3	24	74	27	2	..	11	6	..	..	2	1·4	1·6	1·8
Nága Hills	....	....	....	1	..	..	....	1	2	4	..	....	....	4	2	11	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	·2	....	·03
Khási „	....	....	....	1	36	26	1	4	14	93	..	....	....	....	18	108	47	..	..	12	3	2	..	..	2·5	....	4·4
Gáro „	....	....	1	2	20	2	....	1	7	16	..	....	....	40	27	34	3	..	..	14	7	..	1	..	2·5	....	1·6
Total	....	....	3	41	453	357	20	59	247	657	..	....	....	349	360	1,120	634	15	1	185	92	28	1	37	1·8	1·7	38·6

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in* 1894—concluded.

Battalion.	Actual strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.																			
								Dismissed.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.				Punished judicially by a Magistrate											
																Under Police Act.				Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.				Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.			
	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sepahis.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sepahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sepahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sepahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sepahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sepahis.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14	15			16
Silchar	4	5	38	327	365	9	..	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	1	2	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
North Lushai Hills	8	8	80	697	777	16	..	....	....	2	8	.....	1	4	17	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Lakhimpur	7	8	76	712	788	15	..	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	3	9	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Nága Hills „	6	7	60	615	675	13	..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	10	....	....	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Gáro „	2	2	20	163	183	4	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Total	27	30	274	2,514	2,788	57	..	....	....	2	15	....	2	10	42	....	....	....	9	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....

District.	Punishments—*concluded.*				Rewards.		Education.								Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.	Daily average number of sick in hospital throughout the year.
	Punished judicially by a Magistrate—*concluded.*				Number of police rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.				Number of police under instruction during the year.							On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.			
	Other offences.																									
	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sepahis.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sepahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sepahis.													
	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Silchar	....	....	....	2	36	....	4	5	38	191	....	....	....	66	22	245	107	5	2	9	3	7	1	7	5·0	1·8	18·7
North Lushai Hills	....	....	....	2	15	....	8	8	76	517	....	....	4	150	240	440	113	3	1	24	10	4	13	6	3·4	·8	27·5
Lakhimpur	....	....	....	1	136	....	7	8	76	495	....	....	....	80	75	516	212	25	6	25	3	9	12	27	3·6	3·4	29·8
Nága Hills	....	....	....	3	97	....	5	7	45	209	....	....	....	82	97	429	162	10	5	38	1	2	..	7	2·4	1·0	16·5
Gáro „	....	....	....	....	12	5	2	2	14	25	....	....	....	.....	1	127	59	3	3	13	..	7	..	3	4·8	1·6	9·2
Total	....	....	....	8	296	5	26	30	249	1,437	....	....	4	378	435	1,757	653	46	17	109	17	29	26	50	.....	1·8	....

5.—*Statement showingthe Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Civil and Armed Civil Police on the 31st December* 1894.

District.	Race.																			Religion or Caste.																					
	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives of the Province.				Bengalis (people of Bengal).				Other foreigners.				Officers.																					
																						Muhammadans.					Hindus.													
																							Bengali.																			
	Military or Covenanted Civilians.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sepahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sepahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sepahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sepahis, and buglers.	Christians.	Assamese.	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Hindustanis.	Punjabis.	Brahmans.	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Chhatris and Rajputs	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Assamese Kolita.	Assamese of all other castes.	Manipuris.	Bengalis other than Brahmans.	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Hindustanis of all other castes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Cachar	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	97	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	6	2	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	..
Sylhet	..	2	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	4	61	389	..	1	14	43	..	..	13	16	4	..	19	1	2	..	7	3	5	3	1	..	1	2	35	13	..
Goálpára	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	97	..	2	33	89	..	..	2	20	1	2	..	7	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	19	..
Kámrúp	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	201	..	1	10	14	..	..	3	17	2	6	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	5	1	..	3	9	..
Darrang	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	129	..	2	3	3	..	..	2	11	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	6	8	..	..	3	..	..
Nowgong	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	116	..	1	3	5	..	..	3	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	5	5	1	..	2	..
Sibságar	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	175	..	2	6	1	..	..	5	12	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	7	2	2	..	3	14	1	2	2	..
Lakhimpur	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	76	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	28	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	1	2	..
Nága Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Khási „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	77	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Gáro „	..	..	..	..	..	3	32	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	3	..
Total	11	1	..	..	..	3	32	..	9	196	1,376	..	10	80	165	..	..	36	206	14	15	22	10	3	..	15	27	15	14	1	23	41	4	55	59	1

D.—Police.

5.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Civil and Armed Civil Police on the 31st December 1894.*—continued.

District.	Religion or Caste—*concluded.*																																
	Officers—*concluded.*							Men.																									
	Other religions.								Muhammadans.					Hindus.														Other religions.								
	Nágas.	Kukis.	Gáros.	Khámptis.	Kacharis and Rabhas.	Khásias.	Burmese.	Christians.	Assamese.	Bengali.		Hindustanis.	Punjabis.	Brahmans.		Chhatris and Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Assamese Kolita.	Assamese of all other castes.	Manipuris	Bengalis, not Brahmans.		Hindustanis of all other castes.	Nágas.	Kukis.	Gáros.	Kacharis and Rabhas.	Khásias.	Mikirs.	Bhutias.	Burmese.	Grand total of officers and men
										Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.			Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.							Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.									
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	46	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	1	1	..	19	12	11	5	..	..	6	1	186	20	9	..	..	2	20	..	..	..	..	544
Goálpára	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	..	..	14	10	12	..	2	57	..	..	46	1	..	..	9	29	..	..	..	..	250
Kámrúp	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	8	2	3	..	..	2	4	7	..	..	14	81	..	1	7	10	..	..	7	85	..	1	..	..	271
Darrang	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	2	1	17	68	..	..	2	1	..	..	10	30	..	..	..	..	172
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	16	87	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	144
Sibságar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	5	..	15	110	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	228
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	1	9	9	..	..	3	30	..	..	1	5	..	..	2	35	..	3	..	1	126
Nága Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	14
Khási „	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	42	2	1	1	..	..	10	..	20	..	6	4	29	20	..	..	..	173
Garo „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	6	5	..	..	16	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	64
Total	..	..	2	..	19	9	..	1	17	205	29	8	1	26	72	105	31	2	69	458	3	243	91	55	..	6	36	296	20	4	..	1	2,125

6.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Military Police on the 31st December 1894.*

Battalion and Detachment.	Race.																			Religion or Caste.																					
	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives of the Province.				Bengalis (people of Bengal).				Other foreigners.				Officers.																					
																						Muhammadans.				Hindus.															
																							Bengali.				Brahmans.								Bengalis other than Brahmans.					
	Military or Covenanted Civilians.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sepahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100	Constables, sepahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sepahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sepahis, and buglers.	Christians.	Assamese.	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Hindustanis.	Punjabis.	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Chhatris and Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Assamese Kolita.	Assamese of all other castes.	Manipuris.	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Hindustanis of all other castes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Silchar	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	35	....	..	..	..	....	..	36	292	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	33	..	..	..	2	..	1	....
North Lushai Hills	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	75	....	..	..	..	....	5	65	622	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	67	..	3	..	2	..	..	....
Lakhimpur	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	128	....	..	..	..	....	2	51	584	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	9	40	1	..	..	2	..	..	....
Nága Hills	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	121	....	..	..	..	....	1	53	494	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	13	37	..	1	..	..	..	..	....
Gáro „	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	16	87	....	..	..	..	....	..	6	75	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	....
Total	5	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	104	446	....	..	..	..	....	8	211	2,067	11	2	2	..	3	2	..	5	26	182	2	5	2	6	..	1	....

Battalion.	Religion or Caste—*concluded.*																																								Grand total of officers and men.
	Officers—*concluded.*							Men.																																
	Other religions.							Muhammadans.						Hindus.																Other religions.										
														Brahmans.								Bengalis, not Brahmans.																	
	Nágas.	Kukis.	Gáros.	Khámptis.	Kacharis and Rabhas.	Khásias.	Burmese.	Christians.	Assamese.	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Hindustanis.	Punjabis.	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Chhatris and Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Assamese Kolita.	Assamese of all other castes.	Manipuris.	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Hindustanis of all other castes.	Nágas.	Kukis.	Gáros.	Kacharis and Rabhas.	Khásis.	Mikirs.	Bhutias.	Burmese.	
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Silchar	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	290	..	1	.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	25	....	..	....	..	375
North Lushai Hills	..	1	2	..	17	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	618	..	2	....	..	..	..	1	1	3	16	52	....	..	....	..	795
Lakhimpur	..	..	5	..	27	..	..	4	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	15	557	4	..	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	109	....	..	....	..	804
Nága Hills	..	..	1	..	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	181	307	..	1	34	..	..	..	2	8	8	18	51	....	..	....	..	689
Gáro „	..	..	6	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	69	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	24	60	....	..	....	..	188
Total	..	1	14	..	73	..	..	7	10	8	..	10	..	..	5	196	1,841	4	4	37	1	..	..	7	9	11	67	297	....	..	....	..	2,851

7.—*Statement showing the Caste, Religion, or Nationality of Offenders convicted of cognisable crime in the Province of Assam during the year* 1894.

Districts.	Christian.	Muhammadan.	Brahman.	Kayasta.	Kolita.	Koch.	Keot.	Cachari.	Rabha.	Gurkha.	Sikh.	Manipuri.	Nága.	Kuki.	Gáro.	Dhobi.	Mali.	Sháha	Dom.	Kumar.	Katoni.	Bhutia.	Mikir.	Bhumia.	Káhár.	Kurmi.	Dubey.	Ashwai.	Nat.	Patia.	Sutia.
Cachar	1	239	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	26	..	5	..	3	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sylhet	..	1,360	26	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	24	91	57	26	20	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
Goálpára	..	115	6	2	6	..	..	15	14	1	1	..	..	..	10	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	..
Kámrúp	..	86	34	25	137	55	43	70	5	1	..	7	..	..	1	5	5	11	20	31	25	..	1	3	12	13	10	..	..	..	..
Darrang	2	45	1	5	33	45	9	46	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	26	2	10	..	2	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	5
Nowgong	3	14	10	4	20	21	20	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	30	11	18	..	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	12
Sibságar	4	66	15	7	25	22	19	37	..	12	..	15	10	..	1	1	2	..	51	7	5	..	1	34	7	9	..	1	..	..	85
Lakhimpur	2	48	1	..	8	9	3	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	44	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Nága Hills	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	1	113	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Khási „	..	24	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gáro „	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12	2,004	100	185	229	152	94	185	38	33	2	65	123	12	116	43	100	69	208	77	58	..	16	42	26	46	10	1	..	10	122

Districts.	Sut.	Abom.	Lalong.	Hozai	Charal.	Raya.	Patnia.	Das.	Jugi.	Dhuli.	Baishnab.	Kaibarta.	Muchi or Chamar.	Mistri.	Maharatha.	Malo or Jhalo.	Napit.	Acharya or Ganák.	Pal or Teli.	Tanti.	Hindustani.	Khásia.	Chhatri.	Kamar or blacksmith.	Sonar or goldsmith.	Sonthal.	Ghatwal.	Bowri.	Kabuli.	Gowala or milkman.	Other castes.	Total.
Cachar	..	..	..	..	8	1	32	24	15	..	..	..	16	1	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	5	..	3	70	484
Sylhet	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	174	84	42	..	13	34	6	..	..	27	..	44	..	..	2	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	6	296	2,570
Goálpára	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	49	293
Kámrúp	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	1	..	2	15	19	2	..	..	4	6	2	..	..	2	7	4	15	..	..	..	..	4	84	811
Darrang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	6	5	..	2	5	1	1	1	88	366
Nowgong	10	10	11	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	3	3	..	..	7	271
Sibságar	3	125	1	..	2	23	..	2	1	..	1	..	12	..	..	1	3	1	5	10	4	2	8	13	4	30	17	10	..	20	273	1,007
Lakhimpur	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	6	1	8	2	7	..	9	242	489
Nága Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	149
Khási „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	34	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	33	114
Gáro „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	111
Total ..	18	172	12	5	126	24	32	232	103	44	7	28	99	10	..	8	42	10	58	13	9	40	26	44	24	50	28	26	1	50	1,146	6,665

8.—*Statement showing the Caste, Religion, or Nationality of Offenders convicted of non-cognisable crime in the Province of Assam during the year* 1894.

District.	Christian.	Muhammadan.	Brahman.	Kayasta.	Kolita.	Koch.	Keot.	Cachari.	Rabha.	Gurkha.	Sikh.	Manipuri.	Nága.	Kuki.	Góro.	Dhobi.	Mali.	Sháha.	Dom.	Kumar.	Katoni.	Bhutia.	Mikir.	Bhunia.	Káhár.	Kurmi.	Dubey.	Ashwai.	Nat.	Patia.	Sutia.
Cachar	..	258	3	62	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	8	6	11	15	4	..	..	..	..	11	12	..	..	..	..	..
Sylhet	1	1,341	30	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	6	14	52	48	4	18	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Goálpára	..	188	5	8	33	1	..	7	33	5	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	13	1	9	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	5	..
Kámrúp	1	50	22	10	129	76	43	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	34	7	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
Darrang	1	37	5	..	20	40	17	11	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	32	..	6	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	2
Nowgong	7	49	20	..	98	66	40	19	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	68	10	30	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	21
Sibságar	12	173	30	11	56	38	23	24	..	11	2	..	..	..	1	7	7	2	174	3	2	..	2	43	5	18	..	4	3	4	83
Lakhimpur	..	154	17	3	13	22	4	24	15	5	..	3	..	..	..	23	1	..	36	..	3	..	..	16	..	..	..	7	..	12	12
Nága Hills	1	2	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Khási „	1	5	3	1	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Góro „	..	26	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	24	2,283	140	263	349	246	127	123	60	45	4	38	21	..	24	60	68	80	364	51	41	..	26	62	23	54	..	11	3	51	119

8.—*Statement showing the Caste, Religion, or Nationality of Offenders convicted of non-cognisable crime in the Province of Assam during the year* 1894.—continued.

District.	Sut.	Ahom.	Lalong.	Hozai.	Charal.	Raya.	Patnia.	Das.	Jugi.	Dhuli.	Baishnab.	Kaibarta.	Muchi or Chamar.	Mistri.	Maharatha.	Malo or Jhalo.	Napit.	Acharya or Ganak.	Pal or Teli.	Tanti.	Hindustani.	Khásia.	Chhatri.	Kamar or blacksmith.	Sonar or goldsmith.	Sonthal.	Ghatwal.	Bowri.	Kabuli.	Gowala or milkman.	Other castes.	Total.
Cachar	..	..	..	..	28	..	36	14	9	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	18	587
Sylhet	..	..	..	..	80	..	72	180	60	22	..	11	14	2	..	9	22	..	45	10	..	4	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	24	62	2,332
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	9	..	17	..	..	30	1	..	4	..	..	..	21	3	..	5	..	..	..	20	92	534
Kámrúp	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	5	..	..	4	6	2	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	4	43	526
Darrang	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	2	4	3	..	..	..	4	2	6	3	6	1	8	117	363
Nowgong	28	20	23	8	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	10	122	741
Sibságar	..	146	..	..	..	7	1	20	7	..	..	2	14	9	..	..	8	8	11	4	10	..	37	18	11	61	25	31	..	26	350	1,544
Lakhimpur	..	86	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	7	10	..	..	..	1	..	29	1	..	..	21	13	1	6	..	..	..	30	464	1,044
Nága Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Khási „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	52	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	133	215
Gáro „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	48
Total	28	256	23	8	152	7	110	222	80	22	10	35	94	18	2	41	38	16	107	18	17	56	84	44	23	98	28	43	1	123	1,402	7,966

D.—Police.

9.—*Statement showing number of Offences cognisable by the Police reported, and the number of Persons convicted in the Province of Assam in the year* 1894.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cachar.		Sylhet.		Goálpára.		Kámrup.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Nága Hills.		Khási Hills.		Gáro Hills.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																									
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	..	..	8	4	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	10
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	12	9	42	35	11	23	14	11	10	6	5	3	14	13	12	7	9	8	..	..	2	..	131	115
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	84	197	343	747	16	16	25	133	3	13	4	5	19	144	14	62	4	57	..	..	8	6	520	1,380
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....
		Total	96	206	397	789	27	39	41	146	14	20	10	9	36	159	28	69	13	65	..	..	11	6	673	1,508
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																									
8	302, 303, 396	Murder .. by thugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
9		Murder .. ,, dacoits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
10		Murder .. ,, robbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
11		Murder .. ,, poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
12		Other murders	1	..	9	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	3
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	1	11	6	1	..	2	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	13
15	376	Rape	..	..	7	..	5	1	7	..	3	..	7	1	1	..	4	1	2	3	2	1	1	..	39	7
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	..	1	..	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	3
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	5	5	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	16
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	10	7	25	16	2	5	7	3	5	11	6	3	14	13	9	10	2	1	..	..	1	..	81	69
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	11	3	91	25	11	6	7	2	7	..	2	1	30	26	19	6	1	..	2	..	2	1	183	70
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	7	3	23	7	8	..	15	..	8	..	17	..	24	4	25	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	128	15
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	1	..	25	7	1	..	4	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	9
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	7	2	28	31	11		10	5	3	2	10	9	9	13	19	15	1	1	3	3	1	..	102	90
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	..	6	4	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	7
		Total	42	18	235	101	49	25	59	12	41	20	50	23	89	63	87	39	6	5	7	4	8	2	673	312

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10.—*Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each Offence not cognisable by the Police in the Province of Assam during the year* 1894.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cachar.		Sylhet.		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Nága Hills.		Khási Hills.		Gáro Hills.		Total.	
			Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, &C.																								
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	35	16	336	206	13	3	121	77	19	18	43	29	50	37	35	17	6	6	50	36	2	2	710	447
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	5	4	16	12	2	..	2	1	1	..	6	2	1	1	1	..	4	2	..	..	5	1	43	23
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ..	12	4	47	13	7	4	26	17	4	1	9	2	26	12	16	8	1	..	5	5	1	..	154	66
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	1	..	10	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	18	3
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	8	7	16	8	..	..	6	4	5	3	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	40	27
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	..	28	19	..	..	7	3	1	1	5	5	4	4	..	..	2	2	5	5	..	..	52	39
		Total	61	31	453	259	22	7	164	102	31	23	64	39	85	56	53	26	13	10	64	50	8	3	1,018	606
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																								
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.....
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	.....
		Total	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	.....
		CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PROPERTY.																								
13	384 to 389	Extortion	3	..	19	4	11	..	23	5	2	1	..	..	1	..	5	2	5	5	..	..	2	2	71	19
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																								
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	245	88	1,122	509	59	31	344	156	135	56	543	246	292	180	262	128	18	10	25	4	10	7	3,056	1,415
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	1	..	..	11	7
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	110	40	488	186	52	25	86	42	25	16	30	20	81	58	81	40	..	..	3	2	4	..	960	429
		Total	355	128	1,615	697	111	56	430	198	161	73	574	267	373	238	343	168	21	12	30	7	14	7	4,027	1,851
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PROPERTY.																								
18	417 to 420	Cheating	7	2	36	7	..	..	24	9	10	5	14	1	22	10	3	1	2	..	6	2	1	..	125	37
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	15	6	19	3	1	1	14	5	8	2	22	6	21	9	16	10	1	..	..	..	1	..	118	42
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	1	4	2	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	20	10
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	125	30	336	123	7	5	75	26	28	12	172	86	50	20	62	24	1	1	1	..	..	..	857	327
		Total	149	39	395	135	9	7	117	41	48	20	209	94	96	41	81	35	4	1	7	2	5	1	1,120	416

	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																											
22	250 and 552, C.P.C.	Frivolous or vexatious complaints	..	..	43	43	..	..	..	..	6	6	16	16	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	70
23	298	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
25	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	8	2	67	6	11	1	13	3	12	3	7	1	13	4	10	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	146	26
26	500 to 502	Defamation	1	..	5	1	..	..	14	2	1	..	7	1	26	5	8	3	1	..	..	..	3	..	66	12
27	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	..	..	20	6	2	..	46	21	6	3	21	4	59	39	13	3	..	..	3	3	2	1	172	80
28	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances	..	..	87	61	4	4	10	10	14	13	5	3	32	29	2	1	..	..	47	45	..	..	201	166
29	514, C.P.C.	Forfeiture of bond and bail	29	26	75	74	26	23	..	..	10	10	61	16	30	16	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	174
30	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ..	40	2	778	222	9	1	17	17	2	2	4	3	25	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	885	277
31	Ditto ditto X, C.P.C. ..	Public nuisances	..	..	36	15	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	16
32	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C. ..	Disputes as to immoveable property ..	..	..	22	17	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	19
33	Ditto ditto XXXVI, C.P.C. ..	Maintenance of wives and children ..	4	1	13	3	..	..	13	1	7	1	7	2	31	18	23	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	43
34	480 to 484, C. P. C.	Contempt of Court	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
		Total	82	31	1,148	450	56	30	123	55	59	38	128	46	227	139	86	48	2	1	51	49	8	2	1,970	889
	SPECIAL LAWS, OFFENCES UNDER WHICH ARE NOT COGNISABLE BY THE POLICE.																											
	Act XVII of 1878	Ferries	19	3	19	11	1	1	..	..	5	..	12	..	16	11	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	29
	„ IX of 1870	Railway Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	2
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1878	Excise Act	3	2	11	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	22	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	35
	„ XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract	104	76	87	35	2	..	26	24	9	..	8	..	97	80	99	42	..	..	..	..	3	3	435	260
	„ XI of 1878	Arms Act	1	1	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	20
	„ V of 1861	Police Act	205	167	13	10	5	2	2	2	10	10	2	..	9	9	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	259	213
	„ XXVI of 1870	Jails Act	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	10	10
	Regulation VII of 1891	Forest Regulation	4	3	239	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	13	3	2	..	..	..	..	100	100	31	24	393	342
	„ V of 1893	Inner Line Regulation	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
	Act XIII of 1880	Vaccination Act	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	„ VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Regulation IV of 1890	Military Police Regulation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	..	..	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13
	„ I of 1879	Stamp Act	..	..	18	16	9	8	4	2	..	..	..	..	14	14	9	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	55	48
	„ VI of 1879	Elephant Preservation Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....
	„ I of 1871	Pound Act	96	39	325	141	22	7	51	17	109	56	275	172	170	101	129	69	..	..	..	..	12	6	1,180	608
	„ I of 1882	Emigration Act	60	55	57	53	..	..	2	2	144	136	72	54	366	338	305	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,006	889
	„ XVII of 1890	Census Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	„ I of 1878	Opium Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873 ..	Registration of Births and Deaths ..	3	2	25	22	57	39	24	23	6	6	62	49	48	39	2	2	..	..	5	5	..	..	232	187
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876 and Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	Bengal Municipal Act	..	..	58	56	426	377	57	55	..	..	7	7	453	439	382	367	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,383	1,301
	„ IV of 1884	Explosives Act	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	„ II (B.C.) of 1889	Fisheries Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....
	„ III of 1877	Registration Act	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
	„ VI (B.C.) of 1870	Village Chaukidári Act and Rural Police Regulation	7	7	236	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243	209
	„ I (B.C.) of 1871 and Regulation I of 1883.																									
	„ VI of 1878	Hidden Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	„ II of 1886	Income Tax Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	.....	Other Special Laws	3	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	10	7
		Total	507	358	1,122	787	522	434	169	125	274	208	454	295	1,216	1,070	960	765	4	3	107	107	46	33	5,381	4,185
		Grand total	1,157	587	4,757	2,332	731	534	1,026	526	577	363	1,429	741	1,998	1,543	1,528	1,044	49	33	259	215	83	48	13,594	7,966

1.—*Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Army attached to the Province of Assam in the year* 1894.

Arm of Service.	Total number of officers and men.								Detail of force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each class.					
	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Camp-followers.	Total cost, including contingencies.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men (sepoys).	Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.						
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd Bengal Infantry ...	470	67	...	11	11	20	35	896	Headquarters and right wing.	Nil	10	9	40	421	19	49,020	14,648	21,168	1,36,140	2,782	2,81,940
Wing, 2nd Bengal Infantry ...	425								Left wing.		2	7	40	379	15						
42nd Gurkha Rifles ...	891	74	...	10	10	18	36	901	1	2	11	15	80	806	41	83,165	13,428	16,874	1,08,295	5,460	3,21,998
43rd „ „ ...	892	57	...	14	14	11	59	865	1	2	11	16	79	770	211	69,697	14,719	16,459	1,05,222	18,734	3,70,177
44th „ „ ...	893	104	4	15	19	9	49	920	1	2	14	15	80	825	23	60,614	12,440	12,864	96,041	2,596	3,44,166

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Army attached to the Province of Assam in the year* 1894.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	Number of regiments, batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent cantonments occupied.	Number of outposts occupied.	Average number of men at headquarters of each regiment not on active service.		Average number of men of each regiment detailed for outpost duty.		Average number of men at headquarters of each regiment not on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of divisional or station parades during the year.	Number of regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
2nd Bengal Infantry ...	*Nil*	1	1	31	412	6	21	470	25·90	31·0	308·10	14	155	30
Wing, 2nd Bengal Infantry ...	*Nil*	1	1	15	337	6	68	426						
42nd Gurkha Rifles ...	*Nil*	On the march.	...	15	318	...	...	445	31·0	301·0	33	2	190	47
43rd „ ...	*Nil*	2	2	126·41	560·83	18·16	50·66	687·25	72·57	292·42	38·94	2	155	171·72
44th „ ...	*Nil*	1	1	60	827	*Nil*	*Nil*	920	27·16	816·00	92·00	13	134	45

[65] E.—MILITARY.

3.—*Statement showing the Religion, Races, and Classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Province of Assam on the last day of the year* 1894.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Number.	Average. Age.	Average. Height.	Average. Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
2nd Bengal Infantry.		Y. m. d.	Ft. in.		
Hindu ... Brahmin	20	34 0 0	5 8	135 lbs.	Aryan race. Tall, fair, well set up, clean, and proved very intelligent.
Hindu ... Chhetri	759	26 0 0	5 8	137 „	Much the same as the Brahmins in appearance and physique.
Hindu ... Ahirs	63	30 0 0	5 7	138 „	Sometimes make steady soldiers, but slow, stupid, and not so clean as Brahmins and Chhetris.
Muhammadans	36	26 0 0	5 5	123 „	Of poor physique; only enlisted as musicians.
Christians	18	33 0 0	5 5	120 „	Ditto ditto, with few exceptions. Show little trace of European extraction.
42nd Gurkha Rifles.					
Muhammadans of Hindustan	5	34 0 0	5 5	126 „	The characteristics of Gurkhas. Muhammadans of Hindustan are too well known to need repetition here.
Hindus of Hindustan	2	40 0 0	5 5½	130 „	
Gurkhas	894	25 9 0	5 5	137 „	
43rd Gurkha Rifles.				Md. srs.	
Muhammadans of Hindustan	5	36 10 0	5 5	1 22	The Gurkhas of this regiment are of Mongolian type of physiognomy.
Ditto of Assam	7				
Hindus — Brahmins	1	41 1 0	5 4½	1 20	Sturdy physique, and generally of a hardy type.
Hindus — Other Hindus	3	44 4 0	5 4	1 20½	
Hindus — Gurkhas	848	29 7 0	5 4	1 20½	The other races are too few in number to merit any special description.
Hindus — Assam Jharwahs	1	38 0 0	5 5	1 25	
44th Gurkha Rifles.				St. lbs.	
Muhammadans	5	30 to 40	5 3	9 5	The same as above.
Hindus	2	33 „ 50	5 6	9 7	
Gurkhas	899	26 „ 41	5 4	9 6	
Christians	3	26 „ 38	5 6	9 0	
Jharwas	11	25 0 0	5 3	9 2	

[66] F.—MARINE.
1.—[*Blank.*]

[67] F.—MARINE.
2.—[*Blank.*]

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[68, 69, 70] A.—FINANCE.

1, 2, 3.—*See* Chapter V.—Finance.

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[71] B.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Imperial, Provincial, and Local Services in the Public Works Department during the year* 1894-95.

[*See* Chapter IV, Section 7.]

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[72] B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

2. *Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on reproductive works for* 1894-95.

[Blank.]

[73]

C.—RAILWAYS.

Assam Railways for the year 1894-95, *from the* 1st *April* 1894 *to* 31st *March* 1895.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year 1894-95.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during 1894-95. First class, upper.	Second class.	Third class, lower.	Coolie class.	Total.	Receipts from passengers and other coaching traffic.	Receipts from merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net gain	Number of European staff.	Number of Natives.	Total capital expenditure during the year.
			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway.	*Nil*	77·50	4,013	2,420	171,447	..	177,880	105,868	4,21,066	24,181	5,51,115	3,24,607	2,26,508	9*	653	84,528
Jorhát State Railway.	*Nil* (*a*)	28	1,027	....	53,971	..	54,998	9,830	63,209	755	73,794	59,096	14,698	1	190†	8,270
Cherra-Company-ganj State Railway.	*Nil* (*a*)	8	240	....	31,540	..	31,780	2,800	24,006	22	26,828	20,463	6,365	1	51‡	2,430

(*a*) The above figures are exclusive of supplementary adjustments, if any, for March 1895.
* Seven Europeans and 2 East Indians.
† Includes 6 trollymen and 62 regular porters employed in the Traffic Department, and 28 artificers attached to the Railway workshop.
‡ Includes 4 trollymen and 9 porters attached to the Traffic Department.

[74]

D.—MARINE.

1.—*Statement showing the various Government Vessels employed in the Province of Assam during the official year* 1894-95.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Horse-power of steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessel.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Steamer *Brahmakund* ...	257·2	77	4	37	33,396 7 2	0 11 2	
Yacht *Sunamukhi* ...	47	...	...	15	7,136 0 7	52 10 0	
teamer *Kestrel* ...	76·7 * 35·54†	40	2	7	5,614 9 10	...	* Builder's old measurement. † Gross register.
Steam-launch *Cygnet* ...	19	65	1	5 men 1 pilot	5,110 10 8	...	
Steamer *David Scott* ...	15	87	1	11	8,715 0 0	13,851 0 0	
Steam-launch *Osprey* ...	5·725	8	...	3‡	985 2 3	...	‡ One tindal and 2 firemen.

Besides the figures shown in column 6, there was a charge of Rs. 41,604-14-6 on account of other transactions, *viz.*,—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pilotage subsidy to River Steam Navigation Company	1,750	0	0
Subsidies to Steam Boat Companies Accelerated Service on the Brahmaputra	29,021	9	2
Ditto between Naraingani and Cachar	10,833	5	4
Total	41,604	14	6

[75]

D.—MARINE.

2.—*Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Province of Assam during the official year* 1894-95.

[Blank.]

E.—Agriculture.

Crops cultivated.

[This Statement has been incorporated with Serial No. 1 (Form No. A-3).]

F.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

1.—*Prices of Produce, &c., for the year ending 31st March 1895.*

District.	Prices of agricultural produce per maund of 82⅔ lbs.																	Retail prices.					
	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or jowar.	Cumbu or bajra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or jinjili.	Sugar (*gur* or jaggery).	Cotton, cleaned.	Jute.	Ghi (clarified butter).	Fodder.			Firewood, per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
														Grass.	Straw.	Jowar and bajra.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar	4 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 4 0	13 0 0	..	37 0 0	..	..	..	0 8 0	4 0 0	..	25 0 0	..	0 4 0
Sylhet	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 10 0	3 8 0	5 8 0	16 0 0	4 0 0	34 0 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	..	0 4 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0
Goálpára	2 12 0	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	3 9 0	..	..	6 8 0	..	5 12 0	40 0 0	..	..	..	0 5 0	3 12 0	7 4 0	32 8 0	5 8 0	..
Kámrúp	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 8 0	7 8 0	17 0 0	6 0 0	36 0 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	..	0 3 0	3 10 0	..	32 0 0	4 0 0	..
Darrang	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	4 4 0	..	..	6 10 0	..	5 8 0	38 10 8	..	..	..	0 4 0	4 4 0	6 8 0	27 5 4	4 0 0	0 6 0
Nowgong	3 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 8 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	4 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	..	0 5 0	4 12 0	..	17 8 0	..	0 5 6
Sibságar	3 11 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	7 12 5	..	7 0 0	..	..	0 8 0	..	0 8 0	4 6 3	6 6 0	32 0 0	..	0 9 3
Lakhimpur	3 9 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 5 4	..	..	35 7 0	..	..	..	0 4 9	4 9 11	6 8 0	22 8 0	5 0 0	0 6 9
Nága Hills	8 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 0 0	15 0 0	36 4 0	..	1 2 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	3 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 0	5 7 0	9 0 0	24 10 0	..	0 3 6
Gáro Hills	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 0 0	4 0 0	35 0 0	..	..	..	0 4 0	5 10 0	..	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 0
Average	3 13 1	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	3 14 6	3 10 0	4 6 0	6 10 11	17 5 4	5 2 10	37 0 2	0 6 0	0 6 4	..	0 5 2	4 13 9	8 1 5	27 3 11	4 1 4	0 6 11

F.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

2.—*Labour* (1894-95).

[77]

District.	Wages per diem.						Cart per day.			Boat per day.			Elephant per day.		
	Skilled.			Unskilled.											
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cachar	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	14	0	0	15	0	4	0	0
Sylhet	0	12	0	0	6	0		...		1	4	0	3	0	0
Goálpára	1	4	0	0	4	6	1	0	0	1	12	0	2	0	0
Kámrúp	0	12	0	0	8	0	1	14	0	0	4	0	3	8	0
Darrang	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	2	8	0
Nowgong	0	10	0	0	5	6	1	0	0	0	5	0	2	8	0
Sibságar	0	12	0	0	5	6	1	8	0	0	5	0	2	8	0
Lakhimpur...	1	8	0	0	7	0	1	8	0	0	10	0	2	8	0
Nága Hills	1	4	0	0	10	0	1	4	0		...			...	
Khási and Jaintia Hills	1	1	0	0	6	6	1	12	0		...			...	
Gáro Hills	0	12	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	2	0		...	
General averages	0	15	2	0	6	1	1	4	9	0	12	9	2	13	0

[78]

G.—Mines and Quarries (1894-95).

Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Sylhet—				
Pargana Jáflang in Jaintia	Limestone	1	Mds. About 50,000	
Kámrúp—				
Bathabari in mauza Chapaguri (subdivision Barpeta)	Limestone	...	...	Not worked.
Lakhimpur—				
Tikak and Ledo	Coal	3	47,48,716	
Makum and Digboi	Crude petroleum oil ...	3	6,67,616	
North Bank	Gold-washing ...	1	...	Not worked ; prospecting license issued.
South „	Ditto	1	...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	1	...	Not worked ; exploring license issued.
Nága Hills—				
Nambor	Limestone	1	...	
Deopani	Ditto	1	...	
Doigurung	Coal	1	...	
Tiru	Ditto	1	...	
Desai	Ditto	1	...	
Sijju	Limestone	Unknown.	...	
Khási and Jaintia Hills—				
Khási Hills	Limestone	27	...	8 of these are worked.
	Coal	11	...	None worked.
Jaintia	Limestone	7	...	Ditto.
	Coal	5	...	Ditto.
Gáro Hills—				
Bank of the Maheshkhali river ...	Limestone	Not known	...	Not worked.
West of Tura, near Machulgiri ...	Coal mine	„	...	Ditto.
Darangiri	Ditto	„	...	

[79]

H.—Manufactures (1894-95).

—	Class of Manufactures.												
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Tea.	Brick and pottery.	Gold, silver, and precious stones.	Total.
Number of mills and large manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	1	...	11
Private looms or small works ...	...	3,000	...	...	...	50	100	10	...	...	...	...	3,160
Number of workmen in large works. { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	850	37	...	...	...	135	...	970
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans ...	...	9,596	115	388	...	500	2,581	104	3,315	...	536	872	18,059
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	1	...	11
Value of block in ditto ...	..	...	...	...	...	46,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,251
Estimated annual outturn of all Works ... ... Rs.	..	30,000	...	...	...	518,302	22,000	2,400	15,000	...	36,000	...	6,23,702

In Kámrúp there are 8 rolling machines for tea, the outturn of which has been estimated at 776,495lbs.

[80]

I.—TRADE.

1.—*Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1895, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years.*

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
I.—Animals, living (for sale)—	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1. Horses, ponies, and mules—						
Bhutan	259	13,661	254	15,098	59	3,430
Towang	456	17,474	1,051	23,738	235	11,750
Manipur	...	...	96	2,500	70	2,900
Total	715	31,135	1,401	41,336	364	18,080
2. Cattle—						
Bhutan	1,117	19,035	479	11,822	...	...
Towang	...	...	7	360	...	...
Manipur	18	850	32	790	17	770
Total	1,135	19,885	518	12,972	17	770
3. Sheep and goats—						
Bhutan	304	638	543	1,308	378	821
Towang	259	550	145	435	195	587
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	...	26	135	60	327
Hill Tipperah	61	122	...	...	...	...
Total	624	1,310	714	1,878	633	1,735
4. Other kinds—						
Bhutan	21	40	21	41	91	136
Towang	58	1,149	50	106	13	19
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	...	25	175	300	107
Hill Tipperah	46	23	...	...	...	...
Total	125	1,212	96	322	404	262
Ia.—Arms and Ammunition—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Bhutan	1	300	...	...	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	...	...	...	8	564
Total	1	300	...	...	8	564
Ib.—Betel-leaves—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	14	121	98	1,427	119	1,976
III.—Canes and Rattans—						
Bhutan	...	...	5	6	3	3
Manipur	7	10	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	3,632	4,290	5,051	5,798	6,782	10,248
Hill Tipperah	5,419	7,378	5,461	7,303	6,663	13,335
Total	9,058	11,678	10,517	13,107	13,448	23,586
IV.—Caoutchouc—						
Bhutan	31	1,854	36	2,175	18	1,127
Towang	...	...	36	2,160	130	7,800
Dafla Hills	173	9,831	382	22,879	166	9,257
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	547	32,516	969	57,377	307	16,225
Lushai Hills	5	217	34	1,356	92	3,730
Total	756	44,418	1,457	85,947	713	38,139

[80] I.—TRADE.

1.—*Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March* 1895, *as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years*—continued.

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
VII.—Cotton, raw—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Bhutan	105	265	2	10	...	...
Manipur	25	150	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	8	22	1	3	...	...
Hill Tipperah	13,679	83,743	11,207	86,757	3,683	24,820
Total	13,817	84,180	11,210	86,770	3,683	24,820
VIII.—Cotton, manufactured—						
1. Twist and Yarn (European)—						
Towang	...	...	2	80	...	...
2. Twist and Yarn (Indian)—						
Hill Tipperah	1	23	...	...	...	...
3. Piece-goods (European)—						
Manipur	1 md.= 728 yds.	375	...	...	...	...
4 Piece-goods (Indian)—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	19 mds.= 760 yds.	760	1 md.= 40 yds.	40	1 md.= 52 yds.	78
Manipur	113mds.= 4,861 yds.	5,297	...	...	...	...
Total	132mds.= 5,621yds.	6,057	1 md.= 40 yds.	40	1 md.= 52 yds.	78
X.—Dyeing Materials—						
2. Madder or Manjit—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Bhutan	137	1,123	45	688	25	296
Towang	1	3	5	30	1	3
Total	138	1,126	50	718	26	299
XI.—Earthenware and Porcelain—						
Towang	...	...	...	3	...	...
XII.—Fibrous Products—						
2. Jute, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths)—	No.		No.		No.	
Bhutan	200	50	244	61	...	...
Towang	...	...	120	60	...	...
Total	200	50	364	121	...	...
4. Manufactured Fibres other than Jute—	Mds.					
Manipur	2	76	...	...	...	...

[80] I.—TRADE.

1.—*Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1895, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years*—continued.

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XIII.—Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts—						
1*a*. Oranges—						
Bhutan	66	248	15	75	149	415
Towang	7	22	6	19	14	41
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	...	...	...	12	44
Total	73	270	21	94	175	500
1*b*. Potatoes—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	...	...	...	4	20
2. Kinds other than Cocoanuts, Oranges, and Potatoes—						
Bhutan	36	96	189	122	6	28
Towang	215	855	10	53	21	125
Manipur	3	6	...	...	...	...
Total	254	957	199	175	27	153
XIV.—Grain and Pulse—						
1. Wheat—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	2	10
2. Gram and Pulse—						
Lushai Hills	13	46	...	...	...	...
3. Spring crops other than Wheat and Gram and Pulse—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	26	160
4. Rice, husked—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	258	1,042	540	2,160	447	1,790
Hill Tipperah	1,153	3,882	303	1,238	273	517
Total	1,411	4,924	843	3,398	720	2,307
5. Rice, unhusked—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	566	1,151	830	1,660	710	1,697
Manipur	4	14	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4	7
Hill Tipperah	4,096	8,138	1,475	3,284	1,223	2,745
Total	4,666	9,303	2,305	4,944	1,937	4,449
6. Rain crops other than Rice, husked and unhusked—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	28	69
Towang	...	...	...	...	137	430
Total	...	...	...	...	165	499
XVII.—Horns—						
Lushai Hills	1	15	...	...	...	...

[80] I.—TRADE.

1.—*Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March* 1895, *as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years*—continued.

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XVII*a*.—Ivory—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	3	760	6	3,133	3	1,050
Manipur	3	1,315	...	...	...	...
Total	6	2,075	6	3,133	3	1,050
XVIII.—Lac—						
1. Dye—						
Bhutan	...	...	230	3,764	...	...
Towang	...	...	1	10	...	...
Total	...	...	231	3,774	...	...
2. Shel and button—						
Bhutan	29	382	99	1,429	31	338
Towang	...	...	2	25	2	18
Total	29	382	101	1,454	33	356
3. Stick—						
Towang	...	...	...	...	1	5
XIX.—Leather—						
1. Unmanufactured—						
Manipur	...	10	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	...	14
XXI.—Mats—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	47	...	17	...	211
Manipur	...	28	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	1,556	...	1,243	...	969
Total	...	1,631	...	1,260	...	1,180
XXII.—Metals, and manufactures of metals—						
1. Brass and copper—						
Hill Tipperah	44	2,035	...	...	...	...
2. Iron—						
Bhutan	...	...	81	540	...	...
3. Other metals—						
Manipur	4	353	...	...	...	...
XXII*a*.—Musk—	Oz.		Oz.		Oz.	
Bhutan	95	695	143	1,113	...	...
Towang	...	...	26	260	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills... ...	29	390	20	202	120	950
Total	124	1,085	189	1,575	120	950
XXVI.—Provisions—						
1. Ghi—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Bhutan	...	...	2	82	2	91
Towang	...	...	2	70	2	80
Total	...	...	4	152	4	171

[80] I.—TRADE.

1.—*Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the* 31*st March* 1895, *as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years*—continued.

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXVI.—Provisions—*contd.*—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2. Fish, dry—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	1	10
Hill Tipperah	30	322	...	...	...	...
Total	30	322	...	...	1	10
3. Other kinds—						
Bhutan	2	38	10	112	17	140
Towang	1	4	160	405	...	...
Manipur	50	200	...	...	...	...
Total	53	242	170	517	17	140
XXVII.—Salt—						
Bhutan	142	723	163	938	40	202
Towang	214	1,072	604	3,121	371	1,844
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	52	258	30	151	37	174
Total	408	2,053	797	4,210	448	2,220
XXIX.—Seeds—						
1. Oil-seeds—						
(*a*) Linseed—						
Hill Tipperah	439	2,092	192	868	...	...
(*b*) Rape and mustard—						
Bhutan	1	4	...	...	...	...
Towang	40	200	59	355	75	414
Hill Tipperah	100	375	35	130	...	...
Total	141	579	94	485	75	414
(*c*) *Til* or jinjili—						
Hill Tipperah	2,016	11,241	3,482	19,151	3,529	14,116
2. Other seeds—						
(*b*) Tea-seed—						
Manipur	13	780	375	18,750	...	
Lushai Hills	...	...	11	575	...	...
Total	13	780	386	19,325	...	...
XXXI.—Spices—						
1. Betel-nuts—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	12	144
2. Spices other than betel-nuts—						
Bhutan	972	10,013	638	6,147	122	1,404
Towang	525	3,871	105	682	25	287
Manipur	46	276	...	...	...	...
Total	1,543	14,160	743	6,829	147	1,691
XXXIII—Sugar—						
2. Unrefined—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	3	17

[80] I.—TRADE.

1.—*Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the* 31*st March* 1895, *as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years*—continued.

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXXIV.—Tea—						
2. Foreign—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	1	40
XXXV*a*.—Wax—						
Bhutan	182	5,056	311	9,625	32	1,280
Towang	30	700	15	448	21	840
Dafla Hills	4	142	3	92	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	44	1,764	58	2,351	116	5,328
Manipur	1	40	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	17	627	15	615	24	1,003
Total	278	8,329	402	13,111	193	8,451
XXXVI.—Wood—	No.		No.		No.	
1. Timber—						
Lushai Hills	967	11,559	399	5,537	966	4,507
Hill Tipperah	10,528	1,96,926	7,686	1,21,343	5,069	76,536
Total	11,495	2,08,485	8,085	1,26,880	6,035	81,043
2. Firewood—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Lushai Hills	4,760	2,282	4,004	1,986	10,654	3,726
Hill Tipperah	2,675	879	3,945	1,096	3,971	1,023
Total	7,435	3,161	7,949	3,082	14,625	4,749
3. Bamboos—	No.		No.		No.	
Lushai Hills	146,485	4,505	255,570	6,345	269,655	7,962
Hill Tipperah	5,793,273	2,31,493	4,030,632	1,77,817	3,528,955	1,59,736
Total	5,939,758	2,35,998	4,286,202	1,84,162	3,798,610	1,67,698
XXXVII.—Wool—						
4. Blankets—						
Bhutan	14,347	30,624	17,255	41,680	2,207	5,724
Towang	516	1,257	491	1,557	132	369
Total	14,863	31,881	17,746	43,237	2,339	6,093

[80] I.—TRADE.

1.—*Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March* 1895, *as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years*—concluded.

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
XXXVII*a*.—Yaks' tails—						
Bhutan	83	53	65	42	35	60
Towang	25	25	17	17	2,276	5,331
Total	108	78	82	59	2,311	5,391
XXXVIII.—All other Articles of Merchandise—						
1. Unmanufactured—						
Bhutan	...	6	...	6	...	...
Towang	...	...	...	8	...	742
Hill Tipperah	...	37,993	...	36,905	...	41,822
Total	...	37,999	...	36,919	...	42,564
2. Manufactured—						
Bhutan	...	874	...	361	...	...
Towang	...	...	...	24	...	290
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	1,350	...	7,150	...	524
Manipur	...	219	...	...	...	20
Hill Tipperah	...	6,154	...	4,402	...	6,341
Total	...	8,597	...	11,937	...	7,175
XXXVIII*a*.—Treasure—						
Gold—						
Bhutan	...	200	...	645	...	20
Towang	...	960	...	480	...	160
Total	...	1,160	...	1,125	...	180
Total—						
Bhutan	...	85,978	...	97,890	...	15,938
Towang	...	28,142	...	34,506	...	31,135
Dafla Hills	...	9,973	...	22,971	...	9,257
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	40,159	...	75,958	...	31,065
Manipur	...	9,999	...	22,040	...	3,714
Lushai Hills	...	23,563	...	22,215	...	31,183
Hill Tipperah	...	5,94,375	...	4,61,537	...	3,41,977
Grand total	...	7,92,189	...	7,37,117	...	4,64,269

[80] I.—TRADE.

2.—*Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the* 31*st March* 1895, *as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years.*

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
I.—Animals, living (for sale)—	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No	Rs.
1. Horses, ponies, and mules—						
Manipur	31	590	16	720	...	...
2. Cattle—						
Bhutan	...	...	1	10	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	...	20	50	4	120
Manipur	2	40	189	808	...	...
Lushai Hills	2	17	3	75	...	...
Total	4	57	213	943	4	120
3. Sheep and goats—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	2	2
Manipur	239	967	620	1,240	872	3,940
Lushai Hills	4	9	267	653	123	418
Hill Tipperah	...	...	30	60	60	105
Total	243	976	917	1,953	1,057	4,465
4. Other kinds—						
Bhutan	128	903	152	353	9	12
Towang	...	...	3	3	...	...
Dafla Hills	...	...	...	...	35	22
Manipur	546	272	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	634	216	1,910	424
Hill Tipperah	...	...	140	280	200	675
Total	674	1,175	929	852	2,154	1,133
Ia.—Arms and Ammunition—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Dafla Hills	...	...	2	316	4	154
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	25	751
Total	...	...	2	316	29	905
Ib.—Betel-leaves						
Bhutan	15	60	21	80	19	76
Towang	...	...	8	21	4	13
Lushai Hills	5	2	1	12	1	6
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	20	100
Total	20	62	30	113	44	195
II.—Borax—						
Towang	...	...	1	19	...	...
IIa.—Building Materials—						
1. Limestone—						
Manipur	10	40	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	150	150
Total	10	40	...	...	150	150

[80]. I.—TRADE.

2.—*Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1895, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years*—continued.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IIa.—Building Materials—*contd.*—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2. Lime—						
Towang	...	...	19	50	8	20
Manipur	4	25	...	...	2	10
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	1	3
Hill Tepperah	...	...	2	1	...	...
Total	4	25	21	51	11	33
V.—Chinese and Japanese ware—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	22	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	400	...	150
Total	...	...	...	422	...	152
VIa.—Coral, real—	lb.					
Manipur	320	90	...	...	...	...
VII.—Cotton, raw—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	2	16
VIII.—Cotton, manufactured—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
1. Twist and yarn (European)—						
Bhutan	59	1,803	77	3,708	2	125
Towang	...	...	1	40	4	171
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	27	1,052	37	1,948	21	932
Manipur	65	3,204	45	2,148	337	16,093
Lushai Hills	9	464	3	236	10	669
Hill Tipperah	...	...	100	5,000	...	...
Total	160	6,523	263	13,080	374	17,990
2. Twist and yarn (Indian)—						
Bhutan	...	...	25	1,333	34	1,688
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	...	5	340	...	...
Manipur	10	250	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	2	87	...	...
Total	10	250	32	1,760	34	1,688
3. Piece-goods (European)—						
Bhutan	8 mds.= 2,737 yds.	522	2 mds.= 1,001 yds.	162	14 mds.= 4,360 yds.	625
Towang	1 md.= 120 yds.	50	2 mds.= 636 yds.	82	...	...
Dafla Hills	...	...	4 mds.= 715 yds.	247	2 mds.= 750 yds.	188
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	16 mds.= 5,148 yds.	1,058	30 mds.= 7,242 yds.	1,761	31 mds.= 9,363 yds.	2,056
Manipur	558 mds.= 105,055yds.	29,444	423 mds.= 107,602yds.	22,522	359 mds.= 294,935yds.	34,424
Lushai Hills	48 mds.= 11,009 yds.	2,944	128 mds.= 99,942 yds.	7,912	77 mds.= 17,550 yds.	7,352
Hill Tipperah	53 mds.= 14,038 yds.	5,350	119 mds.= 29,008 yds.	7,648	127 mds.= 37,910 yds.	6,698
Total	684 mds.= 138,107yds.	39,368	708 mds.= 246,146yds.	40,324	610 mds.= 364,868yds.	51,343

[80] I.—TRADE.

2.—*Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1895, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years*—continued.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
VIII.—Cotton, manufactured—*contd.*—						
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—						
Bhutan	...	...	16 mds.= 3,777 yds.	2,944	19 mds.= 4,090 yds.	961
Towang	...	...	2 mds.= 396 yds.	132	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	1 md.= 186 yds.	70	...	...
Manipur ...	6 mds.= 1,120 yds.	830	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	...	11 mds.= 3,837 yds.	369	...	...
Total	6 mds= 1,120 yds.	830	30 mds.= 8,196 yds.	3,515	19 mds.= 4,090 yds.	961
X.—Dyeing Materials—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
4. Turmeric—						
Lushai Hills	...	...	1	6	...	...
Hill Tipperah	37	405	22	225	24	160
Total	37	405	23	231	24	160
5. Kinds other than Indigo, Madder, Safflower, and Turmeric—						
Hill Tipperah	8	80	...	...	...	...
XI.—Earthenware and Porcelain—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	14
Lushai Hills	...	1	...	6	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	872	...	559	...	1,645
Total	...	873	...	565	...	1,659
XII.—Fibrous Products—						
1. Jute, raw—						
Hill Tipperah	264	1,898	169	1,101	91	522
2. Jute, manufactured (Gunny Bags and Cloths)—	No.		No.		No.	
Lushai Hills	74	9	458	72	22	4
Hill Tipperah	609	101	121	20	150	26
Total	683	110	579	92	172	30
4. Other Fibres, manufactured—	Mds.					
Manipur	4	40	...	...	...	...
XIII.—Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts—	No.					
1. Cocoanuts—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	10	1
Manipur	1,136	62	56	9	40	2
Lushai Hills	292	16	92	5	423	35
Hill Tipperah	7,589	323	9,025	414	9,625	443
Total	9,017	401	9,173	428	10,098	481

[80] I.—TRADE.

2.—*Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March* 1895, *as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years*—continued.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XIII.—Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts—*contd.*—						
1*a*. Oranges—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	32	44	69	113
1*b*. Potatoes—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	5	25
Lushai Hills	6	19	6	23	26	104
Hill Tipperah	1	4	5	15	22	80
Total	7	23	11	38	53	209
2. Kinds other than Cocoanuts, Oranges, and Potatoes—						
Lushai Hills	...	...	1	4	...	...
Hill Tipperah	50	56	...	...	...	...
Total	50	56	1	4	...	...
XIII*a*.—Glass—						
1. Beads and false pearls—						
Dafla Hills	...	...	1	50	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	1	100	...	...
Lushai Hills ...	...	...	1	42	...	...
Total	...	...	3	192	...	...
XIV.—Grain and Pulse—						
1. Wheat—						
Manipur	1	4	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	6	27	37	211
Hill Tipperah	12	47	14	52	28	104
Total	13	51	20	79	65	315
2 Gram and Pulse—						
Manipur	20	100	...	...	28	112
Lushai Hills	21	87	77	310	38	160
Hill Tipperah	1,341	4,941	988	3,679	1,423	4,833
Total	1,382	5,128	1,065	3,989	1,489	5,105
3. Other spring crops—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	52	104
4. Rice, husked—						
Bhutan	2,243	4,428	1,916	4,705	913	1,907
Towang	2,163	4,326	4,008	7,993	687	1,374
Dafla Hills	64	187	434	1,546	105	316
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills... ...	6	24	89	331	251	1,207
Lushai Hills	20	80	91	452	98	308
Hill Tipperah	1,020	3,778	672	2,917	902	2,607
Total	5,516	12,823	7,210	17,944	2,956	7,719

[80] I.—TRADE.

2.—*Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1895, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years*—continued.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XIV.—Grain and Pulse—*contd.*—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
5. Rice, unhusked—						
Bhutan	2,412	2,618	1,310	1,830	528	545
Towang	4,382	4,382	3,067	3,027	2,441	2,960
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	8	17	...	...	105	267
Hill Tipperah	800	1,737	...	...	360	551
Total	7,602	8,754	4,377	4,857	3,434	4,323
XVIII.—Lac—						
2. Shell and Button—						
Lushai Hills	...	...	2	64	...	...
3. Stick—						
Towang	...	...	1	15	...	...
XIX.—Leather—						
1. Unmanufactured—						
Manipur	...	610	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured—						
Manipur	...	173	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	700	...	1,000
Total	...	173	...	700	...	1,000
XX.—Liquors—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	89
Manipur	...	4,790	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	4,790	...	...	...	91
XXI.—Mats—						
Bhutan	...	...	..	71	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	...	...	...	...	7
Manipur	...	5	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	9	...	29	...	13
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	21	..	16
Total	...	14	...	121	...	36
XXII.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—						
1. Brass and Copper—						
Bhutan	87	4,441	103	5,334	46	2,495
Towang	1	70	13	799	34	2,035
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	1	65	1	30
Manipur	90	4,145	45	2,229	30	1,367
Lushai Hills	243	11,777	522	24,449	123	5,815
Hill Tipperah	147	6,034	327	15,360	144	7,324
Total	568	26,467	1,011	48,236	378	19,066

[80] I.—TRADE.

2.—*Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the* 31*st March* 1895, *as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years*—continued.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXII.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*—						
2. Iron—						
Bhutan	57	580	93	475	6	50
Towang	11	265	34	202	21	201
Dafla Hills	2	10	38	215	9	57
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	21	146	5	37	2	10
Manipur	53	721	66	657	104	914
Lushai Hills	84	2,454	215	3,083	41	333
Hill Tipperah	...	...	323	2,176	77	499
Total	228	4,176	774	6,845	260	2,064
3. Other Metals—						
Bhutan	22	330	28	336	1	85
Towang	...	...	...	...	8	90
Dafla Hills	...	...	5	40	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	...	...	7	429
Manipur	452	20,009	19	969	1	60
Lushai Hills	29	290	2	97	...	...
Hill Tipperah	21	945	37	1,717	73	3,886
Total	524	21,574	91	3,159	90	4,550
XXIII.—Oils—						
(*a*) Mineral Oils—						
Bhutan	...	...	1	5	1	6
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	2	12	22	110
Manipur	1,265	5,084	755	2,962	934	4,132
Lushai Hills	31	128	149	538	40	165
Hill Tipperah	715	2,767	754	2,681	806	3,317
Total	2,011	7,979	1,661	6,198	1,803	7,730
(*b*) Other Oils—						
Bhutan	36	536	...	...	...	...
Dafla Hills	...	...	2	23	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	2	40	7	140	10	197
Manipur	19	306	28	390	40	635
Lushai Hills	8	133	26	377	20	295
Hill Tipperah	266	3,901	281	4,128	369	5,629
Total	331	4,916	344	5,058	439	6,756
XXIV.—Opium—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	2	4,955	3	5,350	5	9,911
XXV.—Paints and colours—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	1	8

[80] I.—TRADE.

2.—*Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1895, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years*—continued.

Articles, and countries to which exported,	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXVI.—Provisions—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Ghi—						
Manipur	25	1,000	...	...	4	172
Lushai Hills	...	...	8	289	13	484
Hill Tipperah	28	1,042	36	1,396	42	1,502
Total	53	2,042	44	1,685	59	2,158
2. Fish, dry—						
Bhutan	87	902	6	84	36	380
Towang	2	9	29	220	18	112
Manipur	383	2,000	99	367	89	417
Lushai Hills	1	6	3	11	1	7
Hill Tipperah	592	3,274	2,232	17,777	1,332	8,802
Total	1,065	6,191	2,369	18,459	1,476	9,718
3. Other kinds—						
Bhutan	7	17	27	405	5	12
Towang	...	...	1	1	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	20	100	...	...
Manipur	15	75	...	...	1	5
Lushai Hills	13	54	12	41	30	169
Hill Tipperah	85	541	94	528	208	1,048
Total	120	687	154	1,075	244	1,234
XXVII.—Salt—						
Bhutan	115	479	2	10	...	...
Towang	...	...	...	...	8	30
Dafla Hills	101	511	388	1,932	97	486
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	334	1,627	399	2,023	495	2,489
Manipur	237	1,087	51	248	8	39
Lushai Hills	1,852	6,908	3,338	13,988	1,478	5,911
Hill Tipperah	2,219	8,326	1,893	7,914	2,394	9,193
Total	4,858	18,938	6,071	26,115	4,480	18,148
XXVIII.—Saltpetre, &c.—						
2. Saline substances other than saltpetre—						
Manipur	35	320	...	...	4	65
Lushai Hills	...	...	9	23	7	16
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	50	175
Total	35	320	9	23	61	256
XXIX.—Seeds—						
1. Oil-seeds—						
(*a*) Linseed—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	71	266
(*b*) Rape and Mustard—						
Hill Tipperah	5	24	...	...	...	...

[80] I.—TRADE.

2.—*Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1895, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years*—continued.

Articles, and countries t which exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXX.—Silk—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Raw—						
Bhutan	58	9,073	90	15,290	17	3,220
Towang	...	....	14	3,588	...	...
Total	58	9,073	104	18,878	17	3,220
2. Manufactured—						
Bhutan ...	48 mds. = 6,140 yds.	8,502	59 mds. = 7,517 yds.	11,685	37mds. = 3,830 yds.	5,805
Towang ...	1 md. = 240 yds.	400	15 mds. = 2,958 yds.	4,057	8 mds. = 1,008 yds.	1,550
Dafla Hills ...	19 mds. = 2,750 yds.	5,080	50 mds. = 4,998 yds.	9,310	15 mds. = 2,272 yds.	3,777
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	5 mds. = 680 yds.	1,360	12 mds. = 1,241 yds.	2,423	3 mds. = 558 yds.	975
Hill Tipperah ...	1 md. = 200 yds.	500	1 md. = 600 yds.	1,200	2 mds. = 800 yds.	4,800
Total ...	74 mds. = 10,010 yds.	15,842	137 mds. = 17,314 yds.	28,675	65 mds. = 8,458 yds.	16,907
XXXI.—Spices—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
1. Betel-nuts—						
Bhutan	222	292	96	142	72	113
Towang	17	17	23	69	28	27
Manipur	806	3,429	437	3,599	2,075	14,803
Lushai Hills	16	119	57	606	62	584
Hill Tipperah	239	1,845	479	5,366	214	2,115
Total	1,300	5,702	1,092	9,782	2,451	17,642
2. Other kinds—						
Manipur	42	1,075	...	...	27	324
Lushai Hills	14	61	2	19	...	...
Hill Tipperah	489	3,641	424	3,862	463	2,972
Total	545	4,777	426	3,881	490	3,296
XXXII.—Stone and Marble—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	200	200
XXXIII.—Sugar—						
1. Refined—						
Bhutan	....	...	1	21	1	20
Manipur	21	335	...	...	4	66
Lushai Hills	85	934	181	2,128	140	1,548
Hill Tipperah	84	1,078	77	1,027	77	959
Total	190	2,347	259	3,176	222	2,593
2. Unrefined—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	4	20
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	8	49	5	50	1	10
Manipur	5	50	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	12	68	12	52	12	54
Hill Tipperah	272	1,224	335	2,015	398	2,349
Total	297	1,391	352	2,117	415	2,433

[80] I.—TRADE.

2.—*Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1895, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years*—continued.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-9	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXXIV.—Tea—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Indian—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	4	120	9	247	17	436
Manipur	...	...	...	...	5	100
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	3	59
Hill Tipperah	32	464	...	...	...	...
Total	36	584	9	247	25	595
XXXV.—Tobacco—						
Bhutan	24	395	32	429	21	339
Towang	5	52	2	19	17	177
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	3	75	9	183	12	216
Manipur	5	52	27	310	26	285
Lushai Hills	30	474	69	814	114	1,618
Hill Tipperah	425	5,600	438	5,183	626	7,564
Total	492	6,648	577	6,938	816	10,199
XXXV*a*.—Wax—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	2	62	...	...
XXXVI.—Wood—						
3. Bamboos—			No.			
Bhutan	...	...	23	3	...	...
XXXVII.—Wool—						
1. Raw—			Mds.			
Towang	...	...	1	30	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	1	70	...	...
Total	...	...	2	100	...	...
2. Manufactured (piece-goods)—						
Bhutan	...	...	3 mds. = 140 yds.	140	...	...
Towang	...	...	28 mds. = 1,164 yds.	1,476	...	...
Manipur ...	3 mds. = 205 yds.	810	1 md. = 250 yds.	250	...	...
Lushai Hills ...	4 mds. = 303 yds.	307	17 mds. = 1,344 yds.	2,412	1 md. = 24 yds.	70
Hill Tipperah ...	4 mds. = 300 yds.	450	9 mds. = 490 yds.	2,040	10 mds. = 1,000 yds.	2,400
Total ...	11 mds. = 808 yds.	1,567	58 mds. = 3,388 yds.	6,318	11 mds. = 1,024 yds.	2,470
3. Shawls—	No.		No.		No.	
Towang	...	...	26	100	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	...	40	600	100	4,500
Total	...	...	66	700	100	4,500
4. Blankets—						
Dafla Hills	...	...	34	102	118	394
Manipur	226	476	78	116	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	...	80	250	400	1,250
Total	226	476	192	468	518	1,644

[80] I.—TRADE.

2.—*Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1895, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years*—concluded.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
XXXVIII.—All other Articles of Merchandise—						
1. Unmanufactured—						
Bhutan	...	468	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	202	...	310	...	1,100
Lushai Hills	...	177	...	370	...	72
Hill Tipperah	...	22	...	300	...	...
Total	...	869	...	980	...	1,172
2. Manufactured—						
Bhutan	...	6,700	...	5,177	...	...
Manipur	...	11,630	...	6,397	...	4,302
Lushai Hills	...	1,665	...	3,331	...	1,384
Hill Tipperah	...	280	...	5,488	...	2,145
Total	...	20,275	...	20,393	...	7,831
XXXVIII*a*.—Treasure—						
Silver—						
Bhutan	...	157	...	...	...	38
Dafla Hills	...	...	...	4,070	...	...
Total	...	157	...	4,070	...	38
Total—						
Bhutan	...	43,206	...	54,732	...	18,734
Towang	...	9,571	...	21,943	...	8,760
Dafla Hills	...	5,788	...	17,851	...	5,394
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	10,523	...	15,292	...	19,402
Manipur	...	94,342	...	46,251	...	83,416
Lushai Hills	...	29,212	...	62,951	...	29,194
Hill Tipperah	...	61,550	...	1,04,513	...	92,723
Grand total	...	2,54,192	...	3,23,533	...	2,57,623

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1895.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Coal and Coke—				
Bengal	1,000	500	15,76,593	7,88,297
Calcutta	96,290	48,145	3,17,743	1,58,871
Total	97,290	48,645	18,94,336	9,47,168
Cotton, raw—				
Bengal	134	2,093	13,398	77,039
Calcutta	163	2,547	13,826	79,499
Total	297	4,640	27,224	1,56,538
Cotton, manufactured—				
1. Twist and yarn (European)—				
Bengal	222	12,820	5	289
Calcutta	18,531	10,70,165	6	346
Total	18,753	10,82,985	11	635
2. Twist and Yarn (Indian)—				
Bengal	207	5,149	.....	.....
Calcutta	865	21,517	19	478
Total	1,072	26,666	19	478
3. Piece-goods (European)—				
Bengal	2,363	1,70,431	.....	.....
Calcutta	1,32,711	95,71,781	5	360
Total	1,35,074	97,42,212	5	360
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—				
Bengal	3,116	2,00,593	97	4,850
Calcutta	21	1,351	195	9,750
Total	3,137	2,01,944	292	14,600
Total Cotton, manufactured ...	1,58,036	1,10,60,840	327	16,073
Drugs and Chemicals—				
1. Intoxicating other than opium—				
Bengal	694	9,629	.....	.....
Calcutta	10	139	.....	.....
Total	704	9,768	.....	.....
2. Non-intoxicating—				
(*a*) Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Other sorts—				
Bengal	41	451	.....	.....
Calcutta	5,226	57,486	205	5,125
Total	5,267	57,937	205	5,125
Total Drugs and Chemicals ...	5,971	67,705	205	5,125
Dyes and Tans—				
1. Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March* 1895—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Dyes and Tans—*contd.*				
3. Cutch—				
Bengal	445	9,011	2	40
Calcutta	805	16,301	.....	.....
Total	1,250	25,312	2	40
4. Turmeric—				
Bengal	6,017	30,085	54	432
Calcutta	7,577	37,885	5	40
Total	13,594	67,970	59	472
5. Aniline dyes—				
Calcutta	21	2,073	.....	.....
6. Others—				
Bengal	6	109	23	345
Calcutta	643	11,735	87	1,305
Total	649	11,844	110	1,650
Total Dyes and Tans ...	15,514	1,07,199	171	2,162
Grain and Pulse—				
1. Wheat—				
Bengal	5,550	15,262	30	67
Calcutta	5,938	16,330	631	1,420
Total	11,488	31,592	661	1,487
2. Rice in the husk—				
Bengal	8,620	17,240	11,02,978	22,05,956
Calcutta	2,304	4,608	30	60
Total	10,924	21,848	11,03,008	22,06,016
3. Rice not in the husk—				
Bengal	4,69,742	16,73,456	7,075	25,647
Calcutta	3,24,077	11,54,524	12,674	45,943
Total	7,93,819	28,27,980	19,749	71,590
4. Jowar and Bajra—				
Bengal	25	53	.....	.....
5. Gram and Pulse—				
Bengal	1,62,904	4,07,260	318	1,113
Calcutta	2,68,715	6,71,787	1,910	6,685
Total	4,31,619	10,79,047	2,228	7,798
6. Others—				
Bengal	35,888	62,803	640	1,600
Calcutta	509	891	1,186	2,965
Total	36,397	63,694	1,826	4,565
Total Grain and Pulse ...	12,84,272	40,24,214	11,27,472	22,91,456

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statament showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March* 1895—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Hides and skins—				
1. Hides of cattle—				
(*a*) Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Raw—				
Bengal	9	151	24,600	4,18,200
Calcutta	1	16	432	7,344
Total	10	167	25,032	4,25,544
2. Skins of sheep—				
(*a*) Dressed or tanned	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Raw—				
Bengal	...	...	188	2,068
Calcutta	9	256	184	2,024
Total	9	256	372	4,092
Total Hides and Skins	19	423	25,404	4,29,636
Horns—				
Bengal	1	11	588	8,820
Calcutta	4	46	488	7,320
Total	5	57	1,076	16,140
Jute—				
1. Raw—				
Bengal	98	416	1,74,599	8,29,345
Calcutta	4	17	2,70,563	12,85,174
Total	102	433	4,45,162	21,14,519
2. Gunny bags and cloths—				
Bengal	880	8,910	1,294	13,101
Calcutta	7,289	73,801	863	8,738
Total	8,169	82,711	2,157	21,839
Lac—				
1. Stick—				
Bengal	...	...	48	498
Calcutta	47	928	17,675	1,83,378
Total	47	928	17,723	1,83,876
2. Shell—				
Calcutta	50	2,012	...	...
Total Lac	97	2,940	17,723	1,83,876
Leather, manufactured—				
Bengal	41	9,758	6	1,428
Calcutta	1,474	3,50,812	35	8,330
Total	1,515	3,60,570	41	9,758
Liquors—				
1. Beer—				
Bengal	10	128	...	...
Calcutta	10,174	1,29,718	...	...
Total	10,184	1,29,846	...	...
2. Spirits—				
Calcutta	35	2,944	...	...

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1895*—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Liquors—*continued*—				
3. Wines—				
Bengal	77	4,659	3	181
Calcutta	7,017	4,24,528	12	726
Total	7,094	4,29,187	15	907
Total Liquors... ...	17,313	5,61,977	15	907
Metals—				
1. Copper, unwrought—				
Bengal	50	1,469	...	...
Calcutta	7	205	...	...
Total	57	1,674	...	...
2. Brass, unwrought—				
Bengal	108	2,308	24	444
Calcutta	2,194	46,897	506	9,361
Total	2,302	49,205	530	9,805
3. Copper, wrought—				
Bengal	386	13,896	12	435
Calcutta	102	3,672	8	290
Total	488	17,568	20	725
4. Brass, wrought—				
Bengal	1,921	74,438	522	23,882
Calcutta	11,037	4,27,684	2,353	1,07,649
Total	12,958	5,02,122	2,875	1,31,531
5. Iron—				
Bengal	1,804	9,944	689	3,617
Calcutta	1,83,038	9,60,949	1,742	9,145
Total	1,84,932	9,70,893	2,431	12,762
6. Others—				
Bengal	2,312	26,010	156	7,800
Calcutta	1,28,858	14,49,652	501	25,050
Total	1,31,170	14,75,662	657	32,850
Total Metals	3,31,907	30,17,124	6,513	1,87,673
Oils—				
1. Kerosine—				
Bengal	55,031	2,20,124	717	2,868
Calcutta	1,05,505	4,22,020	...	...
Total	1,60,536	6,42,144	717	2,868
2. Castor—				
Bengal	31	318	...	...
Calcutta	4,441	45,520	...	...
Total	4,472	45,838	...	...
3. Cocoanut—				
Bengal	309	4,519	...	...
Calcutta	3,705	54,185	...	...
Total	4,014	58,704	...	...

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1895*—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Oils—*continued*—				
4. Others—				
Bengal	51,151	5,88,237	90	540
Calcutta	36,115	4,15,322	299	1,794
Total	87,266	10,03,559	389	2,334
Total Oils	2,56,288	17,50,245	1,106	5,202
Oil-seeds—				
1. Linseed—				
Bengal	4	16	156	585
Calcutta	43	172	38,083	1,42,811
Total	47	188	38,239	1,43,396
2. Rape and mustard—				
Bengal	1,269	5,393	3,73,300	14,93,200
Calcutta	219	931	3,89,145	15,56,580
Total	1,488	6,324	7,62,445	30,49,780
3. *Til* or *jinjili*—				
Bengal	...	...	4,330	20,567
Calcutta	2	8	15,496	73,606
Total	2	8	19,826	94,173
4. Poppy—				
Calcutta	161	966	6	36
5. Earthnuts	...	...	...	...
6. Castor—				
Calcutta	...	...	6,085	20,536
7. Others—				
Bengal	...	...	12	36
Calcutta	2	5	16	48
Total	2	5	28	84
Total Oil-seeds ...	1,700	7,491	8,26,629	33,08,005
Opium—				
Calcutta	1,372	3,59,464	...	...
Paper and pasteboard—				
Bengal	223	3,289	4	59
Calcutta	6,172	91,037	53	781
Total	6,395	94,326	57	840
Provisions—				
1. *Ghi*—				
Bengal	1,271	47,027	537	19,466
Calcutta	14,098	5,21,626	68	2,465
Total	15,369	5,68,653	605	21,931

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1895*—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Provisions—*continued*—				
2. Dried fruits and nuts—				
Bengal	36,847	4,51,376	27	74
Calcutta	453	5,549	30	82
Total	37,300	4,56,925	57	156
3. Others—				
Bengal	68,498	6,50,731	1,73,714	5,21,142
Calcutta	1,19,508	11,35,326	1,32,007	3,96,021
Total	1,88,006	17,86,057	3,05,721	9,17,163
Total Provisions ...	2,40,675	28,11,635	3,06,383	9,39,250
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock—				
1. Locomotive engines and tenders—				
Calcutta	10,926	2,37,640	...	...
2. Carriages and trucks—				
Calcutta	565	5,932	...	...
3. Materials for construction—				
(*a*) Steel rails and fish-plates—				
Bengal	3,723	11,169	...	...
Calcutta	56,049	1,68,147	...	...
Total	59,772	1,79,316	...	...
(*b*) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron—				
Bengal	1,242	6,365	...	...
Calcutta	57,289	2,93,606	...	...
Total	58,531	2,99,971	...	...
(*c*) Other sorts—				
Bengal	3,447	27,576	1,485	11,880
Calcutta	1,87,319	14,98,552	...	...
Total	1,90,766	15,26,128	1,485	11,880
Total Railway Plant and Rolling-stock ...	3,20,560	22,48,987	1,485	11,880
Salt—				
Bengal	78,478	2,45,244	747	2,334
Calcutta	5,75,283	17,97,759	...	...
Total	6,53,761	20,43,003	747	2,334
Saltpetre, &c.—				
1. Saltpetre—				
Calcutta	352	2,684	...	...
2. Other saline substances—				
Bengal	10,796	59,378	55	192
Calcutta	1,028	5,654	10	35
Total	11,824	65,032	65	227
Silk, raw—				
1. Foreign	...	...	...	...

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March* 1895—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Silk, raw—*continued*—				
2. Indian—				
Bengal	1	554	11	2,310
Calcutta	6	3,324	1,190	2,49,900
Total	7	3,878	1,201	2,52,210
Silk piece-goods—				
1. Foreign	...	...	...	...
2. Indian—				
Bengal	...	...	10	5,780
Calcutta	...	...	41	23,698
Total	...	...	51	29,478
Total Silk	7	3,878	1,252	2,81,688
Spices—				
1. Betel-nuts—				
Bengal	35,523	2,79,744	59	545
Calcutta	18,500	1,45,687	1,652	15,281
Total	54,023	4,25,431	1,711	15,826
2. Pepper—				
Bengal	918	11,360	5	62
Calcutta	3,963	49,042	1	12
Total	4,881	60,402	6	74
3. Ginger—				
Bengal	10	30	29	87
Calcutta	4	12	.....	.....
Total	14	42	29	87
4. Chillies—				
Bengal	38,965	3,11,720	97	1,176
Calcutta	11,808	94,464	1,057	12,816
Total	50,773	4,06,184	1,154	13,992
5. Cardamoms	...	...	...	...
6. Others—				
Bengal	58,893	7,36,162	21,083	42,166
Calcutta	7,554	94,425	7,966	15,932
Total	66,447	8,30,587	29,049	58,098
Total Spices	1,76,138	17,22,646	31,949	88,077
Stone and lime—				
Bengal	15,479	32,893	6,16,019	2,31,006
Calcutta	5,930	12,601	8,51,675	3,19,379
Total	21,409	45,494	14,67,694	5,50,385

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March* 1895—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Sugar—				
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy—				
Bengal	40,545	4,20,655	49	508
Calcutta	28,586	2,96,579	193	2,002
Total	69,131	7,17,234	242	2,510
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or *gur*, and other saccharine produce—				
Bengal	2,40,291	11,11,346	612	3,672
Calcutta	24,959	1,15,435	.....	.....
Total	2,65,250	12,26,781	612	3,672
Total Sugar	3,34,381	19,44,015	854	6,182
Tea—				
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—				
Bengal	6	285	862	42,292
Calcutta	66	3,135	10,10,706	4,95,87,763
Total	72	3,420	10,11,568	4,96,30,055
Total Tea	72	3,420	10,11,568	4,96,30,055
Tobacco—				
1. Unmanufactured—				
Bengal	1,04,735	7,85,513	194	1,600
Calcutta	6,979	52,342	269	2,219
Total	1,11,714	8,37,855	463	3,819
2. Manufactured—				
(*a*) Cigars—				
Bengal	42	1,653	.....	.....
Calcutta	8	315	.....	.....
Total	50	1,968	.....	.....
(*b*) Other sorts—				
Bengal	195	5,850	.....	.....
Calcutta	451	13,530	75	2,250
Total	646	19,380	75	2,250

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March* 1895—concluded.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Wool, raw—				
Calcutta	13	201	.....	.....
Wool, manufactured—				
1. Piece-goods (European)—	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Piece-goods (Indian)—				
Calcutta	1,750	2,64,250	1	151
3. Shawls	...	.....	.....	.....
Total Wool	1,763	2,64,451	1	151
All other articles of merchandise—				
Bengal	1,65,604	5,79,614	19,41,553	67,95,436
Calcutta	3,09,696	10,83,936	24,669	86,341
Total ...	4,75,300	16,63,550	19,66,222	68,81,777
	No.		No.	
Animals—				
1. Horned cattle—				
Bengal	276	7,935	.....	.....
Calcutta	17	488	.....	.....
Total	293	8,423	.....	.....
2. Sheep and goats—				
Bengal	193	675	2	8
3. Horses, ponies, and mules—				
Bengal	27	3,922	1	400
Calcutta	2	290	2	800
Total	29	4,212	3	1,200
4. Other kinds—				
Bengal	...	.....	1	8
Calcutta	...	.....	101	808
Total	...	.....	102	816
Total Animals ...	515	13,310	107	2,024
Provincial total—				
Bengal	17,18,288	93,67,184	60,39,699	1,36,15,077
Calcutta	28,16,626	2,58,54,785	31,24,677	5,44,79,915
Total	45,34,914	3,52,21,969	91,64,376	6,80,94,992

I.—TRADE.

4.—Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1895.

[82] I.—

4.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and Coke—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	500	1,000	500	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	700	28,476	29,176	14,588	37,175	29,939	67,114	33,557	37,875	18,938	58,415	29,207
Total ...	700	28,476	29,176	14,588	38,175	29,939	68,114	34,057	38,875	19,438	58,415	29,207
Cotton, raw—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	8	8	125	.....	5	5	78	.....	.....	13	203
Northern „ ...	.....	12	12	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	187
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	109	1,703	109	1,703	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	80	26	106	1,656	.....	57	57	891	80	1,250	83	1,297
Total ...	80	46	126	1,968	109	62	171	2,672	189	2,953	108	1,687
Cotton, manufactured—												
1. Twist and yarn (European)—												
Northern Bengal ...	20	3	23	1,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,155	3	173
Dacca block ...	1	.....	1	58	161	37	198	11,434	162	9,355	37	2,137
Calcutta ...	8	16,374	16,382	9,46,060	.....	2,149	2,149	1,24,105	8	462	18,523	10,69,703
Total ...	29	16,377	16,406	9,47,446	161	2,186	2,347	1,35,539	190	10,972	18,563	10,72,013
2. Twist and yarn (Indian)—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	25	.....	.....	1	25
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	123	3,060	.....	.....	123	3,060
Northern „ ...	12	11	23	572	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	298	11	274
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	5	60	1,492	55	1,368	5	124
Calcutta ...	.....	562	562	13,980	.....	303	303	7,537	.....	.....	865	21,517
Total ...	12	573	585	14,552	55	432	487	12,114	67	1,666	1,005	25,000
3. Piece-goods (European)—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	26	26	1,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	1,875
Northern „ ...	40	17	57	4,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	2,885	17	1,226
Dacca block ...	91	.....	91	6,563	2,181	8	2,189	1,57,882	2,272	1,63,868	8	577
Calcutta ...	5	64,184	64,189	46,29,632	.....	68,522	68,522	49,42,149	5	361	1,32,706	95,71,420
Total ...	136	64,227	64,363	46,42,181	2,181	68,530	70,711	51,00,031	2,317	1,67,114	1,32,757	95,75,098
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	64	.....	.....	1	64
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	129	.....	.....	2	129
Eastern „ ...	.....	293	293	18,862	.....	346	346	22,274	.....	.....	639	41,136
Northern „ ...	10	2	12	773	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	644	2	129
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,407	55	2,462	1,58,491	2,407	1,54,950	55	3,541
Calcutta ...	.....	4	4	257	.....	17	17	1,094	.....	.....	21	1,351
Total ...	10	299	309	19,892	2,407	421	2,828	1,82,052	2,417	1,55,594	720	46,350
Total Cotton, manufactured ...	187	81,476	81,663	56,24,071	4,804	71,569	76,373	54,29,736	4,991	3,35,346	1,53,045	1,07,18,461
Drugs and Chemicals—												
1. Intoxicating other than opium—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	280	3,885	.....	.....	280	3,885
Northern „ ...	.....	406	406	5,633	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406	5,633
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	111	.....	.....	8	111
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	139	.....	.....	10	139
Total ...	.....	406	406	5,633	.....	298	298	4,135	.....	.....	704	9,768
2 Non-intoxicating—												
(*a*) Cinchona bark ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Other sorts—												
Behar block ...	.....	4	4	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	44
Eastern Bengal ...	5	4	9	99	.....	8	8	88	5	55	12	132
Northern „ ...	.....	20	20	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	220
Calcutta ...	.....	3,221	3,221	35,431	.....	2,005	2,005	22,055	.....	.....	5,226	57,486
Total ...	5	3,249	3,254	35,794	.....	2,013	2,013	22,143	5	55	5,262	57,882
Total Drugs and Chemicals. ...	5	3,655	3,660	41,427	.....	2,311	2,311	26,278	5	55	5,966	67,650
Dyes and Tans—												
1. Indigo ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE. [82]

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1895.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.												Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.					
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
.....	.....	...	11,43,113	11,43,113	5,71,557	...	261	261	130	.....	.....	11,43,374	5,71,687	11,43,374	5,71,687
.....	.....	62	84,414	84,476	42,238	...	...	...	.....	62	31	84,414	42,207	84,476	42,238
1,000	500	40	3,48,703	3,48,743	1,74,372	...	...	...	.....	40	20	3,48,703	1,74,352	3,48,743	1,74,372
96,290	48,145	...	3,17,743	3,17,743	1,58,871	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	3,17,743	1,58,871	3,17,743	1,58,871
97,290	48,645	102	18,93,973	18,94,075	9,47,038	...	261	261	130	102	51	18,94,234	9,47,117	18,94,336	9,47,168
13	203	1,696	160	1,856	10,672	250	...	250	1,437	1,946	11,189	160	920	2,106	12,109
12	187	1,419	130	1,549	8,907	...	...	...	.....	1,419	8,160	130	747	1,549	8,907
109	1,703	6,725	.....	6,725	38,669	3,015	3	3,018	17,354	9,740	56,005	3	18	9,743	56,023
163	2,547	7,943	4,806	12,749	73,306	1,075	2	1,077	6,193	9,018	51,853	4,808	27,646	13,826	79,499
297	4,640	17,783	5,096	22,879	1,31,554	4,340	5	4,345	24,984	22,123	1,27,207	5,101	29,331	27,224	1,56,538
23	1,328	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
199	11,492	...	.....	.....	.....	...	5	5	289	.....	.....	5	289	5	289
18,531	10,70,165	....	.....	.....	.....	...	6	6	346	.....	.....	6	346	6	346
18,753	10,82,985	...	.....	.....	.....	...	11	11	635	.....	.....	11	635	11	635
1	25	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	3,060	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	572	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	1,492	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
865	21,517	1	18	19	478	...	...	...	.....	1	25	18	453	19	478
1,072	26,666	1	18	19	478	...	...	...	.....	1	25	18	453	19	478
26	1,875	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	4,111	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,280	1,64,445	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,32,711	95,71,781	...	5	5	360	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	360	5	360
1,35,074	97,42,212	...	5	5	360	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	360	5	360
1	64	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	129	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
639	41,136	...	37	37	1,850	...	13	13	650	.....	.....	50	2,500	50	2,500
12	773	...	3	3	150	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	3	150	3	150
2,462	1,58,491	30	.....	30	1,500	..	14	14	700	30	1,500	14	700	44	2,200
21	1,351	6	123	129	6,450	...	66	66	3,300	6	300	189	9,450	195	9,750
3,137	2,01,944	36	163	199	9,950	...	93	93	4,650	36	1,800	256	12,800	292	14,600
1,58,036	1,10,53,807	37	186	223	10,788	...	104	104	5,285	37	1,825	290	14,248	327	16,073
280	3,885	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
406	5,633	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	111	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	139	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
704	9,768	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	44	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	187	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	220	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,226	57,486	...	197	197	4,925	...	8	8	200	.....	.....	205	5,125	205	5,125
5,267	57,937	...	197	197	4,925	...	8	8	200	.....	.....	205	5,125	205	5,125
5,971	67,705	...	197	197	4,925	...	8	8	200	.....	.....	205	...	5,125	5,125
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[82] I.—

4.— *Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Dyes and Tans—*contd.*—												
2. Myrabolams ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Cutch—												
Northern Bengal ...	4	.....	4	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	81	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	441	.....	441	8,930	441	8,930	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	624	624	12,636	.....	181	181	3,665	.....	.....	805	16,301
Total ...	4	624	628	12,717	441	181	622	12,595	445	9,011	805	16,301
4. Turmeric—												
Behar block ...	6	15	21	105	48	.....	48	240	54	270	15	75
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	35	35	175	1,369	.....	1,369	6,845	1,369	6,845	35	175
Northern „ ...	92	122	214	1,070	65	.....	65	325	157	785	122	610
Dacca block ...	18	.....	18	90	4,247	.....	4,247	21,235	4,265	21,325	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	112	6,035	6,147	30,735	.....	1,430	1,430	7,150	112	560	7,465	37,325
Total ...	228	6,207	6,435	32,175	5,729	1,430	7,159	35,795	5,957	29,785	7,637	38,185
5. Aniline dyes—												
Calcutta ...	.....	21	21	2,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2,073
6. Others—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Bengal ...	.....	6	6	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	109
Calcutta ...	.....	408	408	7,446	.....	235	235	4,289	.....	.....	643	11,735
Total ...	.....	414	414	7,555	.....	235	235	4,289	.....	.....	649	11,844
Total Dyes and Tans ...	232	7,266	7,498	54,520	6,170	1,846	8,016	52,679	6,402	38,796	9,112	68,403
Grain and Pulse—												
1. Wheat—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60	165	60	165	.....	.....
Behar block ...	109	6	115	316	3,467	.....	3,467	9,534	3,576	9,834	6	16
Northern Bengal ...	233	.....	233	641	.....	.....	.....	.....	233	641	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	4	.....	4	11	1,671	.....	1,671	4,595	1,675	4,606	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	950	1,800	2,750	7,563	.....	3,188	3,188	8,767	950	2,613	4,988	13,717
Total ...	1,296	1,806	3,102	8,531	5,198	3,188	8,386	23,061	6,494	17,859	4,994	13,733
2. Rice in the husk—												
Behar block ...	.....	108	108	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	216
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	250	500	250	500	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	3	3	6	4,875	.....	4,875	9,750	4,875	9,750	3	6
Northern „ ...	447	127	574	1,148	1,050	.....	1,050	2,100	1,497	2,994	127	254
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,760	.....	1,760	3,520	1,760	3,520	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	2,300	4	2,304	4,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300	4,600	4	8
Total ...	2,747	242	2,989	5,978	7,935	.....	7,935	15,870	10,682	21,364	242	484
3. Rice not in the husk—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar block ...	8	46,244	46,252	1,64,773	125	3,567	3,692	13,153	133	474	49,811	1,77,452
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	1,594	1,83,721	1,85,315	6,60,185	14,322	2,399	16,721	59,568	15,916	56,701	1,86,120	6,63,052
Northern „ ...	17,622	94,860	1,12,482	4,00,716	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,622	62,778	94,860	3,37,938
Dacca block ...	16,582	13,308	29,890	1,06,484	73,793	1,597	75,390	2,68,577	90,375	3,21,961	14,905	53,100
Calcutta ...	1,049	2,06,850	2,07,899	7,40,640	1,700	1,14,478	1,16,178	4,13,884	2,749	9,793	3,21,328	11,44,731
Total ...	36,855	5,44,983	5,81,838	20,72,798	89,940	1,22,041	2,11,981	7,55,182	1,26,795	4,51,707	6,67,024	23,76,273
4. Jowar and Bajra—												
Behar block ...	25	.....	25	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	53	.....	.....
5. Gram and Pulse—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,021	.....	2,021	5,053	2,021	5,053	.....	.....
Behar block ...	647	1,120	1,767	4,417	10,946	408	11,354	28,385	11,593	28,982	1,528	3,820
Western Bengal ...	.....	22	22	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	55
Eastern „ ...	79	24,527	24,606	61,515	24,503	170	24,673	61,683	24,582	61,455	24,697	61,743
Northern „ ...	2,419	9,249	11,668	29,170	776	.....	776	1,940	3,195	7,988	9,249	23,122
Dacca block ...	496	.....	496	1,240	85,201	320	85,521	2,13,802	85,697	2,14,242	320	800
Calcutta ...	3,555	2,46,837	2,50,392	6,25,980	.....	18,323	18,323	45,807	3,555	8,887	2,65,160	6,62,900
Total ...	7,196	2,81,755	288,951	7,22,377	123,447	19,221	1,42,668	3,56,670	130,643	3,26,607	3,00,976	7,52,440
6. Others—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	26	15	26	.....	.....
Behar block ...	459	1	460	805	1,555	.....	1,555	2,721	2,014	3,524	1	2
Eastern Bengal ...	336	15	351	614	300	.....	300	525	636	1,113	15	26
Northern „ ...	13,364	218	13,582	23,768	45	.....	45	79	13,409	23,466	218	381
Dacca block ...	708	.....	708	1,239	18,872	.....	18,872	33,026	19,580	34,265	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	500	9	509	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	875	9	16
Total ...	15,367	243	15,610	27,317	20,787	.....	20,787	36,377	36,154	63,269	243	425
Total Grain and Pulse	63,486	8,29,029	8,92,515	28,37,054	2,47,307	1,44,450	3,91,757	11,87,160	3,10,793	8,80,859	9,73,479	31,43,355

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1895—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
4	81	2	.....	2	40	...	...	...	.....	2	40	.....	.....	2	40
441	8,930	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
805	16,301	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,250	25,312	2	.....	2	40	...	...	...	.....	2	40	.....	.....	2	40
69	345	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,404	7,020	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
279	1,395	30	.....	30	240	...	...	...	.....	30	240	.....	.....	30	240
4,265	21,325	...	.....	.....	.....	...	24	24	192	.....	.....	24	192	24	192
7,577	37,885	...	5	5	40	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	40	5	40
13,594	67,970	30	5	35	280	...	24	24	192	30	240	29	232	59	472
21	2,073	...	.....	.. ...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	23	23	345	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	23	345	23	345
6	109	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
643	11,735	...	24	24	360	...	63	63	945	.....	.....	87	1,305	87	1,305
649	11,844	...	47	47	705	...	63	63	945	.....	.....	110	1,650	110	1,650
15,514	1,07,199	32	52	84	1,025	...	87	87	1,137	32	280	139	1,882	171	2,162
60	165	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,582	9,850	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
233	641	20	.....	20	45	...	...	...	.....	20	45	.....	.....	20	45
1,675	4,606	10	.....	10	22	...	...	...	.....	10	22	.....	.....	10	22
5,938	16,330	631	.....	631	1,420	...	...	...	.....	631	1,420	.....	.....	631	1,420
11,488	31,592	661	.....	661	1,487	...	...	...	.....	661	1,487	.....	.....	661	1,487
108	216	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
250	500	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,878	9,756	697	.....	697	1,394	79,421	...	79,421	1,58,842	80,118	1,60,236	.....	.....	80,118	1,60,236
1,624	3,248	85,336	.....	85,336	1,70,672	7,944	...	7,944	15,888	93,280	1,86,560	.....	.....	93,280	1,86,560
1,760	3,520	36,138	.....	36,138	72,276	8,93,422	20	8,93,442	17,86,884	9,29,560	18,59,120	20	40	929,580	18,59,160
2,304	4,608	...	.....	.....	.....	...	30	30	60	.....	.....	30	60	30	60
10,924	21,848	1,22,171	.....	1,22,171	2,44,342	9,80,787	50	9,80,837	19,61,674	11,02,958	22,05,916	50	100	11.03,008	22,06,016
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,000	...	1,000	3,625	1,000	3,625	.....	.....	1,000	3,625
49,944	1,77,926	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	2	2	7	.....	.....	2	7	2	7
2,02,036	7,19,753	17	.....	17	61	...	7	7	25	17	61	7	25	24	86
1,12,482	4,00,716	2,280	11	2,291	8,305	700	...	700	2,538	2,980	10,803	11	40	2,991	10,843
1,05,280	3,75,061	739	2	741	2,686	2,317	...	2,317	8,400	3,056	11,078	2	8	3,058	11,086
3,24,077	11,54,524	9,718	14	9,732	35,279	2,927	15	2,942	10,664	12,645	45,838	29	105	12,674	45,943
7,93,819	28,27,980	12,754	27	12,781	46,331	6,944	24	6,968	25,259	19,698	71,405	51	185	19,749	71,590
25	53	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,021	5,053	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,121	32,802	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	55	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49,279	1,23,198	2	.....	2	7	...	...	...	.....	2	7	.....	.....	2	7
12,444	31,110	33	280	313	1,096	...	...	...	.....	33	116	280	980	313	1,096
86,017	2,15,042	3	.....	3	10	...	...	...	.....	3	10	.....	.....	3	10
2,68,715	6,71,787	1,208	120	1,328	4,648	575	7	582	2,037	1,783	6,241	127	444	1,910	6,685
4,31,619	10,79,047	1,246	400	1,646	5,761	575	7	582	2,037	1,821	6,374	407	1,424	2,228	7,798
15	26	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,015	3,526	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
651	1,139	57	.....	57	143	...	...	...	.....	57	143	.....	.....	57	143
13,627	23,847	502	.....	502	1,255	...	...	...	.....	502	1,255	.....	.....	502	1,255
19,580	34,265	81	.....	81	202	...	...	...	.....	81	202	.....	.....	81	202
509	891	1,186	.....	1,186	2,965	...	...	...	.....	1,186	2,965	.....	.....	1,186	2,965
36,397	63,694	1,826	.....	1,826	4,556	...	...	...	.....	1,826	4,565	.....	.....	1,826	4,565
12,84,272	40,24,214	1,38,658	427	1,39,085	3,02,486	9,88,306	81	9,88,387	19,88,970	11,26,964	22,89,747	508	1,766	11,27,472	22,91,456

[82] I.—

4.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Hides and Skins—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Hides of cattle—												
(*a*) Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Raw—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	9	9	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	151
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	16	.....	.....	1	16
Total ...	.....	9	9	151	.....	1	1	16	.....	.....	10	167
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—												
(*a*) Dressed or tanned ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	8	1	9	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	228	1	28
Total ...	8	1	9	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	228	1	28
Total Hides and Skins	8	10	18	407	.....	1	1	16	8	228	11	195
Horns—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	.....	1	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	4	4	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	46
Total ...	.....	5	5	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	57
Jute—												
1. Raw—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	3	23	26	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13	23	98
Dacca block ...	30	.....	30	127	21	21	42	178	51	216	21	89
Calcutta ...	.....	4	4	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	17
Total ...	33	27	60	255	21	21	42	178	54	229	48	204
2. Gunny bags and cloths—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar block ...	.....	24	24	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	243
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	101	.....	.....	10	101
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26	264	.....	.....	26	264
Northern „ ...	190	620	810	8,201	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	1,924	620	6,277
Dacca block ...	10	.....	10	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	101	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	885	5,873	6,758	68,425	.....	531	531	5,376	885	8,961	6,404	64,840
Total ...	1,085	6,517	7,602	76,970	.....	567	567	5,741	1,085	10,986	7,084	71,725
Lac—												
1. Stick—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	47	928	.....	.....	47	928
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	47	928	.....	.....	47	928
2. Shell—												
Calcutta ...	.....	50	50	2,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	2,012
Total Lac ...	.....	50	50	2,012	.....	47	47	928	.....	.....	97	2,940
Leather, manufactured—												
Behar block ...	.....	4	4	952	.....	3	3	714	.....	.....	7	1,666
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	3	3	714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	714
Northern „ ...	.....	4	4	952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	952
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	11	27	6,426	16	3,808	11	2,618
Calcutta ...	.....	948	948	2,25,624	.....	526	526	1,25,188	.....	.....	1,474	3,50,812
Total ...	.....	959	959	2,28,242	16	540	556	1,32,328	16	3,808	1,499	3,56,762
Liquors—												
1. Beer—												
Dacca block ...	.....	10	10	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	128
Calcutta ...	.....	5,748	5,748	73,287	.....	4,426	4,426	56,431	.....	.....	10,174	1,29,718
Total ...	.....	5,758	5,758	73,415	.....	4,426	4,426	56,431	.....	.....	10,184	1,29,846
2. Spirits—												
Calcutta ...	.....	35	35	2,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	2,944

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31*st March* 1895—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	57	57	969	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	969	57	969
.....	.....	181	5	186	3,162	...	...	.....	.....	181	3,077	5	85	186	3,162
9	151	2,219	257	2,476	42,092	21,804	77	21,881	3,71,977	24,023	4,08,391	334	5,678	24,357	4,14,069
1	16	13	377	390	6,630	...	42	42	714	13	221	419	7,123	432	7,344
10	167	2,413	696	3,109	52,853	21,804	119	21,923	3,72,691	24,217	4,11,689	815	13,855	25,032	4,25,544
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	2	22	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	22	2	22
.....	.....	14	124	138	1,518	...	48	48	528	14	154	172	1,892	186	2,046
9	256	.....	87	87	957	...	97	97	1,067	.....	.....	184	2,024	184	2,024
9	256	14	213	227	2,497	...	145	145	1,595	14	154	358	3,938	372	4,092
19	423	2,427	909	3,336	55,350	21,804	264	22,068	3,74,286	24,231	4,11,843	1,173	17,793	25,404	4,29,636
.....	.....	.....	22	22	330	...	1	1	15	.....	.....	23	345	23	345
1	11	42	13	55	825	...	...	.....	.....	42	630	13	195	55	825
.....	.....	304	198	502	7,530	...	8	8	120	304	4,560	206	3,090	510	7,650
4	46	308	180	488	7,320	...	...	.....	.....	308	4,620	180	2,700	488	7,320
5	57	654	413	1,067	16,005	...	9	9	135	654	9,810	422	6,330	1,076	16,140
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	16	...	16	76	16	76	.....	.....	16	76
26	111	1,01,996	12,095	1,14,091	5,41,932	...	...	.....	.....	1,01,996	4,84,481	12,095	57,451	1,14,091	5,41,932
72	305	920	20,673	21,593	1,02,567	38,764	135	38,899	1,84,770	39,684	1,88,499	20,808	98,838	60,492	2,87,337
4	17	64,442	1,42,216	2,06,658	9,81,625	3,300	60,605	63,905	3,03,549	67,742	3,21,774	2,02,821	9,63,400	2,70,563	12,85,174
102	433	1,67,358	1,74,984	3,42,342	16,26,124	42,080	60,740	1,02,820	4,88,395	2,09,438	9,94,830	2,35,724	11,19,689	4,45,162	21,14,519
.....	.....	.....	9	9	91	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	91	9	91
24	243	.....	84	84	851	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	851	84	851
10	101	.....	7	7	71	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	71	7	71
26	264	.....	...	.....	.....	...	9	9	91	.....	.....	9	91	9	91
810	8,201	73	1,043	1,116	11,299	...	...	.....	.....	73	739	1,043	10,560	1,116	11,299
10	101	13	30	43	435	...	26	26	263	13	131	56	567	69	698
7,289	73,801	253	264	517	5,235	...	346	346	3,503	253	2,562	610	6,176	863	8,738
8,169	82,711	339	1,437	1,776	17,982	...	381	381	3,857	339	3,432	1,818	18,407	2,157	21,839
.....	.....	.....	8	8	83	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	83	8	83
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	40	...	40	415	40	415	.....	.....	40	415
47	928	591	16,641	17,232	1,78,782	...	443	443	4,596	591	6,132	17,084	1,77,246	17,675	1,83,378
47	928	591	16,649	17,240	1,78,865	40	443	483	5,011	631	6,547	17,092	1,77,329	17,723	1,83,876
50	2,012	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	2,940	591	16,649	17,240	1,78,865	40	443	483	5,011	631	6,547	17,092	1,77,329	17,723	1,83,876
7	1,666	.....	1	1	238	...	1	1	238	.....	.....	2	476	2	476
3	714	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	952	.....	1	1	238	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	238	1	238
27	6,426	.....	...	.....	.....	...	3	3	714	.....	.....	3	714	3	714
1,474	3,50,812	.....	15	15	3,570	...	20	20	4,760	.....	.....	35	8,330	35	8,330
1,515	3,60,570	.....	17	17	4,046	...	24	24	5,712	.....	.....	41	9,758	41	9,758
10	128	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,174	1,29,718	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,184	1,29,846	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	2,944	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[82] I.—

4.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Liquors—*continued*—												
3. Wines—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	.....	9	9	545	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	9	545
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	68	4,114	.....	.....	68	4,114
Calcutta ...	.....	4,797	4,797	2,90,218	.....	2,220	2,220	1,34,310	.....	.....	7,017	4,24,528
Total ...	.....	4,806	4,806	2,90,763	.....	2,288	2,288	1,38,424	.....	.....	7,094	4,29,187
Total Liquors ...	.....	10,599	10,599	3,67,122	.....	6,714	6,714	1,94,855	.....	.....	17,313	5,61,977
Metals—												
1. Copper, unwrought—												
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	1,469	50	1,469	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	7	7	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	205
Total ...	.....	7	7	205	50	.....	50	1,469	50	1,469	7	205
2. Brass, unwrought—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	21	.....	.....	1	21
Northern „ ...	.....	3	3	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	64
Dacca block ...	.....	14	14	299	90	.....	90	1,924	90	1,924	14	299
Calcutta ...	.....	2,165	2,165	46,277	.....	29	29	620	.....	.....	2,194	46,897
Total ...	.....	2,182	2,182	46,640	90	30	120	2,565	90	1,924	2,212	47,281
3. Copper, wrought—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	288	.....	.....	8	288
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	.....	158	5,688	158	5,688	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	2	.....	2	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	72	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	2	.....	2	72	216	.....	216	7,776	218	7,843	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	67	67	2,412	.....	35	35	1,260	.....	.....	102	3,672
Total ...	4	67	71	2,556	374	43	417	15,012	378	13,608	110	3,960
4. Brass, wrought—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	116	.....	.....	3	116
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	259	259	10,033	220	9	229	8,874	220	8,525	268	10,385
Northern „ ...	192	112	304	11,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	7,440	112	4,340
Dacca block ...	393	1	394	15,267	714	18	732	28,365	1,107	42,896	19	736
Calcutta ...	52	8,871	8,923	3,45,767	.....	2,114	2,114	81,917	52	2,015	10,935	4,25,669
Total ...	637	9,243	9,880	3,82,850	934	2,144	3,078	1,19,272	1,571	60,876	11,337	4,41,246
5. Iron—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	26	5	26	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	477	477	2,504	40	12	52	273	40	210	489	2,567
Northern „ ...	317	325	642	3,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	317	1,664	325	1,707
Dacca block ...	175	.....	175	919	499	44	543	2,851	674	3,539	44	231
Calcutta ...	3,666	1,24,687	1,28,353	6,73,853	350	54,335	54,685	2,87,096	4,016	21,084	1,79,022	9,39,865
Total ...	4,158	1 25,489	1,29,647	6,80,647	894	54,391	55,285	2,90,246	5,052	26,523	1,79,880	9,44,370
6. Others—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	85	85	956	95	.....	95	1,069	95	1,069	85	956
Northern „ ...	275	25	300	3,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	3,094	25	281
Dacca block ...	650	2	652	7,335	1,132	48	1,180	13,275	1,782	20,047	50	563
Calcutta ...	580	84,190	84,770	9,53,662	.....	44,088	44,088	4,95,990	580	6,525	1,28,278	14,43,127
Total ...	1,505	84,302	85,807	9,65,328	1,227	44,136	45,363	5,10,334	2,732	30,735	1,28,438	14,44,927
Total Metals ...	6,304	2,21,290	2,27,594	20,78,226	3,569	1,00,744	1,04,313	9,38,898	9,873	1,35,135	3,22,034	28,81,989
Oils—												
1. Kerosine—												
Eastern Bengal ...	20	51	71	284	3,135	109	3,244	12,976	3,155	12,620	160	640
Northern „ ...	12,268	.....	12,268	49,072	40	.....	40	160	12,308	49,232	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	252	.....	252	1,008	39,156	.....	39,156	1,56,624	39,408	1,57,632	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	100	73,605	73,705	2,94,820	21,450	10,350	31,800	1,27,200	21,550	86,200	83,955	3,35,820
Total ...	12,640	73,656	86,296	3,45,184	63,781	10,459	74,240	2,96,960	76,421	3,05,684	84,115	3,36,460
2. Castor—												
Behar block ...	.....	2	2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	23	23	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	236
Northern „ ...	4	1	5	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	41	1	10
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	.....	.....	1	10
Calcutta ...	.....	3,496	3,496	35,834	.....	945	945	9,686	.....	.....	4,441	45,520
Total ...	4	3,522	3,526	36,142	.....	946	946	9,696	4	41	4,468	45,797
3. Cocoanut—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	146	10	146	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	34	.....	34	497	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	497	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	.....	265	3,876	265	3,876	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	3,459	3,459	50,588	.....	246	246	3,597	.....	.....	3,705	54,185
Total ...	34	3,459	3,493	51,085	275	246	521	7,619	309	4,519	3,705	54,185

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1895—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	60	.....	.....	1	60	1	60
9	545	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	4,114	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	2	121	.....	.....	2	121	2	121
7,017	4,24,528	...	10	10	605	.....	2	2	121	.....	.....	12	726	12	726
7,094	4,29,187	...	10	10	605	.....	5	5	302	.....	.....	15	907	15	907
17,313	5,61,977	...	10	10	605	.....	5	5	302	.....	.....	15	907	15	907
50	1,469	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	205	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	1,674	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	21	...	...	...	.....	10	...	10	185	10	185	.....	.....	10	185
3	64	4	...	4	74	.....	...	.....	.....	4	74	.....	.....	4	74
104	2,223	...	...	...	.....	.....	10	10	185	.....	.....	10	185	10	185
2,194	46,897	127	271	398	7,363	.....	108	108	1,998	127	2,349	379	7,012	506	9,361
2,302	49,205	131	271	402	7,437	10	118	128	2,368	141	2,608	389	7,197	530	9,805
8	288	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
158	5,688	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	72	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
218	7,848	...	...	...	.....	.....	12	12	435	.....	.....	12	435	12	435
102	3,672	...	8	8	290	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	290	8	290
488	17,568	...	8	8	290	.....	12	12	435	.....	.....	20	725	20	725
3	116	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	2	92	.....	.....	2	92	2	92
488	18,910	...	6	6	274	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	274	6	274
304	11,780	252	16	268	12,261	.....	...	.....	.....	252	11,529	16	732	268	12,261
1,126	43,632	105	...	105	4,804	45	96	141	6,451	150	6,863	96	4,392	246	11,255
11,037	4,27,684	782	481	1,263	57,782	.....	1,090	1,090	49,867	782	35,776	1,571	71,873	2,353	1,07,649
12,958	5,02,122	1,139	503	1,642	75,121	45	1,188	1,233	56,410	1,184	54,168	1,691	77,363	2,875	1,31,531
5	26	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
529	2,777	...	1	1	5	.....	7	7	37	.....	.....	8	42	8	42
642	3,371	51	604	655	3,439	.....	...	.....	.....	51	268	604	3,171	655	3,439
718	3,770	2	7	9	47	.....	17	17	89	2	10	24	126	26	136
1,83,038	9,60,949	332	921	1,253	6,578	.....	489	489	2,567	332	1,743	1,410	7,402	1,742	9,145
1,84,932	9,70,893	385	1,533	1,918	10,069	.....	513	513	2,693	385	2,021	2,046	10,741	2,431	12,762
180	2,025	...	...	...	.....	15	...	15	750	15	750	.....	.....	15	750
300	3,375	70	...	70	3,500	.....	...	.....	.....	70	3,500	.....	.....	70	3,500
1,832	20,610	30	1	31	1,550	40	...	40	2,000	70	3,500	1	50	71	3,550
1,28,858	14,49,652	5	152	157	7,850	.....	344	344	17,200	5	250	496	24,800	501	25,050
1,31,170	14,75,662	105	153	258	12,900	55	344	399	19,950	160	8,000	497	24,850	657	32,850
3,31,907	30,17,124	1,760	2,468	4,228	1,05,817	110	2,175	2,285	81,856	1,870	66,797	4,643	1,20,876	6,513	1,87,673
3,315	13,260	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,308	49,232	713	...	713	2,852	.....	...	.....	.....	713	2,852	.....	.....	713	2,852
39,408	1,57,632	4	...	4	16	.....	...	.....	.....	4	16	.....	.....	4	16
1,05,505	4,22,020	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,60,536	6,42,144	717	...	717	2,868	.....	...	.....	.....	717	2,868	.....	.....	717	2,868
2	21	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	236	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	51	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	10	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,441	45,520	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,472	45,838	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	146	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	497	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
265	3,876	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,705	54,185	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,014	58,704	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[82] I.—

4.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Oils—*continued*—												
4. Others—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	92	92	1,058	8,556	14	8,570	98,555	8,556	98,394	106	1,219
Northern „ ...	25,656	39	25,695	2,95,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,656	2,95,044	39	449
Dacca block ...	8	.....	8	92	16,729	57	16,786	1,93,039	16,737	1,92,475	57	656
Calcutta ...	472	18,718	19,190	2,20,685	.....	16,925	16,925	1,94,637	472	5,428	35,643	4,09,894
Total ...	26,136	18,849	44,985	5,17,328	25,285	16,996	42,281	4,86,231	51,421	5,91,341	35,845	4,12,218
Total Oils ...	38,814	99,486	1,38,300	9,49,739	89,341	28,647	1,17,988	8,00,506	1,28,155	9,01,585	1,28,133	8,48,660
Oil-seeds—												
1. Linseed—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	.....	4	4	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	43	43	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	172
Total ...	.....	47	47	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	188
2. Rape and mustard—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,269	.....	1,269	5,393	1,269	5,393	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	90	12	102	434	.....	117	117	497	90	383	129	548
Total ...	90	12	102	434	1,269	117	1,386	5,890	1,359	5,776	129	548
3. *Til* or *jinjili*—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	2	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8
Total ...	.....	2	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8
4. Poppy—												
Calcutta ...	.....	141	141	846	.....	20	20	120	.....	.....	161	966
5. Earth-nuts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Castor—												
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Others—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Total ...	.....	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Total Oil-seeds...	90	204	294	1,481	1,296	137	1,406	6,010	1,359	5,776	341	1,715
Opium—												
Calcutta ...	.....	1,306	1,306	3,42,172	.....	66	66	17,292	.....	.....	1,372	3,59,464
Paper and Pasteboard—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	15	15	221	.....	1	1	15	.....	.....	16	236
Northern „ ...	24	6	30	442	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	354	6	88
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	1	177	2,611	176	2,596	1	15
Calcutta ...	9	4,061	4,070	60,033	.....	2,102	2,102	31,004	9	133	6,163	90,904
Total ...	33	4,082	4,115	60,696	176	2,104	2,280	33,630	209	3,083	6,186	91,243
Provisions—												
1. *Ghi*—												
Behar block ...	.....	371	371	13,727	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	371	13,727
Western Bengal ...	.....	289	289	10,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289	10,693
Eastern „ ...	.....	83	83	3,071	60	.....	60	2,220	60	2,220	83	3,071
Northern „ ...	39	390	429	15,873	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	1,443	390	14,430
Dacca block ...	4	.....	4	148	30	5	35	1,295	34	1,258	5	185
Calcutta ...	51	12,245	12,296	4,54,952	.....	1,802	1,802	66,674	51	1,887	14,047	5,19,739
Total ...	94	13,378	13,472	4,98,464	90	1,807	1,897	70,189	184	6,808	15,185	5,61,845
2. Dried fruits and nuts—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	525	.....	525	6,431	525	6,431	.....	.....
Behar block ...	.....	2	2	24	600	.....	600	7,350	600	7,350	2	24
Eastern Bengal ...	12,106	765	12,871	1,57,670	5,238	.....	5,238	64,166	17,344	2,12,464	765	9,372
Northern „ ...	1,316	4	1,320	16,170	8	.....	8	98	1,324	16,219	4	49
Dacca block ...	1,347	.....	1,347	16,501	14,936	.....	14,936	1,82,966	16,283	1,99,467	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	266	266	3,258	.....	187	187	2,291	.....	.....	453	5,549
Total ...	14,769	1,037	15,806	1,93,623	21,307	187	21,494	2,63,302	36,076	4,41,931	1,224	14,994

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31*st March* 1895—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
8,662	99,613	3	...	3	18	.....	...	.....	.....	3	18	.....	.....	3	18
25,695	2,95,493	1	14	15	90	.....	...	.....	.....	1	6	14	84	15	90
16,794	1,93,131	2	70	72	432	.....	...	.....	.....	2	12	70	420	72	432
36,115	4,15,322	29	35	64	384	.....	235	235	1,410	29	174	270	1,620	299	1,794
87,266	10,03,559	35	119	154	924	.....	235	235	1,410	35	210	354	2,124	389	2,334
2,56,288	17,50,245	752	119	871	3,792	.....	235	235	1,410	752	3,078	354	2,124	1,106	5,202
.....	.....	...	46	46	173	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	173	46	173
4	16	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	110	...	110	412	110	412	.....	.....	110	412
43	172	7,125	17	7,142	26,782	22,925	8,016	30,941	1,16,029	30,050	1,12,688	8,033	30,123	38,083	1,42,811
47	188	7,125	63	7,188	26,955	23,035	8,016	31,051	1,16,441	30,160	1,13,100	8,079	30,296	38,239	1,43,396
.....	.....	...	12,792	12,792	51,168	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,792	51,168	12,792	51,168
.....	.....	542	216	758	3,032	250	...	250	1,000	792	3,168	216	864	1,008	4,032
.....	.....	1,52,489	1,76,553	3,29,042	13,16,168	.....	...	.....	.....	1,52,489	6,09,956	1,76,553	7,06,212	3,29,042	13,16,168
1,269	5,393	28,678	...	28,678	1,14,712	1,780	...	1,780	7,120	30,458	1,21,832	.....	.....	30,458	1,21,832
219	931	94,670	2,93,825	3,88,495	15,53,980	650	...	650	2,600	95,320	3,81,280	2,93,825	11,75,300	3,89,145	15,56,580
1,488	6,324	2,76,379	4,83,386	7,59,765	30,39,060	2,680	...	2,680	10,720	2,79,059	11,16,236	4,83,386	19,33,544	7,62,445	30,49,780
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	2,150	50	2,200	10,450	2,150	10,212	50	238	2,200	10,450
.....	.....	760	...	760	3,610	.....	...	.....	.. ...	760	3,610	.....	.....	760	3,610
.....	.....	113	...	113	537	1,257	...	1,257	5,970	1,370	6,507	.....	.....	1,370	6,507
2	8	5,949	8,747	14,696	69,806	800	...	800	3,800	6,749	32,058	8,747	41,548	15,496	73,606
2	8	6,822	8,747	15,569	73,953	4,207	50	4,257	20,220	11,029	52,387	8,797	41,786	19,826	94,173
161	966	6	...	6	36	.....	...	.....	.....	6	36	.....	.....	6	36
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,362	723	6,085	20,536	.....	...	.....	.....	5,362	18,096	723	2,440	6,085	20,536
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	12	12	36	.....	.....	12	36	12	36
2	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	16	16	48	.....	.....	16	48	16	48
2	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	28	28	84	.....	.....	28	84	28	84
1,700	7,491	2,95,694	4,92,919	7,88,613	31,60,540	29,922	8,094	38,016	1,47,465	3,25,616	12,99,939	5,01,013	20,08,066	3,26,629	33,08,005
1,372	3,59,464	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	236	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	2	29	.....	.....	2	29	2	29
30	442	...	1	1	15	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	1	15
177	2,611	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	15	.....	.....	1	15	1	15
6,172	91,037	...	21	21	309	.....	32	32	472	.....	.....	53	781	53	781
6,395	94,326	...	22	22	324	.....	35	35	516	.....	.....	57	840	57	840
371	13,727	...	87	87	3,154	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	3,154	87	3,154
289	10,693	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
143	5,291	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
429	15,873	...	1	1	36	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36	1	.....
39	1,443	1	...	1	36	341	107	448	16,240	342	12,397	107	3,879	449	36
14,098	5,21,626	65	1	66	2,393	.....	2	2	72	65	2,356	3	109	68	16,276
15,369	5,68,653	66	89	155	5,619	341	109	450	16,312	407	14,753	198	7,178	605	2,465
525	6,431	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,931
602	7,374	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,109	2,21,836	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,328	16,268	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,283	1,99,467	...	...	...	.....	.....	27	27	74	.....	.....	27	74	27	74
453	5,549	...	...	...	.....	.....	30	30	82	.....	.....	30	82	30	82
37,300	4,56,925	...	...	...	.....	.....	57	57	156	.....	.....	57	156	57	156

[82] I.—

4.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamers.	
Provisions—*continued*—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
3. Others—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	900	8,550	900	8,550	.....	.....
Behar block ...	292	134	426	4,047	1,438	959	2,397	22,771	1,730	16,435	1,093	10,383
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	1	2,642	2,643	25,109	2,693	.....	2,693	25,583	2,694	25,593	2,642	25,099
Northern „ ...	8,747	27,961	36,708	3,48,726	660	.....	660	6,270	9,407	89,366	27,961	2,65,630
Dacca block ...	213	.....	213	2,024	21,701	157	21,858	2,07,651	21,914	2,08,183	157	1,492
Calcutta ...	.....	1,04,981	1,04,981	9,97,319	.....	14,527	14,527	1,38,007	.....	.....	1,19,508	11,35,326
Total ...	9,253	1,35,718	1,44,971	13,77,225	27,392	15,643	43,035	4,08,832	36,645	3,48,127	1,51,361	14,37,930
Total Provisions	24,116	1,50,133	1,74,249	20,69,312	48,789	17,637	66,426	7,42,323	72,905	7,96,866	1,67,770	20,14,769
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock—												
1. Locomotive engines and tenders—												
Calcutta ...	.....	7,662	7,662	1,66,648	.....	3,264	3,264	70,992	.....	.....	10,926	2,37,640
2. Carriages and trucks—												
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	565	565	5,932	.....	.....	565	5,932
3. Materials for construction—												
(*a*) Steel rails and fish-plates—												
Dacca block ...	.....	2,770	2,770	8,310	.....	953	953	2,859	.....	.....	3,723	11,169
Calcutta ...	.....	14,542	14,542	43,626	.....	41,507	41,507	1,24,521	.....	.....	56,049	1,68,147
Total ...	.....	17,312	17,312	51,936	.....	42,460	42,460	1,27,380	.....	.....	59,772	1,79,316
(*b*) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron—												
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,242	1,242	6,365	.....	.....	1,242	6,365
Calcutta ...	.....	24,686	24,686	1,26,515	.....	32,603	32,603	1,67,091	.....	.....	57,289	2,93,606
Total ...	.....	24,686	24,686	1,26,515	.....	33,845	33,845	1,73,456	.....	.....	58,531	2,99,971
(*c*) Other sorts—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	610	610	4,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610	4,880
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,837	2,837	22,696	.....	.....	2,837	22,696
Calcutta ...	.....	58,374	58,374	4,66,992	.....	1,28,945	1,28,945	10,31,560	.....	.....	1,87,319	14,98,552
Total ...	.....	58,984	58,984	4,71,872	.....	1,31,782	1,31,782	10,54,256	.....	.....	1,90,766	15,26,128
Total Railway Plant and Rolling-stock ...	.....	1,08,644	1,08,644	8,16,971	.....	2,11,916	2,11,916	14,32,016	.....	.....	3,20,560	22,48,987
Salt—												
Eastern Bengal ...	167	.....	167	522	8,409	.....	8,409	26,278	8,576	26,800	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	23,125	40	23,165	72,391	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,125	72,266	40	125
Dacca block ...	2,168	.....	2,168	6,775	44,569	.....	44,569	1,39,278	46,737	1,46,053	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	35,700	2,72,121	3,07,821	9,61,940	2,07,140	60,322	2,67,462	8,35,819	2,42,840	7,58,875	3,32,443	10,38,884
Total ...	61,160	2,72,161	3,33,321	10,41,628	2,60,118	60,322	3,20,440	10,01,375	3,21,278	10,03,994	3,32,483	10,39,009
Saltpetre, &c.—												
1. Saltpetre—												
Calcutta ...	.....	77	77	587	.....	275	275	2,097	.....	.....	352	2,684
2. Other saline substances—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	1,100	200	1,100	.....	.....
Behar block ...	337	.....	337	1,854	1,581	.....	1,581	8,695	1,918	10,549	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	100	4	104	572	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	550	4	22
Northern „ ...	135	.....	135	743	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	743	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	291	.....	291	1,600	8,148	.....	8,148	44,814	8,439	46,414	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	921	921	5,065	.....	107	107	589	.....	.....	1,028	5,654
Total ...	863	925	1,788	9,834	9,929	107	10,036	55,198	10,792	59,356	1,032	5,676
Silk, raw—												
1. Foreign ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	1	1	554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	554
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	6	.....	6	3,324	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3,324	.....	.....
Total ...	6	1	7	3,878	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3,324	1	554
Silk piece-goods—												
1. Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Silk ...	6	1	7	3,878	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3,324	1	554

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31*st March* 1895—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
900	8,550	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,823	26,818	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	683	...	683	2,049	683	2,049	.....	.....	683	2,049
5,336	50,692	2	1	3	9	38,635	10	38,645	1,15,935	38,637	1,15,911	11	33	38,648	1,15,944
37,368	3,54,996	7,797	21	7,818	23,454	26,004	...	26,004	78,012	33,801	1,01,403	21	63	33,822	1,01,466
22,071	2,09,675	7	2	9	27	98,796	1,756	1,00,552	3,01,656	98,803	2,96,409	1,758	5,274	1,00,561	3,01,683
1,19,508	11,35,326	370	6,545	6,915	20,745	1,22,840	2,252	1,25,092	3,75,276	1,23,210	3,69,630	8,797	26,391	1,32,007	3,96,021
1,88,006	17,86,057	8,176	6,569	14,745	44,235	2,86,958	4,018	2,90,976	8,72,928	2,95,134	8,85,402	10,587	31,761	3,05,721	9,17,163
2,40,675	28,11,635	8,242	6,658	14,900	49,854	2,87,299	4,184	2,91,483	8,89,396	2,95,541	9,00,155	10,842	39,095	3,06,383	9,39,250
10,926	2,37,640	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
565	5,932	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,723	11,169	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56,049	1,68,147	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59,772	1,79,316	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,242	6,365	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57,289	2,93,606	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58,531	2,99,971	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
610	4,880	...	...	...	.....	.....	60	60	480	.....	.....	60	480	60	480
2,837	22,696	...	...	...	.....	1,425	...	1,425	11,400	1,425	11,400	.....	.....	1,425	11,400
1,87,319	14,98,552	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,90,766	15,26,128	...	...	...	.....	1,425	60	1,485	11,880	1,425	11,400	60	480	1,485	11,880
3,20,566	22,48,987	...	...	...	.....	1,425	60	1,485	11,880	1,425	11,400	60	480	1,485	11,880
8,576	26,800	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,165	72,391	747	...	747	2,334	.....	...	.....	.....	747	2,334	.....	.....	747	2,334
46,737	1,46,053	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,75,283	17,97,759	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,53,761	20,43,003	747	...	747	2,334	.....	...	.....	.....	747	2,334	.....	.....	747	2,334
352	2,684	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	1,100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,918	10,549	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104	572	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	743	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,439	46,414	5	...	5	17	50	...	50	175	55	192	.....	.....	55	192
1,028	5,654	...	10	10	35	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	35	10	35
11,824	65,032	5	10	15	52	50	...	50	175	55	192	10	35	65	227
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	554	...	2	2	420	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	420	2	420
.....	.....	...	4	4	840	.....	5	5	1,050	.....	.....	9	1,890	9	1,890
6	3,324	31	1,159	1,190	2,49,990	.....	...	.....	.....	31	6,510	1,159	2,43,390	1,190	2,49,900
7	3,878	31	1,165	1,196	2,51,160	.....	5	5	1,050	31	6,510	1,170	2,45,700	1,201	2,52,210
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	1	1	578	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	578	1	578
.....	.....	...	9	9	5,202	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5,202	9	5,202
.....	.....	...	38	38	21,964	.....	3	3	1,734	.....	.....	41	23,698	41	23,698
.....	.....	...	48	48	27,744	.....	3	3	1,734	.....	.....	51	29,478	51	29,478
7	3,878	31	1,213	1,244	2,78,904	.....	8	8	2,784	31	6,510	1,221	2,75,178	1,252	2,81,688

[82] I.—

4.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—												
1. Betel-nuts—												
Eastern Bengal ...	161	435	596	4,694	4,287	213	4,500	35,437	4,448	35,028	648	5,103
Northern „ ...	1,036	63	1,099	8,655	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,036	8,159	63	496
Dacca block ...	655	.....	655	5,158	28,643	30	28,673	2,25,800	29,298	2,30,721	30	237
Calcutta ...	79	9,566	9,645	75,954	.....	8,855	8,855	69,733	79	622	18,421	1,45,065
Total ...	1,931	10,064	11,995	94,461	32,930	9,098	42,028	3,30,970	34,861	2,74,530	19,162	1,50,901
2. Pepper—												
Northern Bengal ...	194	23	217	2,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	2,401	23	284
Dacca block ...	2	.....	2	25	691	8	699	8,650	693	8,576	8	99
Calcutta ...	141	3,218	3,359	41,568	.....	604	604	7,474	141	1,745	3,822	47,297
Total ...	337	3,241	3,578	44,278	691	612	1,303	16,124	1,028	12,722	3,853	47,680
3. Ginger—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	30	10	30	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	4	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12
Total ...	.....	4	4	12	10	.....	10	30	10	30	4	12
4. Chillies—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	8,000	1,000	8,000	.....	.....
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,631	362	5,993	47,944	5,631	45,048	362	2,896
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	59	472	.....	.....	59	472
Eastern „ ...	.....	833	833	6,664	1,455	180	1,635	13,080	1,455	11,640	1,013	8,104
Northern „ ...	153	807	960	7,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	1,224	807	6,456
Dacca block ...	4	.....	4	32	28,300	181	28,481	2,27,848	28,304	2,26,432	181	1,448
Calcutta ...	200	5,927	6,127	49,016	50	5,631	5,681	45,448	250	2,000	11,558	92,464
Total ...	357	7,567	7,924	63,392	36,436	6,413	42,849	3,42,792	36,793	2,94,344	13,980	1,11,840
5. Cardamoms ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Others—												
Patna City ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	204	204	2,550	1,941	.....	1,941	24,263	1,941	24,263	204	2,550
Northern „ ..	2,091	.....	2,091	26,137	90	.....	90	1,125	2,181	27,262	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	414	.....	414	5,175	54,112	41	54,153	6,76,912	54,526	6,81,575	41	512
Calcutta ...	50	6,313	6,363	79,538	.....	1,191	1,191	14,887	50	625	7,504	93,800
Total ...	2,555	6,517	9,072	1,13,400	56,143	1,232	57,375	7,17,187	58,698	7,33,725	7,749	96,862
Total Spices ...	5,180	27,393	32,573	3,15,543	1,26,210	17,355	1,43,565	14,07,103	1,31,390	13,15,351	44,748	4,07,295
Stone and Lime—												
Behar block ...	1,314	.....	1,314	2,792	53	.....	53	113	1,367	2,905	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	100	.....	100	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	213	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	656	525	1,181	2,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	656	1,394	525	1,116
Northern „ ...	360	1,485	1,845	3,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	765	1,485	3,155
Dacca block ...	10,637	.....	10,637	22,604	349	.....	349	741	10,986	23,345	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	170	3,925	4,095	8,702	.....	1,835	1,835	3,899	170	361	5,760	12,240
Total ...	13,237	5,935	19,172	40,741	402	1,835	2,237	4,753	13,639	28,983	7,770	16,511
Sugar—												
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy—												
Behar block ...	.....	1,382	1,382	14,339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,382	14,339
Western Bengal ...	.....	360	360	3,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	3,735
Eastern „ ...	10	2,486	2,496	25,896	16,398	7	16,405	1,70,202	16,408	1,70,233	2,493	25,865
Northern „ ...	2,524	1,877	4,401	45,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,524	26,186	1,877	19,474
Dacca block ...	250	.....	250	2,594	15,241	10	15,251	1,58,229	15,491	1,60,719	10	104
Calcutta ...	664	25,014	25,678	2,66,409	.....	2,908	2,908	30,170	664	6,889	27,922	2,89,690
Total ...	3,448	31,119	34,567	3,58,633	31,639	2,925	34,564	3,58,601	35,087	3,64,027	34,044	3,53,207
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or *gur* and other saccharine produce—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	375	1,734	375	1,734	.....	.....
Behar block ...	.....	772	772	3,571	5,094	831	5,925	27,403	5,094	23,559	1,603	7,415
Western Bengal ...	.....	258	258	1,193	1,075	.....	1,075	4,972	1,075	4,972	258	1,193
Eastern „ ...	2,282	1,842	4,124	19,073	46,656	8	46,664	2,15,822	48,938	2,26,339	1,850	8,556
Northern „ ...	29,207	3,421	32,628	1,50,904	3,625	.....	3,625	16,766	32,832	1,51,848	3,421	15,822
Dacca block ...	1,599	.....	1,599	7,396	1,43,137	109	1,43,246	6,62,512	1,44,736	6,69,404	109	504
Calcutta ...	769	6,889	7,658	35,418	575	16,726	17,301	80,017	1,344	6,216	23,615	1,09,219
Total ...	33,857	13,182	47,039	2,17,555	2,00,537	17,674	2,18,211	10,09,226	2,34,394	10,84,072	30,856	1,42,709
Total Sugar ...	37,305	44,301	81,606	5,76,188	2,32,176	20,599	2,52,775	13,67,827	2,69,481	14,48,099	64,900	4,95,916

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1895—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
5,096	40,131	28	...	28	259	.....	...	.....	.....	28	259	.....	.....	28	259
1,099	8,655	31	...	31	286	.....	...	.....	.....	31	286	.....	.....	31	286
29,328	2,30,958	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,500	1,45,687	1,434	...	1,434	13,265	204	14	218	2,016	1,638	15,152	14	129	1,652	15,281
54,023	4,25,431	1,493	...	1,493	13,810	204	14	218	2,016	1,697	15,697	14	129	1,711	15,826
217	2,685	5	...	5	62	.....	...	.....	.....	5	62	.....	.....	5	62
701	8,675	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,963	49,042	...	1	1	12	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	1	12
4,881	60,402	5	1	6	74	.....	...	.....	.....	5	62	1	12	6	74
.....	.....	...	19	19	57	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	57	19	57
10	30	...	...	...	.....	.....	10	10	30	.....	.....	10	30	10	30
4	12	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	42	...	19	19	57	.....	10	10	30	.....	.....	29	87	29	87
1,000	8,000	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,993	47,944	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	472	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,468	19,744	...	83	83	1,006	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	1,006	83	1,006
960	7,680	...	4	4	49	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	49	4	49
28,485	2,27,880	...	...	...	.....	.....	10	10	121	.....	.....	10	121	10	121
11,808	94,464	316	...	316	3,831	.....	741	741	8,985	316	3,831	741	8,985	1,057	12,816
50,773	4,06,184	316	87	403	4,886	.....	751	751	9,106	316	3,831	838	10,161	1,154	13,992
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,200	...	1,200	2,400	1,200	2,400	.....	.....	1,200	2,400
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	150	...	150	300	150	300	.....	.....	150	300
2,145	26,813	...	...	...	.....	680	...	680	1,360	680	1,360	.....	.....	680	1,360
2,181	27,262	3	3	6	12	2,925	...	2,925	5,850	2,928	5,856	3	6	2,931	5,862
54,567	6,82,087	...	49	49	98	16,068	5	16,073	32,146	16,068	32,136	54	108	16,122	32,244
7,554	94,425	60	31	91	182	3,443	4,432	7,875	15,750	3,503	7,006	4,463	8,926	7,966	15,932
66,447	8,30,587	63	83	146	292	24,466	4,437	28,903	57,806	24,529	49,058	4,520	9,040	29,049	58,098
1,76,138	17,22,646	1,877	190	2,067	19,119	24,670	5,212	29,882	68,958	26,547	68,648	5,402	19,429	31,949	88,077
1,367	2,905	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	213	...	...	...	.....	25,900	...	25,900	9,712	25,900	9,712	.....	.....	25,900	9,712
1,181	2,510	4	...	4	2	1,33,960	...	1,33,960	50,235	133,964	50,237	.....	.....	1,33,964	50,237
1,845	3,920	12	...	12	4	73,310	...	73,310	27,491	73,322	27,495	.....	.....	73,322	27,495
10,986	23,345	...	...	...	.....	3,56,152	26,681	3,82,833	1,43,562	3,56,152	1,33,557	26,681	10,005	3,82,833	1,43,562
5,930	12,601	...	20	20	7	8,18,253	33,402	8,51,655	3,19,372	8,18,253	3,06,845	33,422	12,534	8,51,675	3,19,379
21,409	45,494	16	20	36	13	14,07,575	60,083	14,67,658	5,50,372	14,07,591	5,27,846	60,103	22,539	14,67,694	5,50,385
1,382	14,339	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
360	3,735	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,901	1,96,098	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,401	45,660	9	...	9	93	.....	...	.....	.....	9	93	.....	.....	9	93
15,501	1,60,823	...	...	...	.....	40	...	40	415	40	415	.....	.....	40	415
28,586	2,96,579	192	...	192	1,992	.....	1	1	10	192	1,992	1	10	193	2,002
69,131	7,17,234	201	...	201	2,085	40	1	41	425	241	2,500	1	10	242	2,510
375	1,734	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,697	30,974	...	278	278	1,668	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	278	1,668	278	1,668
1,333	6,165	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50,788	2,34,895	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36,253	1,67,670	253	...	253	1,518	.....	...	.....	.....	253	1,518	.....	.....	253	1,518
1,44,845	6,69,908	81	...	81	486	.....	...	.....	.....	81	486	.....	.....	81	486
24,959	1,15,435	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,65,250	12,26,781	334	278	612	3,672	.....	...	.....	.....	334	2,004	278	1,668	612	3,672
3,34,381	19,44,015	535	278	813	5,757	40	1	41	425	575	4,504	279	1,678	854	6,182

[82] I.—

4.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Tea—												
1. Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	285	.....	.....	6	285
Northern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	18	18	855	.....	48	48	2,280	.....	.....	66	3,135
Total ...	.....	18	18	855	.....	54	54	2,565	.....	.....	72	3,420
Total Tea ...	.....	18	18	855	.....	54	54	2,565	.....	.....	72	3,420
Tobacco—												
1. Unmanufactured—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	400	3,000	400	3,000	.....	.....
Behar block ...	47	732	779	5,843	9,609	.....	9,609	72,067	9,656	72,420	739	5,490
Western Bengal ...	.....	211	211	1,582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211	1,582
Eastern „ ...	20	73	93	698	200	328	528	3,960	220	1,650	407	3,008
Northern „ ...	22,512	5,507	28,019	2,10,143	8,360	.....	8,360	62,700	30,872	2,31,541	5,507	41,302
Dacca block ...	2	.....	2	15	56,726	8	56,734	4,25,505	56,728	4,25,460	8	60
Calcutta ...	103	5,702	5,805	43,537	.....	1,174	1,174	8,805	103	772	6,876	51,570
Total ...	22,684	12,225	34,909	2,61,818	75,295	1,510	76,805	5,76,037	97,979	7,34,843	13,735	1,03,012
2. Manufactured—												
(*a*) Cigars—												
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	42	1,653	42	1,653	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	8	8	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	315
Total ...	.....	8	8	315	42	.....	42	1,653	42	1,653	8	315
(*b*) Other sorts—												
Behar block ...	110	.....	110	3,300	.....	...	.....	.....	110	3,300	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	80	5	85	2,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	2,400	5	150
Calcutta ...	.....	149	149	4,470	.....	302	302	9,060	.....	.....	451	13,530
Total ...	190	154	344	10,320	.....	302	302	9,060	190	5,700	456	13,680
Wool, raw—												
Calcutta ...	.....	13	13	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	201
Total ...	.....	13	13	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	201
Wool, manufactured—												
1. Piece-goods (European) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Piece-goods (Indian)—												
Calcutta ...	.....	864	864	1,30,464	.....	886	886	1,33,786	.....	.....	1,750	2,64,250
Total ...	.....	864	864	1,30,464	.....	886	886	1,33,786	.....	.....	1,750	2,64,250
3. Shawls—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Wool ...	.....	877	877	1,30,665	.....	886	886	1,33,786	.....	.....	1,763	2,64,451

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1895—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	285	...	835	835	40,967	.....	1	1	49	...	.....	836	41,016	836	41,016
.....	.....	...	4	4	196	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	19	4	196
.....	.....	...	1	1	49	.....	21	21	1,031	...	.....	22	1,08	22	1,080
66	3,135	913	5,82,893	5,83,806	2,86,42,982	.....	4,26,900	4,26,900	2,09,44,781	913	44,794	10,09,793	4,95,42,96	10,10,706	4,95,87,763
72	3,420	913	5,83,733	5,84,646	2,86,84,194	.....	4,26,922	4,26,922	2,09,45,861	913	44,794	10,10,655	4,95,85,261	10,11,568	4,96,30,055
72	3,420	913	5,83,733	5,84,646	3,86,84,194	.....	4,26,922	4,26,922	2,09,45,861	913	44,794	10,10,655	4,95,85,261	10,11,568	4,96,30,055
400	3,000	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,388	77,910	...	93	93	767	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	93	767	93	767
211	1,582	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
621	4,658	2	...	2	17	.....	.....	...	.....	2	17	.....	.....	2	17
36,379	2,72,843	82	11	93	767	.....	.....	...	.....	82	676	11	91	93	767
56,736	4,25,520	5	1	6	49	.....	.....	...	.....	5	41	1	8	6	49
6,979	52,342	251	18	269	2,219	.....	.....	...	.....	251	2,071	18	14	269	2,219
1,11,714	8,37,855	340	123	463	3,819	.....	.....	...	.....	340	2,805	123	1,014	463	3,819
42	1,653	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	315	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	1,968	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	3,300	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	2,550	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
451	13,530	75	...	75	2,250	.....	.....	...	.....	75	2,250	.....	.....	75	2,250
646	19,380	75	...	75	2,250	.....	.....	...	.....	75	2,250	.....	.....	75	2,250
13	201	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	201	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,750	2,64,250	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	151	...	.....	1	151	1	151
1,750	2,64,250	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	151	...	.....	1	151	1	151
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,763	2,64,451	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	151	...	.....	1	151	1	151

[82] I.—

4.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
All other articles of merchandise—												
Behar block	171	450	621	2,173	.....	4	4	14	171	598	454	1,589
Western Bengal ..	....	414	414	1,449	.....	11	11	38	.....	.....	425	1,487
Eastern „ ..	1,160	812	1,972	6,902	3,773	840	4,613	16,146	4,933	17,266	1,652	5,782
Northern „ ..	3,109	4,529	7,638	26,733	535	.....	535	1,873	3,644	12,754	4,529	15,852
Dacca block	8,556	192	8,748	30,618	138,728	2,320	1,41,048	4,93,668	1,47,284	5,15,494	2,512	8,792
Calcutta	2,127	1,31,211	1,33,338	4,66,683	1,13,348	63,010	1,76,358	6,17,253	1,15,475	4,04,162	1,94,221	6,79,774
Total	15,123	1,37,608	1,52,731	5,34,558	2,56,384	66,185	3,22,569	11,28,992	2,71,507	9,50,274	2,03,793	7,13,276
Animals—	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.	
1. Horned cattle—												
Behar block	....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	80	2,300	80	2,300	.....	.....
Northern Bengal ..	....	4	4	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	115
Dacca block	....	.....	.....	.....	192	.....	192	5,520	192	5,520	.....	.....
Calcutta	2	15	17	488	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	57	15	431
Total	2	19	21	603	272	.....	272	7,820	274	7,877	19	546
2. Sheep and goats—												
Northern Bengal ..	32	.....	32	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	112	.....	.....
Dacca block	....	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	161	563	161	563	.....	.....
Total	32	.....	32	112	161	.....	161	563	193	675	.....	.....
3. Horses, ponies, and mules—												
Northern Bengal ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block	....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	3,922	27	3,922	.....	.....
Calcutta	....	1	1	145	.....	1	1	145	.....	.....	2	290
Total	....	1	1	145	27	1	28	4,067	27	3,922	2	290
4. Other kinds—												
Northern Bengal ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Animals ..	34	20	54	860	460	1	461	12,450	494	12,474	21	836
Provincial total—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Patna City	....	.....	.....	.....	5,496	.....	5,496	34,059	5,496	34,059	.....	.....
Behar block	3,525	51,371	54,896	2,23,615	40,152	6,147	46,299	2,41,623	43,677	2,25,327	57,518	2,39,911
Western Bengal ..	100	1,554	1,654	18,920	1,325	82	1,407	6,212	1,425	5,685	1,636	19,447
Eastern „ ..	18,777	2,20,956	2,39,733	10,22,826	1,48,693	5,085	1,53,778	8,93,079	1,67,470	10,20,411	2,26,041	8,95,494
Northern „ ..	1,67,776	1,52,333	3,20,109	17,80,554	15,254	.....	15,254	93,436	1,83,030	11,05,267	1,52,333	7,68,723
Dacca block	45,562	16,306	61,868	2,50,159	8,07,594	10,200	8,17,794	48,02,701	8,53,156	49,29,197	26,506	1,23,663
Calcutta	55,181	16,12,423	16,67,604	1,51,98,146	3,81,788	7,67,234	11,49,022	1,06,56,639	4,36,969	13,66,774	23,79,657	2,44,88,011
Total	2,90,921	20,54,943	23,45,864	1,84,94,220	14,00,302	7,88,748	21,89,050	1,67,27,749	16,91,223	86,86,720	28,43,691	2,65,35,249

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1895—concluded.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
625	2,187	138	81	219	767	....	25	25	87	138	483	106	371	244	854
425	1,487	....	5	5	17	....	5	5	18	.....	.....	10	35	10	35
6,585	23,048	65,529	233	65,762	2,30,167	7,860	637	8,497	29,740	73,389	2,56,862	870	3,045	74,259	2,59,907
8,173	28,606	3,20,793	1,584	3,22,377	11,28,320	14,840	....	14,840	51,940	3,35,633	11,74,716	1,584	5,544	3,37,217	11,80,260
1,49,796	5,24,286	4,64,222	30	4,64,252	16,24,881	10,65,198	373	10,65,571	37,29,499	15,29,420	53,52,969	403	1,411	15,29,823	53,54,380
3,09,696	10,83,936	2,228	8,454	10,682	37,387	7,922	6,065	13,987	48,954	10,150	35,525	14,519	50,816	24,669	86,341
4,75,300	16,63,550	8,52,910	10,387	8,63,297	30,21,539	10,95,820	7,105	11,02,925	38,60,238	19,48,730	68,20,555	17,492	61,222	19,66,222	68,81,777
No.		No.	No.	No.		No		No.		No.		No.		No.	
80	2,300	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	115	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
192	5,520	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	488	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
293	8,423	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	112	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	563	2	....	2	8	....	....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	2	8
193	675	2	....	2	8	....	....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	2	8
.....	.....	....	1	1	400	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	400	1	400
27	3,922	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	290	2	....	2	800	....	....	.....	.....	2	800	.....	.....	2	800
29	4,212	2	1	3	1,200	....	....	.....	.....	2	800	1	400	3	1,200
.....	.....	1	....	1	8	....	....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	1	8
.....	.....	1	....	1	8	100	....	100	800	101	808	.....	.....	101	808
.....	.....	2	....	2	16	100	....	100	800	102	816	.....	.....	102	816
515	13,310	6	1	7	1,224	100	....	100	800	106	1,624	1	400	107	2,024
Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
5,496	34,059	....	9	9	91	2,200	....	2,200	6,025	2,200	6,025	9	91	2,209	6,116
1,01,195	4,65,238	138	13,439	13,577	58,958	150	28	178	717	288	783	13,467	58,892	13,755	59,675
3,061	25,132	....	12	12	88	26,583	7	26,590	11,786	26,583	11,761	19	113	26,602	11,874
3,93,511	19,15,905	68,551	11,44,830	12,13,381	8,63,541	2,63,247	1,071	2,64,318	3,71,612	3,31,798	6,10,691	11,45,901	6,24,468	14,77,699	12,35,159
3,35,363	18,73,990	6,76,048	2,76,832	9,52,880	32,95,271	1,25,723	....	1,25,723	1,81,719	8,01,771	26,42,411	2,76,832	8,34,579	10,78,603	34,76,990
8,79,662	50,52,860	5,40,519	3,70,152	9,10,671	21,92,460	25,00,664	29,496	25,30,160	66,32,803	30,41,183	85,09,261	3,99,648	3,16,002	34,10,831	88,25,263
28,16,626	2,58,54,785	2,06,622	13,87,216	15,93,838	3,22,24,686	9,84,914	5,45,925	15,30,839	2,22,55,229	11,91,536	18,26,363	19,33,141	5,26,53,552	31,24,677	5,44,79,915
45,34,914	3,52,21,969	14,91,878	31,92,490	46,84,368	3,86,35,101	39,03,481	5,76,527	44,80,008	2,94,59,891	53,95,359	1,36,07,295	37,69,017	5,44,87,697	91,64,376	6,80,94,992

[83] I.—

5.—*Statement showing the Articles of Provincial interest in River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Lime—												
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	400	525	925	694	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	300	525	394
Northern „ ...	290	1,485	1,775	1,332	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	218	1,485	1,114
Dacca block ...	9,752	.....	9,752	7,314	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,752	7,314	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	170	29	199	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	128	29	22
Total ...	10,612	2,039	12,651	9,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,612	7,960	2,039	1,530
Canes and rattans—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caoutchouc—												
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Oranges—												
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoanuts—												
Behar block ...	.....	133	133	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	5
Eastern Bengal ...	739,317	12,520	751,837	28,194	349,321	.....	349,321	13,100	1,088,638	40,824	12,520	470
Northern „ ...	119,400	266	119,666	4,487	500	.....	500	19	119,900	4,496	266	10
Dacca block ...	193,633	.....	193,633	7,261	901,332	.....	901,332	33,800	1,094,965	41,061	.....	.....
Total ...	1,052,350	12,919	1,065,269	39,947	1,251,153	.....	1,251,153	46,919	2,303,503	86,381	12,919	485
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Potatoes—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	900	2,250	900	2,250	.....	.....
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,430	.....	1,430	3,575	1,430	3,575	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	3	3	7	265	.....	265	663	265	663	3	7
Northern „ ...	7,585	22,712	30,297	75,742	660	.....	660	1,650	8,245	20,612	22,712	56,780
Dacca block ...	180	.....	180	450	13,188	.....	13,188	32,970	13,368	33,420	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	693	693	1,733	.....	537	537	1,342	.....	.....	1,230	3,075
Total ...	7,765	23,408	31,173	77,932	16,443	537	16,980	42,450	24,208	60,520	23,945	59,862
Ivory—												
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mats—												
Eastern Bengal ...	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	737	.....	737	5,896	.....	.....	.....	.....	737	5,896	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	479	.....	479	3,832	.....	.....	.....	.....	479	3,832	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	310	310	2,480	.....	10	10	80	.....	.....	320	2,560
Total ...	1,217	310	1,527	12,216	.....	10	10	80	1,217	9,736	320	2,560
Fish, raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fish, dry—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	141	141	969	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	969
Northern „ ...	80	91	171	1,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	550	91	626
Dacca block ...	5	.....	5	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	34	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	1,679	1,679	11,543	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,679	11,543
Total ...	85	1,911	1,996	13,722	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	584	1,911	13,138

TRADE.

the two Valleys of Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1895.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	25,900	...	25,900	9,583	25,900	9,583	...	...	25,900	9,583
925	694	4	...	4	1	1,33,960	...	1,33,960	49,565	1,33,964	49,566	...	...	1,33,964	49,566
1,775	1,332	12	...	12	5	73,310	...	73,310	27,125	73,322	27,130	...	...	73,322	27,130
9,752	7,314	...	...	.....	.....	3,37,504	26,681	3,64,185	1,34,748	3,37,504	1,24,876	26,681	9,872	3,64,185	1,34,748
199	150	...	...	.....	.....	4,94,453	33,402	5,27,855	1,95,306	4,94,453	1,82,947	33,402	12,359	5,27,855	1,95,306
12,651	9,490	16	...	16	6	10,65,127	60,083	11,25,210	4,16,327	10,65,143	3,94,102	60,083	22 231	11,25,226	4,16,333
.....	...	3,831	...	3,831	10,056	.....	...	.....	.....	3,831	10,056	...	...	3,831	10,056
.....	...	10,432	...	10,432	27,384	8,236	...	8,236	21,619	18,668	49,003	...	...	18,668	49,003
.....	...	...	27	27	71	.....	2	2	5	.....	.....	29	76	29	76
.....	...	14,263	27	14,290	37,511	8,236	2	8,238	21,624	22,499	59,059	29	76	22,528	59,135
.....	...	...	2,312	2,312	1,73,400	.....	48	48	3,600	.....	.....	2,360	...	2,360	1,77,000
No.			No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.	
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	205,000	...	205,000	769	205,000	769	...	...	205,000	769
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	12,476,000	...	12,476,000	46,785	12,476,000	46,785	...	...	12,476,000	46,785
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	966,000	...	966,000	3,622	966,000	3,622	...	...	966,000	3,622
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	21,883,400	...	21,883,400	82,063	21,883,400	82,063	...	...	21,883,400	82,063
.....	...	...	1,918	1,918	7	.....	32,696	32,696	123	.....	.....	34,614	130	34,614	130
.....	...	...	1,918	1,918	7	35,530,400	32,696	35,563,096	1,33,362	35,530,400	1,33,239	34,614	130	35,565,014	1,33,369
133	5	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
1,101,158	41,294	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
120,166	4,506	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
1,094,965	41,061	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
2,316,422	86,866	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
900	2,250	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
1,430	3,575	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
268	670	...	...	.....	.....	200	...	200	650	200	650	...	...	200	650
30,957	77,392	76	1	77	250	.....	...	.....	.....	76	247	1	3	77	250
13,368	33,420	7	...	7	23	10,568	...	10,568	34,346	10,575	34,369	...	...	10,575	34,369
1,230	3,075	...	1,016	1,016	3,302	.....	433	433	1,407	.....	.....	1,449	4,709	1,449	4,709
48,153	1,20,382	83	1,017	1,100	3,575	10,768	433	11,201	36,403	10,851	35,266	1,450	4,712	12,301	39,978
.....	...	...	44	44	17,336	.....	2	2	788	.....	.....	46	18,124	46	18,124
1	8	...	...	.....	.....	7,860	29	7,889	39,445	7,860	39,300	29	145	7,889	39,445
737	5,896	1	...	1	5	14,840	...	14,840	74,200	14,841	74,205	...	...	14,841	74,205
479	3,832	2	...	2	10	1,12,857	159	1,13,016	5,65,080	1,12,859	5,64,295	159	795	1,13,018	5,65,090
320	2,560	...	1	1	5	.....	268	268	1,340	.....	.....	269	1,345	269	1,345
1,537	12,296	3	1	4	20	1,35,557	456	1,36,013	6,80,065	1,35,560	6,77,800	457	2,285	1,36,017	6,80,085
.....	...	5,978	...	5,978	17,934	.....	...	.....	.....	5,978	17,934	...	...	5,978	17,934
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,705	...	1,705	5,115	1,705	5,115	...	...	1,705	5,115
.....	...	5,978	...	5,978	17,934	1,705	...	1,705	5,115	7,683	23,049	...	...	7,683	23,049
141	969	...	...	.....	.....	18,747	...	18,747	1,28,886	18,747	1,28,886	...	...	18,747	1,28,886
171	1,176	836	...	836	5,747	4,309	...	4,309	29,624	5,145	35,371	...	...	5,145	35,371
5	34	...	...	.....	.....	23,940	...	23,940	1,64,588	23,940	1,64,588	...	...	23,940	1,64,588
1,679	11,543	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
1,996	13,722	836	...	836	5,747	46,996	...	46,996	3,23,098	47,832	3,28,845	...	...	47,832	3,28,815

[83] I.—

5.—*Statement showing the Articles of Provincial interest in River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
				Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Tea-seed—												
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoons—												
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.						
Treasure, Government—												
Calcutta ...	.....	6,24,550	.....	6,24,550	.....	9,40,850	.....	9,40,850	.....	.....	.....	15,65,400
Treasure, Public—												
Behar block ...	2,451	.....	.....	2,451	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,451	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	2,528	.....	.....	2,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,528	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	2,04,429	.....	.....	2,04,429	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,04,429	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	2,63,805	.....	.....	2,63,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,63,805	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	3,90,094	3,90,094	3,90,094	.....	1,91,256	.....	1,91,256	.....	.....	.....	5,81,350
Total ...	4,73,213	3,90,094	.....	8,63,307	.....	1,91,256	.....	1,91,256	.....	4,73,213	.....	5,81,350
Wax—												
Northern Bengal...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.	
Timber—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	15	15	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	56
Northern „ ...	.....	5	5	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	19
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,225	.....	1,225	4,594	1,225	4,594	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	4,679	4,679	17,546	.....	3,576	3,576	13,410	.....	.....	8,255	30,956
Total ...	.....	4,699	4,699	17,621	1,225	3,576	4,801	18,004	1,225	4,594	8,275	31,031
Bamboos—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE.

the two Valleys of Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31*st March* 1895—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam: From Brahmaputra Valley. By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.	From Surma Valley. By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.	Total. By boat.		By steamer.		Grand total of exports from Assam.	
	Rs.		Mds.	Mds. Rs.		Mds.	Mds. Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
.....	.....	...	19	19 1,710	.....	...	....	.....	.....	19	1,710	19	1,710
.....	.....	...	...	... .	.....	306	306 27,540	.....	.....	306	27,540	306	27,540
.....	.....	...	1,919	1,919 1,72,710	.....	1,642	1,642 1,47,780	.....	.....	3,561	3,20,490	3,561	3,20,490
.....	.....	...	1,938	1,938 1,74,420	.....	1,948	1,948 1,75,320	.....	.....	3,886	3,49,740	3,886	3,49,740
.....	.....	...	278	278 19,460	.....	...	....	.....	.....	278	19,460	278	19,460
		Rs.											
.....	15,65,400	...	...	... .	.....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,451	8,315	...	... 8,315	.....	...	....	.....	8,315	.....	.....	.....	8,315
.....	2,528	1,290	...	... 1,290	.....	...	....	.....	1,290	.....	.....	.....	1,290
.....	2,04,429	93,458	...	... 93,458	.....	...	....	.....	93,458	.....	.....	.....	93,458
.....	2,63,805	24,786	...	... 24,786	.....	...	....	.....	24,786	.....	.....	.....	24,786
.....	5,81,350	...	...	... .	.....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,54,563	1,27,849	...	.. 1,27,849	.....	...	....	.....	1,27,849	.....	.....	.....	1,27,849
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
.....	.....	1	...	1 41	.....	...	....	1	41	.....	.....	1	41
.....	.....	...	593	593 24,461	.....	55	55 2,269	.....	.....	648	26,730	648	26,730
.....	.....	1	593	594 24,502	.....	55	55 2,269	1	41	648	26,730	649	26,771
		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.	
.....	.....	64	...	64 192	.....	...	....	64	192	.....	.....	64	192
.....	.....	...	43	43 129	.....	...	....	.....	.....	43	129	43	129
15	56	32,657	...	32,657 97,971	.....	...	... .	32,657	97,971	.....	.....	32,657	97,971
5	19	101,265	35	101,300 3,03,900	.....	..	....	101,265	3,03,795	35	105	101,300	3,03,900
1,225	4,594	192,795	....	192,795 5,78,385	349	...	349 1,047	193,144	5,79,432	.....	.....	193,144	5,79,432
8,255	30,956	...	38	38 114	.....	3	3 9	.....	.....	41	123	41	123
9,500	35,625	326,781	116	326,897 9,80,691	349	3	352 1,056	327,130	9,81,390	119	357	327,249	9,81,747
.....	.....	101	...	101 4	.....	...	....	101	4	.....	.....	101	4
.....	.....	...	...	... .	.....	50	50 2	.....	.....	50	2	50	2
.....	.....	1,300	...	1,300 52	.....	.....	....	1,300	52	.....	.....	1,300	52
.....	.....	1,907	...	1,907 76	9,430,430	...	9,430,430 3,77,217	9,432,337	3,77,293	.....	.....	9,432,337	3,77,293
.....	.....	...	...	... .	.....	1,770	1,770 71	.....	.....	1,770	71	1,770	71
.....	.....	3,308	...	3,308 132	9,430,430	1,820	9,432,250 3,77,290	9,433,738	3,77,349	1,820	73	9,435,558	3,77,422

[84] I.—TRADE.

6.—*List of Value Rates of Articles shown in the River-borne Trade Returns of Assam for the year ending the 31st March 1895.*

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports. Rs.	a.	Exports. Rs.	a.
Coal and coke	Per maund.	0	8	0	8
Cotton, raw	„	15	10	5	12
Cotton, manufactured—					
1. Twist and yarn (European)	„	57	12	57	12
2. Ditto (Indian)	„	24	14	25	3
3. Piece-goods (European)—					
(*a*) In bales and bundles	„	51	4	72	2
(*b*) In boxes	„	93	0		
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—					
(*a*) In bales and bundles	„	42	12	50	0
(*b*) In boxes	„	86	0		
Drugs and Chemicals—					
1. Intoxicating other than opium	„	13	14	.....	
2. Non-intoxicating—					
(*a*) Cinchona bark	„	85	2	.....	
(*b*) Others	„	11	0	25	0
Dyes and tans—					
1. Indigo	„	236	0	.....	
2. Myrabolams	„	2	12	.....	
3. Cutch	„	20	4	20	4
4. Turmeric	„	5	0	8	0
5. Aniline dyes	„	98	12	.....	
6. Others	„	18	4	15	0
Grain and pulse—					
1. Wheat	„	2	12	2	4
2. Rice in the husk	„	2	0	2	0
3. „ not in the husk	„	3	9	3	10
4. *Jowar* and *bajra*	„	2	2	.....	
5. Gram and pulse	„	2	8	3	8
6. Others	„	1	12	2	8
Hides and Skins—					
1. Hides of cattle—					
(*a*) Dressed or tanned...	„	30	14	.....	
(*b*) Raw	„	16	12	17	0
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—					
(*a*) Dressed or tanned	„	46	8	.....	
(*b*) Raw	„	28	8	11	0
Horns	„	11	8	15	0
Jute—					
1. Raw	„	4	4	4	12
2. Gunny bags and cloths	„	10	2	10	2
Lac—					
1. Stick	„	19	12	10	6
2. Shell	„	40	4	.....	
Leather, manufactured	„	238	0	238	0
Liquors—					
1. Beer	„	12	12	12	12
2. Spirits	„	84	2	84	2
3. Wines	„	60	8	60	8
Metals—					
1. Copper, unwrought	„	29	6	29	6
2. Brass „	„	21	6	18	8
3. Copper, wrought	„	36	0	36	4
4. Brass „	„	38	12	45	12
5. Iron	„	5	4	5	4
6. Others	„	11	4	50	0
Oils—					
1. Kerosine	„	4	0	4	0
2. Castor	„	10	4	.....	
3. Cocoanut	„	14	10	.....	
4. Others	„	11	8	6	0
Oil-seeds—					
1. Linseed	„	4	0	3	12
2. Rape and mustard	„	4	4	4	0
3. *Til* or *jinjili*	„	4	4	4	12
4. Poppy	„	6	0	6	0
5. Earthnuts	„	5	0	.....	
6. Castor	„	3	0	3	6
7. Others	„	2	14	3	0
Opium	„	262	0	.....	
Paper and pasteboard	„	14	12	14	12

[84] I.—TRADE.

6.—*List of Value Rates of Articles shown in the River-borne Trade Returns of Assam for the year ending the* 31*st March* 1895—continued.

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports. Rs.	a.	Exports. Rs.	a.
Provisions—					
1. *Ghi*	Per maund	37	0	36	4
2. Dried fruits and nuts	„	12	4	2	12
3. Others	„	9	8	3	0
Railway plant and rolling-stock—					
1. Locomotive engines and tenders	„	21	12	.....	
2. Carriages and trucks	„	10	8	.....	
3. Materials for construction—					
(*a*) Steel rail and fish-plates	„	3	0	.....	
(*b*) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron	„	5	2	.....	
(*c*) Other sorts	„	8	0	8	0
Salt	„	3	2	3	2
Saltpetre, &c.—					
1. Saltpetre	„	7	10	.....	
2. Other saline substances	„	5	8	3	8
Silk, raw—					
1. Foreign	„	233	12	.....	
2. Indian	„	554	0	210	0
Silk piece-goods—					
1. Foreign	„	961	0	.....	
2. Indian	„	978	0	578	0
Spices—					
1. Betel-nuts	„	7	14	9	4
2. Pepper	„	12	6	12	6
3. Ginger	„	3	0	3	0
4. Chillies	„	8	0	12	2
5. Cardamoms	„	173	8	.....	
6. Others	„	12	8	2	0
Stone and lime	„	2	2	0	6
Sugar—					
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy	„	10	6	10	6
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or *gur*, and other saccharine produce	„	4	10	6	0
Tea—					
1. Foreign	„	45	12	.....	
2. Indian	„	47	8	49	1
Tobacco—					
1. Unmanufactured	„	7	8	8	4
2. Manufactured—					
(*a*) Cigars	„	39	6	.....	
(*b*) Other sorts	„	30	0	30	0
Wool, raw	„	15	8	.....	
Wool, manufactured—					
1. Piece-goods (European)	„	308	8	.....	
2. Ditto (Indian)	„	151	0	151	0
3. Shawls	„	1,000	0	.....	
All other articles of merchandise	„	3	8	3	8
Animals—					
1. Horned cattle	Per head	28	12	.....	
2. Sheep and goats	„	3	8	4	0
3. Horses, ponies, and mules	„	145	4	400	0
4. Other kinds	„	4	4	8	0

[85]

7.—*List of Value Rates of Articles of Provincial interest for the year ending the* 31*st March* 1895.

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports. Rs.	a.	Exports. Rs.	a.
Lime	Per 100 maunds	75	0	37	0
Canes and rattans	Per maund	.....		2	10
Caoutchouc	„	65	0	75	0
Oranges	Per 100	.....		0	6
Cocoanuts	„	3	12	.....	
Potatoes	Per maund	2	8	3	4
Ivory	„	.....		394	0
Mats	„	8	0	5	0
Fish (raw)	„	.....		3	0
„ (dry)	„	6	14	6	14
Tea-seed	„	85	0	90	0
Cocoons	„	.....		70	0
Wax	„	50	8	41	4
Timber	Per log	3	12	3	0
Bamboos	Per 1,000	.....		40	0

[86] I.—TRADE.

8.—*Statement showing the Road Traffic between Assam and Bengal registered at Sidli and Baida in the Goálpára District during the year* 1894-95.

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports				Exports			
		Into Goálpára, through Sidli.		Into Goálpára, through Baida.		From Goálpára, through Sidli.		From Goálpára, through Baida.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton, raw—									
1. Cleaned	Maunds.	...	...	5	100	...	...	31	620
2. Uncleaned	,,	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1,583	8,707
Cotton, manufactured—									
1. Twist and yarn (European).	,,	...	...	2	80	...	...	...	...
3. Piece-goods (European) ..	,,	...	...	5	250	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—									
1. Wheat	,,	...	...	9	24	...	...	...	...
3. Rice not in the husk ...	,,	...	...	13	52	...	...	25	106
5. Gram and pulse ...	,,	...	...	40	151	...	...	3	11
6. Others	,,	...	...	16	43	...	...	...	...
Jute—									
1. Raw ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	1,828
Metals—									
6. Others	,,	...	...	26	1,170	...	...	...	...
Oils—									
1. Kerosine	,,	...	...	30	124	...	...	4	17
3. Cocoanut	,,	...	...	2	40	...	...	...	...
4. Others	,,	...	...	19	239	...	...	6	36
Oil-seeds—									
2. Rape and mustard ...	,,	...	...	14	54	...	...	124	479
3. *Til* or *jinjili* ...	,,	...	...	15	75	...	...	...	...
Provisions—									
1. *Ghi*	,,	...	...	11	492	...	...	1	42
2. Fish (dry)	,,	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...
Salt	,,	...	...	32	125	...	...	8	32
Saltpetre, &c.—									
2. Other saline substances ...	,,	...	...	10	40	...	...	...	...
Silk—									
3. Piece-goods (Foreign) ...	,,	...	...	1	250	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto (Indian) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	31	3,968	...	...
Spices—									
1. Betel-nut	,,	...	...	3	40	...	...	...	...
2. Pepper	,,	...	...	9	157	...	...	1	18
Stone other than limestone ...	,,	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...
Sugar—									
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy.	,,	...	...	5	77	...	...	1	15
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery, or *gur*, and other saccharine produce.	,,	...	...	12	72	...	...	...	...
Carried over	,,	...	...	...	3,687	...	3,968	...	11,911

[86] I.—TRADE.

8.—*Statement showing the Road Traffic between Assam and Bengal registered at Sidli and Baida in the Goálpára District during the year* 1894-95—continued.

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports				Exports			
		Into Goálpára, through Sidli.		Into Goálpára, through Baida.		From Goálpára, through Sidli.		From Goálpára, through Baida.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	Maunds.	...	...	...	3,687	...	3,968	...	11,911
Tea—									
1. Indian	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50
Tobacco—									
1. Unmanufactured ...	„	...	...	28	279	...	...	...	...
Arms and ammunition—									
2. Other arms ...	„	2	154	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living, for sale—									
1. Horned cattle ...	Number	1,081	27,025	5,072	1,26,800	53	1,325	16	400
2. Sheep and goats ...	„	...	...	4,300	17,200	...	...	...	...
3. Horses, ponies, and mules	„	1	400	303	1,21,200	...	...	...	...
4. Elephants ...	„	...	...	49	49,000	...	...	49	49,000
Total ...	„	...	27,579	...	3,18,166	...	5,293	...	61,361

[87]

K.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

1.—*Coinage.*

[Blank, there being no Mint in this Province.]

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[88]

2.—*Paper Currency.*

[Blank, there being no separate Currency Circle of Assam.]

L.—Charitable Institutions.

1. Part I.—*Showing the Current Income of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year* 1894.

1	2	3																				
		Income.																				
		A.	B.								C.		D.	E.	F.		G.	H.	I.	J.
			Government.								From local or other funds.				Subscriptions					
No.	Name of dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1894.	As salaries.		As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, &c.).	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total income.
			Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).																
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Silchar ..	..	1,753 2 0	..	12 6 5	390 0 0	6 13 0	..	..	2,162 5 5	2,400 0 0	1,200 0 0	64 3 3	..	324 0 0	128 14 0	401 8 0	11 14 6	9 3 6	6,702 0 8
2	Hailákándi ..	5 0 0	..	..	20 7 10	150 0 0	..	..	..	170 7 10	4,080 0 0	..	11 5 3	..	109 0 0	70 3 0	21 3 0	..	0 8 0	4,467 11 1
3	Katigora ..	..	..	..	8 13 11	100 0 0	..	..	..	108 13 11	240 0 0	..	4 2 0	256 1 6	..	90 15 0	76 13 0	16 1 0	..	792 14 5
4	Gunjong ..	..	..	120 0 0	0 9 4	91 3 7	..	..	64 15 6	276 12 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276 12 5
5	Lakhipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	864 0 0	..	8 15 3	33 9 0	4 0 0	83 12 0	..	1 12 0	..	996 0 3
6	Sylhet ..	47 11 9	945 0 0	..	14 15 0	420 0 0	..	..	..	1,379 15 0	1,645 0 0	960 0 0	32 11 3	2,996 0 0	585 0 0	734 2 6	..	7 11 0	17 12 0	8,405 15 6
7	Sylhet (Municipal)..	69 13 8	..	..	13 8 11	220 0 0	..	..	..	233 8 11	..	772 13 6	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	4 11 9	1,081 15 10
8	Bálágaṇj ..	27 5 1	481 4 0	..	..	160 0 0	..	..	..	641 4 0	350 0 0	..	11 13 3	314 0 0	..	71 10 0	..	28 3 9	12 6 9	1,456 10 10
9	Fenchuganj ..	29 5 10	375 0 0	..	..	200 0 0	..	..	..	575 0 0	350 0 0	..	8 2 3	278 0 0	141 0 0	14 15 0	..	8 5 0	20 6 0	1,425 2 1
10	Jaintiapur ..	12 1 10	467 1 4	..	6 9 3	170 0 0	..	..	..	643 10 7	381 5 8	..	2 14 9	364 6 0	..	51 0 0	..	..	..	1,455 6 10
11	Kanairghat ..	45 6 1	..	..	..	190 0 0	..	..	..	190 0 0	566 0 0	..	7 14 9	649 13 0	..	96 2 0	..	6 6 0	..	1,561 9 10
12	Gwainghat ..	16 5 7	..	..	6 1 8	160 0 0	..	..	..	166 1 8	954 0 0	..	9 14 6	1,117 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	2,263 12 9
13	Digli ..	18 13 0	..	..	5 12 7	..	..	..	..	5 12 7	794 0 0	..	7 12 0	927 3 0	..	65 3 0	..	9 13 0	0 13 0	1,829 5 7
14	Sunámganj ..	26 11 0	..	..	3 1 9	140 0 0	..	..	..	143 1 9	400 0 0	..	12 4 9	542 0 0	..	227 12 0	..	27 6 0	11 12 6	1,391 0 0
15	Chhátak ..	6 10 6	343 12 0	..	10 6 0	100 0 0	..	..	..	454 2 0	350 0 0	..	9 15 0	360 0 0	36 0 0	74 7 0	..	11 14 0	..	1,303 0 6
16	Jagannathpur ..	0 6 1	611 10 9	..	8 3 9	150 0 0	..	..	..	769 14 6	600 0 0	..	8 11 9	387 0 0	..	30 6 0	..	16 12 0	18 6 6	1,831 8 10
17	Laur ..	..	..	..	9 6 3	..	..	..	..	9 6 3	700 0 0	..	21 11 3	459 0 0	..	..	..	6 4 0	0 3 0	1,196 8 6
18	Dirai ..	7 9 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	905 0 0	..	1 10 3	613 0 0	..	12 3 0	..	6 8 0	5 6 0	1,551 5 0
19	Madhyanagar ..	37 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800 0 0	..	..	..	..	21 5 0	..	3 0 0	..	862 4 0
20	Bholaganj ..	..	389 14 9	120 0 0	7 4 0	120 4 6	..	..	33 5 0	670 12 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	670 12 3
21	Habiganj ..	16 12 4	..	..	6 6 10	240 0 0	..	..	..	246 6 10	570 0 0	55 0 0	2 5 0	60 0 0	16 0 0	131 8 0	..	2 12 0	12 1 0	1,112 13 2
22	Baniyachang ..	0 2 9	350 8 0	..	..	130 0 0	..	..	..	480 8 0	375 0 0	..	15 15	..	..	78 10 0	..	8 11 6	..	958 15 3

23	Muchikandi	..	14 13 5	..	.	3 1 0	..	..	..	..	3 1 0	441 14 10	..	10 10 6	300 0 0	..	51 4 0	..	..	..	821 11 9
24	Nabiganj	..	..	..	..	6 13 3	..	..	..	..	13 3	594 9 9	..	2 7 3	0 12 0	..	46 12 0	..	5 0 0	..	676 6 3
25	Jalsuka	..	17 10 6	..	..	6 11 0	..	..	..	..	6 11 0	407 9 1	..	3 8 6	71 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	506 7 1
26	Lakhai	..	15 7 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383 7 4	..	2 10 0	25 0 0	..	30 0 0	..	1 7 6	..	458 0 0
27	Madhabpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	556 9 2	..	1 5 9	..	..	20 6 0	..	10 14 3	2 7 3	591 10 5
28	Maulvi Bázár	..	1 10 3	..	..	11 5 6	260 0 0	..	..	..	271 5 6	380 0 0	..	13 3 6	384 0 0	60 0 0	234 8 0	49 6 0	26 3 6	6 11 3	1,427 0 0
29	Panchgaon	..	82 5 3	..	..	..	260 0 0	..	..	..	260 0 0	650 0 0	..	24 0 6	637 13 9	..	100 15 0	..	1 8 6	2 9 9	1,759 4 9
30	Rabir Bázár	..	8 6 0	375 0 0	..	9 4 3	210 0 0	..	..	..	594 4 3	450 0 0	..	23 8 6	860 0 0	10 0 0	172 11 0	..	4 0 6	5 11 0	2,128 9 3
31	Motiganj	..	13 1 8	..	..	7 10 10	120 0 9	..	..	..	127 10 10	650 0 0	..	32 12 3	613 7 6	..	96 13 6	..	5 15 3	3 1 0	1,542 14 0
32	Kamalganj	..	69 5 0	..	..	13 0 0	..	..	..	..	13 0 0	884 0 0	..	17 0 3	1,018 9 3	..	23 4 0	..	..	..	2,025 0 6
33	Manumukh	..	3 5 0	..	..	5 7 6	..	..	..	..	5 7 6	884 0 0	..	30 5 3	976 12 9	55 0 0	48 8 0	..	0 5 0	14 8 9	2,018 4 3
34	Karimganj	..	23 3 3	..	..	11 6 0	190 0 0	..	..	..	201 6 0	510 0 0	..	..	272 0 0	90 0 0	180 8 0	..	70 4 0	4 1 0	1,351 6 3
35	Atgram	..	29 12 4	..	..	7 7 2	..	..	..	..	7 7 2	510 0 0	.	3 13 3	363 0 0	..	59 9 9	..	1 6 0	..	975 0 6
36	Bhanga	..	246 9 1	390 8 4	..	5 2 5	220 0 0	..	..	..	615 10 9	..	..	..	..	..	67 10 0	..	34 7 0	11 0 0	975 4 10
37	Biyani Bázár	..	0 3 3	525 0 0	..	11 9 3	170 0 0	..	..	20 0 0	726 9 3	300 0 0	..	1 7 9	60 0 0	..	120 8 0	..	27 14 9	30 0 0	1,266 11 0
38	Patharkandi	..	..	..	..	7 13 9	120 0 0	..	..	..	127 13 9	520 0 0	..	1 8 0	576 14 6	..	5 10 0	..	..	..	1,231 14 3
39	Charkhai	..	160 5 1	..	..	4 4 2	150 0 0	..	..	..	154 4 2	746 0 0	..	..	..	..	39 14 0	..	8 15 3	..	1,109 6 6
40	Nilam's Bázár	..	677 15 0	..	..	11 0 4	..	..	..	..	11 0 4	770 0 0	..	..	..	..	37 14 0	..	1 9 0	..	1,498 6 4
41	Barlika	..	286 5 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	770 0 0	..	..	..	3 0 0	14 0 0	..	3 9 3	..	1,076 15 0
42	Dhubri	..	216 9 0½	945 0 0	..	26 3 8	380 0 0	..	..	..	1,351 3 8	6,982 0 0	360 0 0	18 15 3	3,163 13 4	409 0 0	210 0 0	..	91 4 0	17 4 6	12,820 1 9½
43	Ganripur	..	11 2 1	375 0 0	..	5 5 3	..	..	..	..	380 5 3	..	..	15 7 6	474 0 0	..	734 0 0	..	..	26 12 0	1,641 10 10
44	Rupsi	..	7 14 0	312 8 0	..	6 7 3	..	..	..	..	318 15 3	..	..	2 0 9	115 0 0	..	300 0 0	..	..	..	743 14 0
45	Bagribari	..	32 9 4	487 8 0	..	4 7 8	..	..	..	..	491 15 8	..	..	23 8 6	142 0 0	..	360 0 0	..	..	..	1,050 1 6
46	Mankerchar	..	17 6 0	375 0 0	..	14 4 3	200 0 0	..	..	..	589 4 3	360 0 0	..	9 8 3	125 0 0	..	102 12 0	..	..	..	1,203 14 6
47	Goálpára	..	87 14 4½	..	..	15 4 10	250 0 0	..	..	..	265 4 10	1,260 0 0	150 0 0	19 2 0	554 0 0	56 0 0	454 0 0	..	3 12 0	..	2,850 1 2½
48	Lakhipur	..	20 0 0	525 0 0	..	0 13 3	..	..	..	..	525 13 3	..	..	8 0 6	179 4 0	..	278 15 0	..	..	..	1,012 0 9
49	Krishnai	..	5 5 10	512 8 0	..	3 14 7	..	..	..	..	516 6 7	..	..	54 12 6	264 8 0	..	480 0 0	..	..	..	1,321 0 11
50	Darrangiri	..	8 1 5	300 0 0	..	3 15 8	140 0 0	..	..	..	443 15 8	360 0 0	..	6 4 3	178 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	991 9 4
51	Gauháti	..	5 7 10	945 0 0	..	19 2 6	280 0 0	..	..	..	1,244 2 6	1,760 0 0	537 2 0	7 13 9	1,961 0 0	488 0 0	282 12 0	132 6 0	174 6 3	43 1 7	6,636 3 11
52	Nalbari	..	..	..	..	4 2 11	..	..	..	..	4 2 11	760 0 0	..	3 3 3	172 11 3	..	14 12 0	..	..	..	954 13 5
53	Chhaygaon	..	..	..	..	3 12 9	..	..	..	..	3 12 9	1,000 0 0	..	3 6 6	63 4 7	..	..	..	..	..	1,070 7 10
54	Palasbari	..	..	..	..	6 8 1	..	..	..	..	6 8 1	780 0 0	..	3 0 3	174 15 6	..	..	..	..	..	964 7 10
55	Hajo	..	..	..	..	3 8 7	..	..	..	..	3 8 7	760 0 0	..	3 8 0	160 12 0	..	14 6 0	..	3 10 3	..	945 12 10
56	Rangiya	..	..	..	..	6 1 5	..	..	..	..	6 1 5	849 0 0	..	9 15 9	356 14 2	..	..	..	..	..	1,221 15 4
57	Sonapur	..	..	..	..	10 15 4	..	..	..	..	10 15 4	1,178 0 0	..	..	229 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	1,418 1 4
58	Barpeta	..	26 14 3	..	..	8 13 4	160 0 0	..	..	..	168 13 4	450 0 0	300 0 0	84 3 0	312 0 0	..	59 10 0	..	8 6 0	..	1,409 14 7
59	Bojali	..	0 1 3	..	..	6 1 8	..	..	..	..	6 1 8	700 0 0	..	5 14 3	453 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	1,165 9 2
60	Roha	..	0 3 3	..	..	6 15 4	..	..	..	..	6 15 4	660 0 0	..	13 0 0	498 12 0	..	..	.	..	..	1,178 14 7
61	Tezpur	..	49 12 6	631 12 0	..	29 1 0	440 0 0	..	..	..	1,100 13 0	1,980 0 0	..	104 9 6	2,625 0 0	773 8 0	277 8 0	265 10 0	76 8 6	7 5 0	7,260 10 6
62	Jamuguri	..	24 13 6	..	..	15 4 0	..	..	..	..	15 4 0	900 0 0	..	14 5 9	674 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1,628 7 3

L.—Charitable Institutions.

I. Part I.—*Showing the Current Income of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year* 1894—continued.

1	2	3																		
		Income.																		
		A.	B.								C.		D.	E.	F.		G.	H.	I.	J.
			Government.								From local or other funds.				Subscriptions.					
No.	Name of dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1894.	As salaries.		As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, &c.)	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total income.
			Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).																
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
63	Mangaldai ..	4 2 11	..	..	10 6 8	220 0 0	..	..	..	230 6 8	600 0 0	30 0 0	13 10 0	395 0 0	137 0 0	293 8 0	9 1 6	0 8 0	77 0 0	1,790 5 1
64	Sipajhar ..	..	375 0 0	..	17 1 6	200 0 0	..	..	..	592 1 6	772 9 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 9 3	1,365 4 1
65	Nowgong ..	59 7 1	545 0 0	..	18 7 3	440 0 0	..	..	..	1,003 7 3	3,052 0 0	120 0 0	23 10 0	..	634 0 0	199 11 0	7 8 9	..	37 5 6	5,137 1 7
66	Roha ..	41 2 0	300 0 0	..	8 8 4	200 0 0	..	..	..	508 8 4	400 0 0	..	25 13 6	..	..	84 6 0	..	..	1 1 0	1,060 4 10
67	Silghat ..	18 0 0	375 0 0	..	7 10 6	140 0 0	..	..	..	522 10 6	160 0 0	..	9 4 6	..	164 0 0	42 0 0	..	..	..	915 15 0
68	Puranigudam ..	27 4 0	..	..	19 8 8	..	..	..	..	19 8 8	900 0 0	..	6 4 3	..	..	74 9 0	..	..	310 0 0	1,337 9 11
69	Kampur ..	12 12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	800 0 0	..	9 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	22 4 0	844 12 6
70	Nonai ..	3 9 8	376 4 0	..	10 10 3	250 0 0	..	..	..	636 14 3	600 0 0	..	4 8 3	..	..	34 6 0	..	..	2 6 0	1,281 12 2
71	Telahi ..	18 1 8	375 0 0	..	7 13 4	250 0 0	..	..	..	632 13 4	400 0 0	..	8 3 0	..	..	10 8 0	..	..	3 5 3	1,072 15 3
72	Jaluguti ..	19 1 2	318 12 0	..	14 3 9	250 0 0	..	..	..	582 15 9	500 0 0	..	6 11 9	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 0	1,109 8 8
73	Nokhla ..	16 8 2	320 0 0	..	8 12 9	250 0 0	..	..	..	578 12 9	400 0 0	..	8 5 3	..	21 0 0	33 4 0	..	..	1 2 0	1,059 0 2
74	Pathori ..	20 6 0	385 0 0	..	11 5 11	250 0 0	..	..	..	646 5 11	400 0 0	..	11 14 9	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible] 0	1,084 6 8

75	Dimu ..	8 3 2	395 0 0	..	11 14 0	250 0 0	..	..	..	656 14 0	600 0 0	..	6 15 0	..	..	32 8 0	..	..	3 .. 0	1,306 10 2
76	Jagi ..	14 14 6	320 0 0	..	..	250 0 0	..	..	..	570 0 0	500 0 0	..	12 6 3	8 9 9	..	9 4 0	..	..	..	1,115 2 6
77	Borjoha ..	13 9 0	353 12 0	..	4 8 0	250 0 0	..	..	..	608 4 0	400 0 0	..	10 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	1 12 0	1,034 3 0
78	Dhing ..	..	187 8 0	..	10 8 11	250 0 0	..	..	..	448 0 11	584 0 0	..	..	..	..	8 2 0	..	..	204 0 0	1,244 2 11
79	Patoni ..	..	211 14 3	..	17 1 8	250 0 0	..	..	..	478 15 11	800 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217 4 2	1,496 4 1
80	Sibságar ..	138 1 4	945 0 0	..	15 11 0	210 0 0	..	..	..	1,170 11 0	1,320 0 0	600 0 0	34 1 9	1,913 9 5	143 0 0	215 11 0	633 1 3	4 13 6	72 0 0	6,245 1 3
81	Jorhát ..	5 9 8	..	..	18 9 2	90 0 0	..	..	..	108 9 2	860 0 0	180 0 0	52 15 9	880 0 0	232 0 0	310 7 0	17 9 9	2 11 0	78 0 0	2,727 14 4
82	Titabar ..	..	..	..	16 1 6	..	..	..	..	16 1 6	406 13 0	..	..	..	32 0 0	33 8 0	..	..	..	488 6 6
83	Golághát ..	32 8 6	..	..	10 4 4	150 0 0	..	..	..	160 4 4	530 0 0	180 0 0	11 12 0	692 0 0	99 8 0	319 14 6	..	..	24 12 6	2,050 11 10
84	Dibrugarh ..	57 7 6	1,065 0 0	..	51 15 10	470 0 0	151 8 0	..	..	1,738 7 10	2,700 0 0	600 0 0	61 12 0	2,210 0 0	777 0 0	209 6 0	1,126 6 0	..	360 12 0	9,841 3 4
85	North Lakhimpur ..	5 12 0	..	..	..	140 0 0	3 8 0	..	..	143 8 0	689 14 0	60 0 0	5 8 6	582 3 10	81 0 0	133 8 0	1 2 0	4 0 0	13 0 3	1,719 8 7
86	Kohima ..	187 7 5	1,005 0 0	468 0 0	5 14 9	1,020 11 4	..	..	1,100 9 7	3,600 3 8	..	..	30 11 0	150 0 0	155 0 0	183 0 0	..	..	..	4,306 6 1
87	Dimapur ..	0 6 9	495 0 0	144 0 0	..	137 3 5	..	..	75 2 0	851 5 5	..	..	..	..	..	60 10 0	..	..	..	912 6 2
88	Mokokchang ..	..	464 15 4	240 0 0	12 3 1	151 7 4	..	..	78 5 10	946 15 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	946 15 7
89	Wokha ..	..	495 0 0	..	2 0 9	186 4 9	..	..	75 8 0	758 13 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	758 13 6
90	Shillong ..	8 15 9	849 11 3	..	29 7 10	240 0 0	62 14 1	..	360 0 0	1,542 1 2	..	300 0 0	22 2 6	829 14 9	1,392 0 0	141 4 0	..	29 12 0	83 15 0	4,350 1 2
91	Cherra ..	..	..	..	..	210 0 0	..	..	..	210 0 0	3,200 1 6*	..	..	..	200 0 0	970 7 0	..	..	..	4,580 8 6
92	Shella ..	..	457 10 6	..	2 0 1	140 0 0	..	..	..	599 10 7	..	..	21 13 6	223 15 8	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	84 7 9
93	Tura ..	9 11 6	705 0 0	476 2 1	4 6 3	136 5 1	..	..	306 8 1	1,628 5 6	..	..	0 4 9	..	132 0 0	45 12 0	..	6 2 0	..	1,822 3 9
94	Manipur ...	..	1,170 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,170 0 0	2,560 1 2†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,730 1 2
	Total ..	3,250 13 9‡	24,907 8 6	1,568 2 1	804 9 4	13,663 8 0	224 11 1	..	2,114 6 0	43,282 13 0	72,606 14 10§	6,404 15 6	1,220 8 6	36,299 13 6	7,359 0 0	10,347 15 3	2,741 11 3	783 11 0	1,810 6 0	1,86,108 10 7

* Mission Fund.

† Manipur State.

‡ Excluding Rs. 87-4-9, the balance of the Ratabari Dispensary, closed during the year 1894.

§ Includes Rs. 4,440 from Inland Labour Transport Fund, Rs. 3,200-1-6 from the Welsh Mission Fund, and Rs. 2,560-1-2 from the Manipur State.

L.—Charitable Institutions.

2. Part II.—*Showing the Current Expenditure of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year* 1894.

1	2	3													4	5	6
		Expenditure.															
		A.						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.			
		On establishment.															
		Paid by Government.			Paid from local sources.												
		As salaries.			On salaries.												
No.	Name of dispensary.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		On bázár medicines.	On European medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government).	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
			Compounders, dressers, &c.	Menial servants.		Compounders, dressers, &c.	Menial servants.										
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Silchar	1,753 2 0	..	..	..	300 0 0	552 0 0	89 15 4	418 10 10	1,801 3 4	430 15 0	312 6 0	1,043 12 2	6,702 0 8	..	0 2 4	38·21
2	Hailákándi	..	..	..	120 0 0	168 0 0	216 0 0	38 14 9	178 6 4	32 2 4	221 11 5	214 3 6	3,273 4 9	4,462 11 1	5 0 0	0 2 5	14·33
3	Katigora	..	..	..	..	118 0 0	22 0 0	39 4 0	121 8 0	124 0 6	76 12 11	103 6 0	187 15 0	792 14 5	..	0 2 9	17·99
4	Gunjong	..	120 0 0	..	..	..	..	24 0 0	91 3 7	..	41 8 10	..	..	276 12 5	..	..	100·
5	Lakhipur	..	..	..	300 0 0	119 8 0	24 0 0	61 2 3	228 11 0	..	64 3 9	100 0 0	98 7 3	996 0 3	..	..	..
6	Sylhet	945 0 0	..	..	..	431 0 0	254 9 0	86 10 3	654 15 3	1,036 6 3	415 6 9	2,329 6 3	2,236 11 3	8,390 1 0	15 14 6	0 2 4½	22·42
7	Sylhet (Municipal)	..	..	..	300 0 0	96 0 0	..	75 0 3	327 2 8	..	24 9 2	198 5 0	..	1,021 1 1	60 14 9	..	21·89
8	Balaganj	481 4 0	..	..	60 0 0	99 5 6	12 0 0	18 14 9	239 2 3	..	17 6 9	115 4 9	361 13 3	1,405 3 3	51 7 7	..	61·45
9	Fenchuganj	375 0 0	..	..	60 0 0	96 0 0	72 0 0	27 4 3	172 14 9	..	45 6 9	130 10 6	358 2 3	1,337 6 6	87 11 7	..	58·71
10	Jaintiapur	467 1 4	..	..	60 0 0	96 0 0	48 0 0	35 11 3	164 11 6	..	80 9 6	66 12 0	372 14 9	1,391 12 1	63 10 9	..	63·17
11	Kanairghat	..	..	..	300 0 0	96 0 0	6 0 0	100 3 6	177 9 9	..	22 5 0	188 14 6	633 14 9	1,524 15 6	36 10 4	..	21·32
12	Gwainghát	..	..	..	286 4 7	95 8 6	4 0 0	54 14 9	129 12 1	..	65 12 2	631 11 9	963 14 6	2,231 14 4	31 14 5	..	13·09
13	Digli	..	..	..	300 0 0	..	90 0 0	29 13 0	445 10 0	..	56 14 1	10 10 0	861 12 0	1,794 11 1	34 10 6	..	0·61
14	Sunámganj	..	..	..	60 0 0	120 0 0	84 0 0	36 11 6	218 12 0	..	70 6 6	298 3 9	482 4 9	1,370 6 6	20 9 6	..	16·11
15	Chhatak	343 12 0	..	..	60 0 0	96 0 0	36 0 0	27 13 6	140 4 0	..	58 14 6	187 7 6	349 15 0	1,300 2 6	2 14 0	..	47·79
16	Jagannathpur	611 10 9	..	..	60 0 0	96 0 0	36 0 0	23 0 3	172 6 7	..	40 7 0	400 15 0	371 3 9	1,811 11 4	19 13 6	..	53·01
17	Laur	..	..	..	275 0 0	75 6 0	44 0 0	21 5 0	302 10 1	..	37 1 9	7 0 0	421 11 3	1,184 2 1	12 6 5	..	1·23
18	Dirai	..	..	..	300 0 0	120 15 9	..	19 5 0	238 3 0	..	38 9 3	67 12 0	742 2 3	1,526 15 3	24 5 9	..	..
19	Madhyanagar	..	..	..	300 0 0	96 0 0	36 0 0	15 9 0	252 9 0	..	80 12 0	..	41 15 0	822 13 0	39 7 0	..	..
20	Bholaganj	389 14 9	120 0 0	..	..	..	..	16 6 6	120 4 6	..	24 2 6	..	..	670 12 3	..	..	100·
21	Habiganj	..	..	..	126 10 8	156 0 0	117 0 0	96 6 6	272 4 2	..	87 3 1	51 7 0	202 5 0	1,109 4 5	3 8 9	..	26·16

22	Baniyachang	350 8 0	..	..	..	125 0 0	48 0 0	33 1 0	237 0 0	..	43 13 6	1 4 0	96 15 0	935 9 6	23 5 9	..	52·67
23	Mñchikandi	..	..	..	300 0 0	2 12 9	48 0 0	23 1 3	262 5 10	..	27 3 0	92 0 0	10 10 6	766 1 4	55 10 5	..	·40
24	Nabiganj	..	..	..	325 0 0	112 0 0	26 0 0	19 5 9	45 12 0	..	63 6 11	40 0 0	27 7 3	658 15 11	17 6 4	..	10·79
25	Jalsuka	..	..	..	275 0 0	71 0 0	22 0 0	..	52 5 0	..	64 15 0	..	3 8 6	488 12 7	17 10 6	..	1·37
26	Lakhai	..	..	..	281 10 6	..	22 0 0	21 11 9	..	..	56 9 7	30 7 6	45 1 9	457 9 1	0 7 6	..	..
27	Madhabpur	..	..	..	314 8 2	112 0 0	26 0 0	18 3 6	42 15 0	..	22 14 6	19 12 0	35 5 3	591 10 5	..	..	..
28	Maulvi Bázár	..	..	..	120 0 0	144 0 0	84 0 0	52 12 0	295 1 6	66 15 6	72 5 0	172 7 6	418 3 6	1,425 13 0	1 3 0	0 2 0	26·96
29	Panchgaon	..	..	..	360 0 0	120 0 0	72 0 0	30 15 3	276 0 9	..	59 15 3	56 4 6	733 15 6	1,709 3 3	50 1 6	..	·27
30	Rabir Bázár	375 0 0	..	..	60 0 0	120 0 0	72 0 0	34 9 9	322 0 0	..	69 1 0	751 7 6	323 8 6	2,127 10 9	0 14 6	..	32·94
31	Motiganj	..	..	..	300 0 0	..	192 0 0	14 7 3	154 14 0	..	37 7 7	39 9 6	791 11 3	1,530 1 7	12 12 5	..	17·28
32	Kamalganj	..	..	..	240 0 0	..	168 0 0	49 15 0	32 7 0	..	303 14 3	239 3 0	961 0 3	1,994 7 6	30 9 0	..	1·25
33	Manumukh	..	..	..	244 10 3	96 0 0	72 0 0	64 6 3	299 11 6	..	103 2 0	108 1 0	1,008 5 3	1,996 4 3	22 0 0	..	·55
34	Karimganj	..	..	..	60 0 0	144 0 0	135 0 0	49 13 6	245 12 0	60 14 9	105 1 9	72 5 6	459 1 0	1,332 0 6	19 5 9	0 2 9	23·06
35	Atgram	..	..	..	240 0 0	96 0 0	24 0 0	26 10 9	226 13 3	..	47 14 8	17 1 3	290 13 3	369 5 2	5 11 4	..	1·10
36	Bhanga	390 8 4	..	..	..	104 0 0	26 0 0	27 7 9	194 12 6	..	40 2 5	3 12 0	..	786 11 0	183 9 10	..	78·26
37	Biyani Bázár	525 0 0	..	..	..	120 0 0	60 0 0	38 9 9	288 9 0	..	64 10 9	10 8 6	121 7 9	1,228 13 9	37 13 3	..	65·58
38	Patharkandi	..	..	..	240 0 0	120 0 0	..	64 6 3	120 0 0	..	67 14 0	92 8 0	527 2 0	1,231 14 3	..	..	18·14
39	Charkhai	..	..	..	234 13 6	..	119 14 9	66 5 6	226 5 0	..	47 11 5	226 0 0	..	921 2 2	188 4 4	..	16·74
40	Nilam's Bázár	..	..	..	300 0 0	96 0 0	24 0 0	41 6 6	433 10 0	..	138 2 10	..	..	1,033 3 4	465 3 0	..	1·06
41	Barlika	..	..	..	300 0 0	96 0 0	24 0 0	72 3 0	59 8 0	..	36 0 0	147 0 0	..	734 11 0	342 4 0	..	..
42	Dhubri	945 0 0	..	..	..	164 0 0	303 0 0	91 2 6	446 3 2	1,069 2 7½	884 2 2	4,383 8 3	4,488 14 11	12,775 1 7½	45 0 2	0 2 6½	16·30
43	Gauripur	375 0 0	..	..	..	..	156 0 0	25 7 0	238 1 6	123 7 0	51 10 9	285 0 0	359 7 6	1,614 1 9	27 9 1	0 3 6	30·31
44	Rupsi	312 8 0	..	..	..	..	84 0 0	4 0 0	163 8 4	..	16 10 5	57 8 0	82 0 9	725 3 6	18 10 6	..	49·58
45	Bagribari	487 8 0	..	..	..	..	72 0 0	9 1 6	224 0 9	..	21 4 11	..	225 5 6	1,039 4 8	10 12 10	..	60·44
46	Mankerchar	375 0 0	..	..	..	..	84 0 0	15 9 0	227 8 0	..	35 8 0	13 8 0	441 0 3	1,192 1 3	11 13 3	..	78·45
47	Goálpára	..	..	..	..	144 0 0	300 0 0	120 10 9½	287 6 9	424 3 6½	276 11 4	84 1 6	1,119 2 0	2,756 3 11	93 13 3½	0 2 6	16·20
48	Lakhipur	525 0 0	..	..	..	..	24 0 0	0 0 3	177 1 3	..	17 13 6	..	251 12 6	995 11 6	16 5 3	..	70·68
49	Krishnai	512 8 0	..	..	..	..	84 0 0	..	140 4 9	..	47 6 7	..	534 12 6	1,318 15 10	2 1 1	..	65·85
50	Darrangiri	300 0 0	..	..	..	..	84 0 0	7 2 0	136 7 6	..	28 8 8	42 0 0	377 4 3	975 6 5	16 2 11	..	74·22
51	Gauháti	945 0 0	..	..	..	589 2 7	528 0 0	109 0 0	359 6 6	1,176 9 1	433 12 0	632 0 0	1,834 13 9	6,607 11 11	28 8 0	0 2 0	26·06
52	Nalbari	..	..	..	360 0 0	..	84 0 0	37 9 3	151 0 0	..	54 15 5	99 0 0	168 3 3	954 11 11	0 1 6	..	·52
53	Chhaygaon	..	..	..	600 0 0	..	84 0 0	7 2 0	164 5 0	..	14 15 3	..	193 6 6	1,063 12 9	6 11 1	..	·43
54	Palasbari	..	..	..	380 0 0	..	84 0 0	28 3 6	149 8 0	..	79 12 1	45 0 0	193 0 3	959 7 10	5 0 0	..	·84
55	Hajo	..	..	..	360 0 0	..	84 0 0	4 5 6	179 2 0	..	31 3 7	25 0 0	244 12 0	928 7 1	17 5 9	..	·51
56	Rangiya	..	..	..	360 0 0	..	84 0 0	30 1 9	225 14 0	..	52 0 5	7 8 0	431 15 9	1,221 7 11	0 7 5	..	·76
57	Sonapur	..	..	..	198 5 4	..	37 5 4	1 12 0	352 9 0	..	123 10 10	350 0 0	351 4 0	1,414 14 6	3 2 10	..	1·02
58	Barpeta	..	..	..	..	144 0 0	108 0 0	23 8 9	210 8 0	..	57 0 10	9 2 0	823 15 9	1,386 3 4	23 11 3	..	30·57
59	Bojali	..	..	..	345 0 0	..	2 0 0	..	200 0 0	..	35 12 2	45 4 0	466 14 3	1,164 14 5	0 10 9	..	·87

2. PART II.—*Showing the Current Expenditure of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year* 1894—continued.

1	2	3												4	5	6
		Expenditure.														
		A.						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.			
		On establishment.														
		Paid by Government.			Paid from local sources.											
		As salaries.			On salaries.											
No.	Name of dispensary.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		On bázár medicines.	On European medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government.)	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
			Compounders, dressers, &c.	Menial servants.		Compounders, dressers, &c.	Menial servants.										
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
60	Roha	..	..	..	360 0 0	..	72 0 0	5 1 6	200 0 0	..	56 10 4	50 0 0	434 8 0	1,178 3 10	0 10 9	..	·93
61	Tezpur	631 12 0	..	..	..	144 0 0	479 13 3	60 2 9	1,090 14 3	2,037 13 0	826 7 3	165 3 3	1,784 9 6	7,220 11 3	39 15 3	0 2 3	20·25
62	Jamuguri	..	..	..	330 0 0	..	77 0 0	4 7 9	258 3 0	..	22 12 9	..	914 5 9	1,606 13 3	21 10 0	..	2·20
63	Mangaldai	..	..	..	120 0 0	144 0 0	244 8 0	43 11 9	269 10 3	146 6 0	133 9 8	52 2 0	613 10 0	1,767 9 8	22 11 5	0 2 0½	19·96
64	Sipajhar	375 0 0	..	..	..	97 8 0	92 0 0	77 11 6	336 15 10	..	156 9 3	84 1 6	..	1,219 14 1	145 6 0	..	48·53
65	Nowgong	545 0 0	..	..	6 0 0	549 10 0	329 12 11	40 8 6	473 6 6	1,887 3 11	693 2 0	395 4 3	186 3 6	5,106 3 7	30 14 0	0 3 3	20·31
66	Roha	300 0 0	..	..	..	136 14 9	72 0 0	29 4 0	265 12 6	..	81 2 10	92 9 6	72 5 3	1,050 0 10	10 14 0	..	52·01
7	Silghat	375 0 0	..	..	..	..	48 0 0	17 13 0	218 4 0	..	70 4 0	14 1 0	169 4 6	912 10 6	3 4 6	..	70·30
68	Puranigudam	..	..	..	417 2 0	142 0 0	68 0 0	30 6 0	366 15 8	..	91 7 2	6 13 6	187 8 3	1,310 4 7	27 5 4	..	1·74
69	Kampur	..	..	..	287 10 6	..	38 0 0	7 7 3	198 1 8	..	82 4 9	41 13 6	169 10 3	824 15 11	19 12 7	..	*Nil.*
70	Nonai	376 4 0	..	..	..	74 0 0	72 0 0	42 4 6	359 14 6	..	80 0 0	16 7 9	255 15 0	1,276 13 9	4 14 5	..	62·38
71	Telahi	375 0 0	..	..	..	53 14 7	72 0 0	7 6 6	203 8 0	..	262 1 10	29 9 6	60 3 3	1,063 11 8	9 3 7	..	63·06
72	Jaluguti	318 12 0	..	..	..	64 0 0	72 0 0	5 13 3	268 5 2	..	146 1 0	32 11 3	197 10 9	1,105 5 5	4 3 3	..	64·22

73	Mokhla	320 0 0	..	..	..	..	73 7 8	13 8 0	262 12 10	..	205 13 0	36 10 0	126 4 9	1,036 8 3	22 7 11	..	63·58
74	Pathori	385 0 0	..	..	..	70 3 3	70 9 9	11 14 6	300 14 0	..	135 6 2	23 2 6	75 9 7	1,072 11 9	11 10 11	..	64·82
75	Dimu	395 0 0	..	..	..	80 2 3	72 0 0	16 1 3	328 14 11	..	174 7 9	9 15 9	218 0 10	1,294 10 9	11 15 5	..	61·01
76	Jagi	320 0 0	..	..	..	..	70 10 3	24 12 0	278 12 6	..	92 9 0	300 0 0	..	1,086 11 9	28 6 9	..	52·52
77	Borjoha	353 12 0	..	..	..	50 8 5	71 0 0	14 1 0	239 14 1	..	73 7 11	67 5 9	159 10 5	1,029 6 7	4 12 5	..	69·93
78	Dhing	187 8 0	..	..	..	25 11 9	34 0 0	3 10 0	383 10 6	..	224 0 5	90 10 0	286 7 9	1,235 10 5	8 8 6	..	47·20
79	Patoni	211 14 3	..	..	..	3 0 0	42 6 4	3 12 0	433 11 9	..	211 14 8	398 12 0	186 10 9	1,492 1 9	4 2 4	..	36·69
80	Sibságar	945 0 0	..	..	..	144 0 0	436 14 0	65 11 9	505 3 3	699 4 9	612 10 9	783 6 6	2,019 7 3	6,211 10 3	33 7 0	0 2 3	27·92
81	Jorhát	..	..	..	..	134 10 4	267 8 4	48 2 9	250 8 6	570 10 3	208 5 7	706 14 11	511 0 3	2,697 12 11	30 1 5	0 3 0	4·96
82	Titabar	..	..	..	..	.. **	..	39 15 6	..	219 2 0	..	23 7 0	140 6 0	65 8 0	488 6 6	..	..	3·80
83	Golághát	..	..	..	..	..	124 0 0	260 8 0	13 4 9	156 13 8	376 15 4	216 13 4	232 2 0	521 12 0	2,002 5 1	48 6 9	0 2 7	10·82
84	Dibrugarh	1,065 0 0	..	..	110 1 0	302 3 6	829 4 6	306 13 6	759 1 0	2,036 7 3	1,385 1 4	227 6 0	2,789 12 0	9,811 2 1	30 1 3	0 2 2	24·75
85	North Lakhimpur	..	..	..	120 0 0	120 0 0	130 0 0	22 11 0	158 7 9	102 9 9	88 9 0	270 0 0	706 12 4	1,719 1 10	0 6 9	0 2 5	14·17
86	Kohima	1,005 0 0	144 0 0	324 0 0	..	..	36 0 0	89 8 0	1,030 7 4	700 14 9	696 9 1	94 13 0	180 11 0	4,301 15 2	4 6 11	0 8 10	87·35
87	Dimapur	495 0 0	144 0 0	..	..	..	..	40 5 6	137 3 5	..	50 4 3	..	25 10 0	892 7 2	19 15 0	..	98·21
88	Mokokchang	464 15 4	240 0 0	..	..	..	..	33 3 3	151 7 4	..	57 5 8	..	..	946 15 7	..	..	100
89	Wokha	495 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	53 2 0	186 4 9	..	24 6 9	..	..	758 13 6	..	..	100
90	Shillong	849 11 3	..	..	..	156 0 0	288 0 0	126 11 3	426 14 3	540 4 11	266 1 10	794 6 6	857 2 6	4,305 4 6	44 12 8	0 3 3	44·72
91	Cherra	..	..	..	..	876 0 0	324 0 0	..	2,460 0 0	..	710 8 6	210 0 0	..	4,580 8 6	..	..	4·58
92	Shella	457 10 6	..	..	120 0 0	..	36 0 0	34 11 0	116 7 4	..	35 4 9	..	48 6 2	848 7 9	..	..	74·94
93	Tura	705 0 0	120 0 0	356 2 1	..	..	..	13 13 4	184 6 7	249 8 11	60 12 1	..	132 8 9	1,822 3 9	..	0 2 0½	96·36
94	Manipur	1,170 0 0	..	..	..	180 0 0	412 0 0	156 4 0	142 15 0	949 11 5	601 12 9	117 6 0	..	3,730 1 2	..	0 3 6	31·36
	Total	24,907 8 6	888 0 0	680 2 1	11,637 12 6	8,867 12 11	10,606 3 7	3,666 12 2½	26,575 8 3	16,212 15 2	14,592 11 3	19,096 12 11	45,413 13 5	1,83,146 0 9½	2,962 9 9½	0 2 7½	31·43

** Medical officer has drawn no pay since the dispensary was opened.

PART IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

[91] A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of Assam for the year 1894 95.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	(*a*) Natives.	(*b*) Others.				
					Rs. a. p.	
Church of England	1,324	1,162	7	8	4,362 7 0	
Roman Catholics	432	302	7	2	...	
Presbyterians	7	313	...	...	...	
Baptists	3,718	47	15	50	...	
Wesleyans	1	2	...	...	...	
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists ...	6,799	29	11	85	...	
Other Methodists						
Lutherans	779	11	...	...	...	
Unitarians	12	12	...	...	...	
Armenians	...	2	...	...	...	
Free Church of Scotland ...	...	12	...	...	...	
Congregationalists	3	10	...	...	...	
Catholic Apostolic	...	2	...	...	...	
Anabaptists	...	2	...	...	...	
Salvation Army	...	1	...	...	...	
Swedenborgian	...	1	...	...	...	
Protestant, unspecified	1,687	173	...	...	...	
Quaker	...	1	...	...	...	
Hindus	2,996,833	...	...	...	...	
Sikhs	83	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadans	1,483,974	...	...	...	...	
Buddhists	7,697	...	...	...	...	
Jains	1,368	...	...	...	...	
Brahmos	239	...	...	...	...	
Animistic (Hill tribes) ...	969,765	...	...	...	...	
Others	18	12	...	...	...	

General Table I.—Abstract Return of Schools and Scholars in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1894-95.

(For details, *see* General Table III.)

Area and population.				Public institutions.						Private institutions.			
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.	—	University Education.	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand total.	Percentage of
				Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Square miles, 49,004.	Towns ... 18	Males ... 2,798,908	Institutions: For males ...	1	123	2,575	17	8	2,724	102	214	3,040	Institutions to number of towns and villages: 17·74
			Institutions: „ females.	.....	2	210	1	1	214	.....	5	219	Institutions to number of towns and villages: 1·28
	Villages 17,117	Females.. 2,636,335	Total	1	125‡	2,785	18	9	2,938	102	219	3,259	19·02
	Total ... 17,135	Total ... 5,435,243	Scholars ... Males ...	19	10,650	70,947	336	196	82,148	2,389	4,421	88,958	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. † 21·20
			Scholars ... Females ...	.....	68	7,453	23	18	7,562	...	92	7,654	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. † 1·94
			Total	19	10,718‡	78,400	359	214	89,710	2,389	4,513	96,612	11·85

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.
‡ Exclusive of the Manipur Middle English School, with 133 pupils.

General Table II.—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1894-95.

(For details, *see* General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.§						Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.§								Total expenditure on public instruction.
	University Education.	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	3,755	1,82,221‖	2,17,911	19,726	4,234	4,27,847	...	27,152	38,715	46,672	40,385	4,090	12,604	1,69,618	6,16,567
„ females	...	936	13,864	1,078	3,224	19,102									
Total	3,755	1,83,157‖	2,31,775	20,804	7,458	4,46,949	...	27,152	38,715	46,672	40,385	4,090	12,604	1,69,618	6,16,567
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Provincial Expenditure on public instruction.	...	20·68	5·30	6·25	·85	33·08	...	13·33	19·51	16·59	12·94	·36	4·19	66·92	100
(*b*) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Local Fund Expenditure on public instruction.	...	12·66	74·34	2·37	·15	89·52	...	...	·08	5·62	2·19	·58	2·01	10·48	100
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Municipal Expenditure on public instruction.	...	16·73	69·53	...	5·97	92·23	...	...	...	...	5·31	·19	2·27	7·77	100
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2-16 to total expenditure on public instruction.	·61	29·71	37·59	3·38	1·21	72·50	...	4·40	6·28	7·57	6·55	·66	2·04	27·50	100

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3. Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in—						
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	11 10 6	8 13 10	58 6 11	...	14 1 6
Government institutions. „ to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	20 7 1	...	1 2 3
Total cost	...	25 15 8	8 13 10	78 9 11	119 4 0	28 2 8
Local Fund Schools‡ ... Cost to Local Funds	...	4 11 7	2 9 0	...	...	2 9 0
Total cost	...	5 0 8	2 14 1	...	...	2 14 2
Municipal Schools‡ ... Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	2 8 0	...	8 9 1	2 11 2
Total cost	...	...	3 5 1	...	8 9 1	3 7 10
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	1 0 0	0 3 7	11 2 6	14 3 9	0 6 0
Aided institutions... „ to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	4 11 7	1 11 0	4 10 8	2 5 6	2 0 4
Total cost	...	14 7 5	3 10 0	40 13 9	33 10 2	5 0 10
Unaided institutions—Total cost	144 6 9	15 3 1	0 10 9	25 0 9	58 13 0	5 10 9
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	4 0 5	0 2 3	35 0 1	8 7 0	0 12 4
All institutions ... „ to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	2 6 5	1 14 9	12 7 5	2 14 4	2 0 5
Total cost	144 6 9	18 0 11	3 2 4	58 14 11	37 7 7	5 4 9

* The percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 27, 28, 29, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls, monthly, during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

‖ Exclusive of Rs. 986 on the Manipur Middle English School.

General Table III.—Return of Schools and Scholars in the Province of Assam for the official year 1894-95.

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions																Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
	Under public management.								Under private management.																			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.															
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls, monthly, during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls, monthly, during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls, monthly, during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls, monthly, during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
University Education — ARTS COLLEGES. English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	19	26	21	1	19	19	19	...	..	..	16	3	..	..	..
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS. *For boys.* High Schools	10	1,904	1,826	1,490	..	..	..	..	4	738	698	579	8	1,127	1,112	874	22	3,769	3,740	2,053	2,049	10	44	3,130	521	64	..	..
Middle „ English	3	193	181	141	..	..	..	..	39	2,885	2,687	2,076	12	873	804	610	54	3,951*	2,299	94	3,901	5	213	2,890	604	239	12	..
Middle „ Vernacular	14	1,100	1,067	829	2	42	44	33	30	1,729	1,597	1,237	1	75	72	52	47	2,946	..	17	2,946	..	11	2,334	533	68	4	..
For girls. „ „ Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	52	55	40	..	..	..	..	2	52	..	..	52	..	..	48	....	4	..	..
Total	27	3,197	3,074	2,460	2	42	44	33	75	5,404	5,037	3,932	21	2,075	1,988	1,536	125	10,718	6,039	2,164	8,948	15	268	8,402	1,658	375	16	..
PRIMARY SCHOOLS. For boys Upper Primary	1	35	28	24	..	..	..	..	102	3,763	3,427	2,638	2	103	85	71	105	3,901	..	27	3,883	1	50	3,010	647	193	35	..
For boys Lower „	14	176	167	139	1,123	29,455	27,373	19,210	1,158	35,844	34,354	25,221	175	5,263	4,606	3,741	2,470	70,738	512	518	70,822	1	2,351	47,324	12,088	8,974	3,952	..
„ girls Upper „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	146	149	104	1	48	40	30	3	194	115	..	194	5	111	41	....	37	..	5
„ girls Lower „	..	..	..	..	160	2,489	2,341	1,721	21	633	619	434	26	445	407	337	207	3,567	101	105	3,567	..	326	2,478	489	274	..	290
Total	15	211	195	163	1,283	31,944	29,72	20,931	1,282	40,386	38,549	28,397	204	5,859	5,138	4,179	2,785	78,400	728	645	78,466	7	2,838	52,853	13,224	9,478	3,987	295
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION. Training Schools and classes for Masters	14	200	192	150	..	..	..	..	20	106	102	85	1	29	33	28	17	335	74	26	33	..	114	132	7	82	..	..
School Education, Special. — „ „ „ Mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	24	26	25	1	24	..	..	24	..	14	....	....	10	..	1
Law Schools „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	48	38	28	3	48	48	..	....	..	..	45	3	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	1	8	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	8	8	..	....	..	..	6	2	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	2	34	35	30	3	124	118	101	..	..	..	..	5	158	26	136	....	26	..	47	85	..	..	8
Total	15	208	200	157	2	34	35	30	5	230	220	186	5	101	97	81	27	573	156	162	57	26	128	230	97	92	..	9
Total of Schools and Colleges of Public Instruction	57	3,616	3,469	2,780	1,287	32,020	29,800	20,994	1,363	46,020	43,806	32,515	231	8,054	7,249	5,817	2,938	89,710	6,942	2,990	87,471	48	3,234	61,501	14,982	9,945	4,003	304
Private Institutions — 1. Advanced Teaching— (*a*) Arabic or Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	598	..	598	....	..	..	....	598	..	..	..
(*b*) Sanskrit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	1,791	..	1,791	....	..	..	1,769	....	22	..	..
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For boys ..			6	107	..	..	107	..	15	92	....	..	10	..
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	„ boys ..			197	3,882	..	3,882	....	..	..	1	3,881	..	19	..
														„ girls ..			5	92	..	92	....	..	..	....	92	..	..	..
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	„ boys ..			11	432	284	20	354	1	2	387	8	34	1	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				321	6,902	284	6,283	461	1	17	2,249	4,579	56	30	..
Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				3,259	96,612	7,226	9,273	87,932	49	3,251	63,750	19,561	10,001	4,033	304

* Exclusive of the Manipur Middle English School, with 133 scholars (average roll, monthly, 121, average daily attendance 82; Hindus 124 and Muhammadans 2, Others 7).

General Table IV.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1894-95.

Objects of expenditure.	Public Institutions: Under public management: Managed by Government: Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards: Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Under private management: Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards: Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Unaided: Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total expenditure from: Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education .. English	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	992	..	2,763	3,755	.....	....	..	992	2,763	3,755
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																														
School Education, General. — For boys — High Schools ..	23,692	..	..	37,736	..	937	62,365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,800	..	..	9,699	503	..	15,002	13,622	..	7,972	21,594	28,492	....	..	61,057	9,412	*98,961
For boys — Middle „ .. English ..	3,211	..	..	984	..	..	4,195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,444	120	13,710	9,662	929	40,875	1,778	901	5,358	8,037	3,211	16,444	480	16,472	16,500	53,107
For boys — Middle „ .. Vernacular ..	8,935	..	..	4,378	..	..	13,313	..	208	..	14	..	..	222	240	6,476	..	4,072	4,990	266	16,044	229	210	135	574	9,175	6,684	..	8,693	5,601	30,153
For girls— Middle Schools .. Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	360	..	156	..	936	..	..	..	....	.....	420	360	....	156	936
Total	35,838	..	..	43,098	..	937	79,873	..	208	..	14	..	..	222	5,040	23,340	480	27,481	15,311	1,295	72,857	15,629	1,111	13,465	30,205	40,878	23,548	840	86,222	31,669	1,83,157
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																														
For boys — Upper Primary ..	275	..	..	..	..	..	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,474	240	5,778	5,124	88	22,699	43	405	..	448	275	11,474	240	5,821	5,612	23,422
For boys — Lower „ ..	1,454	..	..	..	..	..	1,454	..	66,818	2,117	7,544	1,377	936	78,792	7,901	52,207	195	13,779	1,334	36,049	1,11,465	1,607	350	821	2,778	9,355	1,19,025	2,312	22,930	40,867	1,94,482
„ girls — Upper „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	..	..	32	..	1,042	1,251	..	..	240	240	177	....	..	32	1,282	1,491
„ girls — Lower „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	6,847	474	3	..	..	7,324	662	892	466	138	307	2,582	5,047	2	..	..	2	662	7,739	940	143	2,889	12,373
Total	1,729	..	..	..	..	..	1,729	..	73,665	2,591	7,547	1,377	936	86,116	8,740	64,573	901	19,727	6,765	39,756	1,40,462	1,652	755	1,061	3,468	10,469	1,38,238	3,492	28,926	50,650	2,31,775
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																														
School Education, Special — Training Schools and classes for Masters.	11,219	3,925	..	14	..	..	15,758	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,138	2,476	..	..	..	2,554	4,168	..	400	..	400	12,357	4,401	..	14	2,954	19,726
Ditto ditto for Mistresses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,078	1,078	.....	....	..	....	1,078	1,078
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,235	..	..	2,235	.....	....	..	2,235	....	2,235
Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	954	954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	....	954	954
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	300	..	..	..	300	1,680	277	..	1,467	170	375	3,969	..	..	..	....	1,680	277	300	1,467	545	4,269
Total	11,219	3,925	..	14	..	954	16,112	..	..	300	..	..	..	300	2,818	2,753	..	1,467	170	2,929	8,137	2,235	400	1,078	3,713	14,037	4,678	300	3,716	5,531	28,262
Buildings	25,076	..	..	..	..	..	25,076	..	112	67	..	..	765	944	494	3,962	200	..	997	1,527	7,180	60	293	6,832	7,185	25,570	4,074	267	60	10,414	40,385
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	702	..	..	..	..	..	702	..	47	9	..	..	27	83	..	1,036	..	60	195	408	1,699	..	32	1,574	1,606	702	1,083	9	60	2,236	4,090
Total	25,778	..	..	..	..	..	25,778	..	159	76	..	..	792	1,027	494	4,998	200	60	1,192	1,935	8,879	60	325	8,406	8,791	26,272	5,157	276	120	12,650	44,475
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	26,355	....		797	....	27,152
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	38,560	155	..	....	....	38,715
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	18,814	....	..	....	....	18,814
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2,487	480	..	....	495	3,462
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	11,198	7,645	..	....	2,395	21,238
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	2,315	..	....	558	2,873
Special Schools other than Training Schools..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	285	....	..	....	....	285
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	8,289	3,729	114	....	472	12,604
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,05,988§	14,324	114	797	3,920	1,25,143
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ..	74,564	3,925	..	43,112	..	1,891	1,23,492	..	74,032	2,967	7,561	1,377	1,728	87,665	17,092	93,664	1,581	48,735	23,438	45,825	2,30,335	20,568	2,591	26,773	49,932	1,97,644	1,85,945	5,022	1,20,773	1,07,183	6,16,567

* Excess income over charges. Rs. 2,559-12-10.

† Exclusive of the expenditure on the Manipur Middle English School (Rs. 360 from provincial revenues, Rs. 552 from subscriptions, and Rs. 74 from endowments and other sources).

‡ Includes Rs. 360 paid by the Shillong Municipality to the Shillong Unaided Mission Middle English School, shown in column 29 under its proper head.

§ Includes Rs. 22,054, being the approximate amounts of scholarships passed by Director of Public Instruction, Assam, held in Bengal colleges and schools and paid by Bengal as made out from the account of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Assam.

General Table V.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1894-95.

Class of School.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.																				
High English — Government	10	1,904	604	....	604	479	....	479	339	....	339	482	....	482	....	....	....	1,904	....	1,904
High English — Aided	4	738	199	....	199	226	....	226	98	....	98	215	....	215	....	....	....	738	....	738
High English — Unaided	8	1,127	348	....	348	293	....	293	281	....	281	205	....	205	....	....	....	1,127	....	1,127
Middle English — Government	3	193	....	....	....	43	....	43	53	1	54	90	6	96	....	....	....	186	7	193
Middle English — Aided	39*	2,885*	1	....	1	483	....	483	765	....	765	1,614	3	1,617	19	....	19	2,882	3	2,885
Middle English — Unaided	12	873	1	....	1	119	1	120	197	....	197	515	1	516	39	....	39	871	2	873
Middle Vernacular — Government	14	1,100	2	....	2	237	....	237	259	....	259	544	....	544	58	....	58	1,100	....	1,100
Middle Vernacular — Local Fund	2	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	8	23	....	23	11	....	11	42	....	42
Middle Vernacular — Aided	30	1,729	3	....	3	311	....	311	403	....	403	890	2	892	118	2	120	1,725	4	1,729
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	1	75	....	....	....	9	....	9	27	....	27	39	....	39	....	....	....	75	....	75
Total	123	10,666	1,158	...	1,158	2,200	1	2,201	2,430	1	2,431	4,617	12	4,629	245	2	247	10,650	16	10,666
For girls .. Middle Vernacular .. Aided	2	52	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	4	4	....	33	33	....	13	13	....	52	52
Total	2	52	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	4	4	....	33	33	....	13	13	....	52	52
Total Secondary Schools	125	10,718	1,158	....	1,158	2,200	3	2,203	2,430	5	2,435	4,617	45	4,662	245	15	260	10,650	68	10,718
PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.																				
Upper Primary — Government	1	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	20	....	20	13	....	13	35	....	35
Upper Primary — Aided	102	3,763	....	....	....	6	....	6	778	....	778	2,515	26	2,541	419	9	438	3,728	35	3,763
Upper Primary — Unaided	2	103	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	78	....	78	20	....	20	103	....	103
Lower Primary — Government	14	176	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	150	....	150	20	6	26	170	6	176
Lower Primary — Local Fund	1,102	28,388	....	....	....	....	....	....	108	....	108	21,523	649	22,172	5,849	259	6,108	27,480	908	28,388
Lower Primary — Municipal	21	1,067	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	969	14	983	82	....	82	1,053	14	1,067
Lower Primary — Aided	1,158	35,844	....	....	....	....	....	....	86	....	86	29,086	2,308	31,394	3,979	385	4,364	33,151	2,693	35,844
Lower Primary — Unaided	175	5,263	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,814	219	4,033	1,118	112	1,230	4,932	331	5,263
Total	2,575	74,639	....	....	....	6	....	6	981	....	981	58,155	3,216	61,371	11,510	771	12,281	70,652	3,987	74,639
FOR GIRLS.																				
Upper Primary — Aided	2	146	....	....	....	....	6	6	....	30	30	4	106	110	....	....	....	4	142	146
Upper Primary — Unaided	1	48	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	1	44	45	....	....	....	1	47	48
Lower Primary — Local Fund	156	2,410	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	140	1,647	1,787	26	596	622	166	2,244	2,410
Lower Primary — Municipal	4	79	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	77	77	....	....	....	....	79	79
Lower Primary — Aided	21	633	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	12	16	75	523	598	14	4	18	93	540	633
Lower Primary — Unaided	26	445	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	277	286	22	137	159	31	414	445
Total	210	3,761	....	....	....	....	8	8	4	47	51	229	2,674	2,903	62	737	799	295	3,466	3,761
Total Primary Schools	2,785	78,400	....	....	....	6	8	14	985	47	1,032	58,384	5,890	64,274	11,572	1,508	13,080	70,947	7,453	78,400
Grand total	2,910	89,118	1,158	....	1,158	2,206	11	2,217	3,415	52	3,467	63,001	5,935	68,936	11,817	1,523	13,340	81,597	7,521	89,118

NOTE.—I.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III.

*II.—Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

Exclusive of the Manipur Middle English School, with 133 pupils, of whom 1 is in middle and 132 in lower primary stage.

General Table VI.—Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Province of Assam during the official year 1894-95.

Nature of examinations.		Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.				
		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Arts College—																				
First Examination in Arts		....	..	1	1	....	..	13	..	13	....	..	7	..	7	.....	..	6	1	..
Schools of General Education—																				
Matriculation	Boys	10	3	7	20	91	28	44	8	171	59	16	17	2	94	.....	..	89	4	1
Middle School Examination	Boys	16	55	9	80	80	237	29	21	367	60	206	25	11	302	.....	10	263	27	2
	Girls	....	..	1	1	....	..	2	..	2	....	..	2	..	2	.....	1	..	..	1
Upper Primary ditto	Boys	1	75	1	77*	1	241	1	6	249	....	168	..	6	174	.....	..	146	26	2
	Girls	....	5	1	6†	....	10	1	..	11	....	4	..	..	4	.....	3	1	..	..
Lower ditto ditto	Boys	463	508	13	984‡	1,261	1,468	45	2	2,776	566	937	15	1	1,519	.....	29	1,240	187	63
	Girls	6	14	1	21§	9	50	5	..	64	6	28	..	..	34	....	14	15	2	3
Schools of Special Instruction—																				
Training School Examination for Masters	Upper	2	..	2	28	....	..	..	..	28	33	..	..	..	33	.....	3	29	1	..
	Lower	5	8	13	38	40	..	..	7	85	29	24	..	1	54	.....	10	37	1	6

* Includes 1 Middle English and 7 Middle Vernacular Schools.
† „ 2 Lower Primary Schools.
‡ „ 2 Middle English, 4 Middle Vernacular, and 12 Upper Primary Schools.
§ „ 1 Middle Vernacular and 2 Upper Primary Schools.

General Table VII.—Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1894-95.

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.															Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.														Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.									In institutions managed by					
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls, monthly, during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls, monthly, during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																															
School Education, General. — For boys, Middle Schools — English	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16,444	16,444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	480	16,924
For boys, Middle Schools — Vernacular	..	..	2	42	44	33	..	208	..	14	....	..	222	....	..	6,476	6,684	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	6,684
„ girls, „ „ — Vernacular	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	420	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	360	780
Total	..	..	2	42	44	33	..	208	..	14	....	..	222	....	..	23,340	23,548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	840	840	24,388
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																															
For boys — Upper primary	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,474	11,474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	240	11,714
For boys — Lower „	..	..	1,102	28,388	26,413	18,511	..	66,802	..	6,883	1,338	936	75,959	....	16	52,207	1,19,025	21	1,067	966	699	..	2,117	16	661	39	..	2,833	..	..	195	2,312	1,21,337
„ girls — Upper „	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
„ girls — Lower „	..	..	156	2,410	2,273	1,683	..	6,716	..	3	....	..	6,719	....	131	892	7,739	4	79	69	38	..	474	131	..	..	..	605	..	..	466	940	8,679
Total	..	..	1,258	30,798	28,686	20,194	..	73,518	..	6,886	1,338	936	82,678	....	147	64,572	1,38,238	25	1,146	1,035	737	..	2,591	147	661	39	..	3,438	..	..	901	3,492	1,41,730
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																															
School Education, Special. — Training Schools and classes for Masters	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	2,160	..	2,241	4,401	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	4,401
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	277	277	2	34	35	30	..	300	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	....	300	577
Total	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	2,160	..	2,518	4,678	2	34	35	30	..	300	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	....	300	4,978
Buildings	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	112	..	....	....	641	753	....	..	3,962	4,074	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	124	191	..	..	200	267	4,341
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	47	..	....	....	27	74	....	..	1,036	1,083	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	....	9	1,092
Total	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	159	..	....	....	668	827	....	..	4,998	5,157	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	124	200	..	..	200	276	5,433
Inspection	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	155
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	480
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	7,645	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	7,645
Scholarships held in — Primary „	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	2,315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2,315
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	3,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	114	3,843
Total	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	14,324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	114	14,438
Grand total	..	..	1,260	30,840	28,730	20,227	..	73,885	..	6,900	1,338	1,604	83,727	2,160	147	95,429	1,85,945	27	1,180	1,070	767	..	2,967	147	661	39	124	3,938	..	..	1,941	5,022	1,90,967

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 15 of General Table IV

II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 28 and 29, respectively, of General Table IV.

III.—The expenditure under Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous should be shown only in columns 16, 31, and 32, and not in the other columns.

[99]

C.—Literary and Scientific.

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for* 1894-95.

[Blank].

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[100]

2.—*The Press* (1894-95).

1	2	3	Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Cachar ...	Silchar	Babu Giris Chandra Ganguli.	None	None.
Sylhet ...	Old Paridarsak Press	„ Dina Nath Das...	„	„
	New ditto ...	„ Parbati Charan Ray Chaudhuri.	Fortnightly *Paridarsak* newspaper, in Bengali.	„
	Srihattabasi Press ...	„ Giris Chandra Das.	Fortnightly *Srihattabasi* newspaper, in Bengali.	„
Kámrúp ...	Mission Press ...	American Baptist Missionary Union.	None	„
	Assam News Press ...	Babu Kali Ram Barua	*Assam*, weekly, in Assamese.	„
	Sonatan Dharma Press	„ Chandi Charan Chaturji, Babu Madhab Chandra Das, Babu Monhari Das, and Babu Habiram Das, of Barpeta.	None	„
	Radhanath Press ...	„ Radha Nath Chang Kakoti.	*Times of Assam*, weekly	„
Lakhimpur ...	Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited.	Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited.	None	„
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Assam Advertiser Press.	Mrs. Agnes James ...	*Assam Advertiser*, containing advertisements only.	„

PART V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—DEATHS.

1.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Province of Assam during the year* 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				9	10	11							
							Injuries.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
							M.	F.												For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
	A.—DISTRICTS.																				
	SURMA VALLEY—																				
1	Cachar	359,369	464	6	3,579	1,237	2	1	146	9	158	3,065	8,509	1·29	0·02	9·96	3·44	0·44	8·53	23·68	30·43
2	Sylhet	2,127,288	5,399	929	24,734	6,028	17	12	681	81	791	22,396	60,277	2·54	0·44	11·63	2·83	0·37	10·53	28·34	29·69
	Total	2,486,657	5,863	935	28,313	7,265	19	13	827	90	949	25,461	68,786	2·35	0·38	11·39	2·92	0·38	10·24	27·66	29·93
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY—																				
3	Goálpára	442,039	1,294	2,719	13,327	362	3	1	82	43	129	1,300	19,131	2·92	6·15	30·15	0·82	0·29	2·95	43·28	34·02
4	Kámrúp	611,545	1,295	205	13 592	426	9	7	167	48	231	891	16,640	2·12	0·33	22·23	0·69	0·38	1·46	27·21	33·99
5	Darrang	303,051	491	36	6,882	938	11	8	80	27	126	1,392	9,865	1·62	0·12	22·71	3·10	0·41	4·59	32·55	33·33
6	Nowgong	339,326	914	....	11,158	1,099	2	3	60	38	103	706	13,980	2·69	....	32·88	3·24	0·30	2·08	41·19	28·63
7	Sibságar	447,655	2,524	6	6,547	2,276	8	....	69	13	90	1,809	13,252	5·64	0·02	14·62	5·08	0·20	4·04	29·60	24·00
8	Lakhimpur	242,933	784	14	3,358	1,675	9	4	56	4	73	1,734	7,638	3·23	0·05	13·82	6·89	0·30	7·55	31·44	25·34
	Total	2,386,549	7,302	2,980	54,864	6,776	42	23	514	173	752	7,832	80,506	3·06	1·25	22·98	2·84	0·32	3·28	33·73	29·63
	HILL DISTRICT—																				
9	Khási and Jaintia Hills	38,947	11	21	192	99	1	2	6	3	12	523	858	0·28	0·54	4·93	2·54	0·31	13·43	21·03	25·57
	Total of districts	4,912,153	13,176	3,936	83,369	14,140	62	38	1,347	266	1,713	33,816	150,150	2·68	0·80	16·97	2·88	0·35	6·89	30·57	29·68
	B.—TOWNS.																				
	SURMA VALLEY—																				
1	Silchar, district Cachar	7,523	28	..	48	75	2	..	9	....	11	113	275	3·72	..	6·38	9·97	1·46	15·02	36·55	27·91
2	Hailákandi ,, ,, ...	650	1	..	3	..	..	..	....	....	..	5	9	1·54	..	4·62	..	..	7·69	13·85	29·23
3	Sylhet ,, Sylhet	14,027	3	1	103	64	..	..	6	....	6	71	248	0·21	0·07	7·34	4·56	0·43	5·06	17·67	23·38
4	Karimganj ,, ,, ...	3,349	4	..	23	6	..	..	....	....	..	24	57	1·19	..	6·87	1·79	..	7·17	17·02	31·65
5	Maulvi Bázár ,, ,, ...	2,629	25	..	20	7	1	..	1	....	2	12	66	9·51	..	7·61	2·66	0·76	4·56	25·10	14·07
6	Habiganj ,, ,, ...	4,161	16	..	46	12	..	..	4	....	4	69	147	3·84	..	11·06	2·88	0·96	16·58	35·32	33·17
7	Sunámganj ,, ,, ...	3,139	5	2	26	5	..	..	2	....	2	34	74	1·59	0·64	8·28	1·59	0·64	10·83	23·57	25·82
	Total	35,478	82	3	269	169	3	..	22	....	25	328	876	2·31	0·09	7·58	4·76	0·70	9·25	24·69	25·90
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY—																				
8	Dhubri, district Goálpára	4,825	30	11	43	33	..	..	....	....	..	48	165	6·21	2·28	8·91	6·84	..	9·96	34·20	16·79
9	Goálpára ,, ,, ...	5,440	31	32	82	50	1	..	2	....	3	44	242	5·70	5·88	15·07	9·19	0·55	8·10	44·49	28·68
10	Gauháti ,, Kámrúp	10,817	34	2	270	59	1	..	....	....	1	88	454	3·14	0·19	24·96	5·45	0·09	8·14	41·97	39·94
11	Barpeta ,, ,, ...	11,887	15	..	314	26	..	..	2	....	2	51	408	1·26	..	26·42	2·19	0·16	4·29	34·32	53·92
12	Tezpur ,, Darrang	4,011	17	..	84	57	1	1	1	....	3	134	295	4·24	..	20·94	14·21	0·75	33·41	73·55	55·35
13	Mangaldai ,, ,, ...	699	..	..	26	6	1	1	2	....	4	7	43	..	..	37·20	8·58	5·72	10·02	61·52	62·95
14	Nowgong ,, Nowgong	4,815	4	..	219	16	1	1	4	....	6	90	335	0·83	..	45·48	3·32	1·26	18·69	69·58	48·60
15	Sibságar ,, Sibságar	5,249	33	1	61	30	..	..	1	....	1	31	157	6·29	0·19	11·62	5·72	0·19	5·91	29·92	26·86
16	Jorhát ,, ,, ...	2,159	27	..	55	26	3	..	3	....	6	19	133	12·51	..	25·47	12·04	2·78	8·80	61·60	31·96
17	Golaghát ,, ,, ...	2,211	3	..	80	22	..	..	2	....	2	34	141	1·36	..	36·18	9·95	0·90	15·38	63·77	42·97
18	Dibrugarh ,, Lakhimpur	9,876	45	2	159	97	..	..	4	....	4	152	459	4·56	0·20	16·10	9·82	0·40	16·39	46·47	37·57
19	North Lakhimpur, district Lakhimpur ..	1,244	..	..	35	13	..	..	....	....	..	12	60	..	..	28·13	10·45	..	9·65	48·23	36·98
	Total	63,233	239	48	1,428	435	8	3	21	....	32	710	2,392	3·78	0·76	22·58	6·88	0·51	11·23	45·74	40·04
	HILL DISTRICT—																				
20	Shillong, district Khási and Jaintia Hills ..	6,720	..	..	36	25	..	..	3	....	3	60	124	..	..	5·36	3·72	0·45	8·92	18·45	15·62
21	Jowai ,, ,, ,, ..	3,500	..	10	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	39	49	..	2·86	..	..	..	11·14	14·00	22·86
	Total	10,220	..	10	36	25	..	..	3	....	3	99	173	..	0·98	3·52	2·45	0·29	9·69	16·93	18·10
	Total of Towns	108,931	321	61	1,733	629	11	3	46	....	60	1,137	3,941	2·95	0·56	15·90	5·77	0·55	10·44	36·18	33·38
	Total for the Province	5,021,084	13,497	3,997	*85,102	14,769	73	41	1,393	266	1,773	34,953†	154,091	2·69	0·80	16·95	2·94	0·35	6·96	30·69	29·76

* Includes 13,164 deaths from *kála-azár*.

† „ 1,7 5 „ „ *beri-beri*.

B.—HOSPITAL RETURNS.

[102] B.—HOSPITAL

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2	General								
		Group A.							Group B.	
No.	Name of dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.
1	Silchar	...	11	947	2,862	31	111	167	15	2,223
2	Hailákándi	...	3	261	2,220	11	6	34	...	959
3	Katigora	1	60	369	1,864	...	17	38	1	757
4	Gunjong	...	2	89	691	2	4	12	1	880
5	Lakhipur	...	1	183	1,964	2	9	98	1	445
6	Sylhet	3	6	288	1,608	23	34	85	3	565
7	Sylhet (Municipal) ...	...	8	228	1,794	48	13	103	...	760
8	Balaganj	...	7	91	1,236	64	6	64	8	153
9	Fenchuganj	...	16	204	881	11	10	13	7	514
10	Jaintiapur	...	2	67	1,284	6	8	27	1	212
11	Kanairghat	...	1	46	981	5	12	12	...	198
12	Gwainghat	...	...	146	629	15	19	81	7	155
13	Digli	...	14	63	1,716	5	15	33	...	303
14	Sunámganj	...	14	153	733	16	21	68	...	386
15	Chhatak	...	4	186	1,120	2	31	47	2	215
16	Jagannathpur	2	12	60	907	15	26	20	1	616
17	Laur	...	15	204	798	24	15	111	40	250
18	Dirai	...	42	88	545	14	14	29	4	438
19	Madhyanagar	...	77	79	513	21	46	42	...	152
20	Bholaganj	...	...	89	980	1	13	12	2	85
21	Habiganj	...	16	116	732	14	17	51	...	332
22	Baniyachang	...	4	37	759	4	4	31	1	477
23	Muchikandi	...	60	109	953	3	10	39	1	396
24	Nabiganj	...	12	117	692	2	3	17	...	438
25	Jalsuka	1	24	59	332	17	15	92	...	352
26	Lakhai	...	8	35	224	1	2	10	...	147
27	Madhabpur	...	43	196	663	15	7	25	...	66
28	Maulvi Bázár	1	78	215	1,619	9	10	47	2	387
29	Panchgaon	...	67	84	581	3	4	20	...	264
30	Rabir Bázár	1	45	215	1,127	1	27	47	...	389
31	Motiganj	...	38	112	493	3	6	16	...	67
32	Kamalganj	...	34	92	1,529	1	21	5	...	77
33	Manumukh	...	24	133	820	15	10	51	1	297
34	Karimganj	...	29	178	1,005	47	100	71	4	256
35	Atgram	...	6	143	643	6	28	23	...	166

RETURNS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1894.

3

diseases.										
Group C.	Group D.				Local diseases.					
Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.
164	818	9	21	151	295	867	311	64	1
77	275	3	...	32	70	26	77	4	...
59	550	...	3	23	121	79	86	6	12
41	189	...	...	29	31	75	12	2	2
41	233	...	1	77	62	426	11	1	22
104	690	1	11	155	169	141	157	21	3
86	417	7	8	222	40	34	101	11	30
71	448	4	11	15	98	81	130	10	6
30	151	...	1	25	118	44	99	13	1
102	296	...	1	4	60	20	84	2	6
97	383	1	5	21	29	9	21	5	...
69	193	...	12	1	34	33	65	7	9
76	316	3	2	86	100	41	89	11	1
62	321	...	2	37	147	119	153	3	...
33	212	...	2	3	52	54	70	4	1
57	236	1	9	12	95	94	114	5	2
59	353	...	4	48	34	193	92	2	2
35	190	...	5	12	24	60	55	2	1
26	81	...	3	118	45	119	68	1	2
36	107	1	...	3	31	27	26	1	2
88	235	5	1	7	51	100	55	8	...
50	90	1	...	25	53	48	58	9	...
92	218	...	2	42	27	48	72	4	2
13	61	2	1	72	34	19	35	5	1
191	319	...	1	328	6	101	45	5	5
8	49	...	...	7	26	10	4	1	...
51	148	...	2	324	35	59	49	6	10
77	297	2	1	48	90	90	110	4	2
24	138	...	5	27	37	39	97	9	1
203	521	...	9	90	273	96	120	19	1
50	114	...	4	30	72	37	50	30	3
40	146	...	...	253	...	13	15	...	...
53	326	1	2	7	128	43	84	5	...
103	310	4	10	30	184	56	110	4	1
48	205	...	...	14	60	59	38	7	17

[102] B.—HOSPITAL

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2										
										Local diseases—	
No.	Name of dispensary.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).
1	Silchar	56	420	291	385	57	1,449	63	206
2	Hailákándi	1	72	90	148	23	522	...	56
3	Katigora	14	122	211	129	6	787	7	47
4	Gunjong	15	473	130	126	2	344	58	101
5	Lakhipur	12	221	164	72	20	42	47	139
6	Sylhet	12	258	347	328	36	803	7	400
7	Sylhet (Municipal) ...	21	195	141	168	16	1,070	3	284
8	Balaganj	4	121	145	199	23	346	2	433
9	Fenchuganj	6	171	248	85	4	361	...	171
10	Jaintiapur	11	59	61	80	3	286	1	142
11	Kanairghat	52	24	72	142	14	115	1	30
12	Gwainghat	24	46	106	133	10	107	3	282
13	Digli	32	107	107	214	18	269	1	148
14	Sunámganj	...	179	129	241	21	362	4	141
15	Chhátak	4	129	138	64	13	303	2	231
16	Jagannathpur	47	64	70	45	5	492	4	91
17	Laur	18	17	216	90	4	44	...	320
18	Dirai	46	16	61	74	10	106	3	57
19	Madhyanagar	87	23	46	170	23	73	12	134
20	Bholaganj	...	56	84	100	8	115	...	157
21	Habiganj	70	71	166	181	15	414	...	152
22	Baniyachong	6	90	49	127	15	322	11	344
23	Muchikandi	12	200	104	223	23	289	...	111
24	Nabiganj	31	11	109	72	8	106	6	120
25	Jalsuka	16	158	313	274	3	25	...	56
26	Lakhai	1	12	25	55	1	70	...	41
27	Madhabpur	62	50	105	284	4	74	...	329
28	Maulvi Bázár	13	206	177	219	10	703	8	115
29	Panchgaon	6	86	82	168	30	376	1	218
30	Rabir Bázár	6	368	241	419	4	858	...	125
31	Motiganj	1	92	85	105	16	392	2	90
32	Kamalganj	...	17	27	331	7	29	...	38
33	Manumukh	14	74	156	179	10	209	4	174
34	Karimganj	34	97	197	203	18	479	7	111
35	Atgram	4	106	84	117	43	261	2	63

RETURNS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1894—continued.

3												4	5	
continued.													Operations.	
Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in Group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
108	36	71	19	82	184	3,733	778	38	1	353	17,398	120	551
6	2	22	...	5	50	1,215	32	9	...	169	6,480	12	74
14	2	21	...	42	30	1,215	183	...	21	193	7,090	16	173
5	1	2	1	2	11	948	225	3	...	11	4,520	4	29
22	8	24	...	1	30	615	403	...	6	45	5,448	4	80
49	18	56	6	46	170	2,891	195	12	...	419	10,120	56	410
36	23	12	...	18	27	2,828	402	11	1	159	9,325	4	196
26	6	18	6	6	41	1,660	326	...	8	240	6,113	6	129
7	1	16	14	11	76	1,474	111	...	4	130	5,028	12	140
5	3	6	...	...	90	1,568	171	11	...	256	4,935	2	99
10	3	5	6	62	36	1,206	199	2	...	213	4,018	5	65
2	1	2	...	9	47	1,153	248	...	1	109	3,758	2	47
16	4	37	4	8	124	809	212	1	1	158	5,144	9	152
18	1	19	14	1	114	1,528	240	27	2	232	5,508	16	205
5	8	24	...	6	85	693	104	4	...	163	4,014	8	109
4	2	40	6	5	70	1,077	154	44	1	259	4,764	7	149
2	1	7	...	2	87	740	443	4	...	50	4,289	...	62
34	2	1	...	11	71	735	240	6	4	29	3,064	9	87
6	25	5	...	1	56	1,398	166	...	18	4	3,640	3	63
4	...	11	...	3	31	298	48	...	5	156	2,492	1	45
12	5	10	...	6	62	1,429	221	2	...	197	4,841	19	244
10	8	12	3	12	52	1,156	91	...	...	88	4,047	8	138
11	15	11	...	20	102	812	244	...	...	20	4,275	13	170
116	2	...	...	93	...	932	48	...	3	25	3,206	6	178
19	5	10	18	115	1	446	479	2	...	17	3,850	5	165
2	...	2	1	2	7	320	43	...	...	49	1,163	...	21
5	11	1	...	2	...	656	120	...	18	13	3,433	2	135
36	8	36	5	22	170	1,120	212	16	...	347	6,512	45	297
32	8	38	1	105	64	1,018	84	11	...	187	3,915	12	238
88	8	27	1	30	164	1,749	205	1	...	462	7,940	39	272
32	6	17	4	55	94	701	139	8	1	131	3,096	13	130
8	1	...	...	1	31	1,103	91	4	17	23	3,954	8	59
19	1	9	...	15	79	1,280	156	7	...	113	4,499	5	64
9	4	23	6	...	83	1,430	129	6	...	436	5,774	16	228
36	4	...	13	13	41	983	119	...	...	142	3,494	4	87

[102] B.—HOSPITAL

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

No.	Name of dispensary.	2	General								
			Group A.							Group B.	
			Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.
36	Bhanga	...	32	134	610	8	26	37	...	368	
37	Biyani Bázár	...	105	284	2,111	28	32	155	6	828	
38	Patharkandi	...	22	203	591	11	36	27	...	429	
39	Charkhai	6	17	111	1,053	8	19	10	...	334	
40	Nilam's Bázár	...	12	567	1,124	2	20	70	...	232	
41	Barlika	...	1	76	293	5	4	25	...	140	
42	Dhubri	16	28	391	3,893	73	57	49	10	294	
43	Gauripur	...	3	90	692	19	7	35	...	23	
44	Rupsi	...	...	53	575	15	15	27	...	125	
45	Bagribari	7	2	78	551	3	14	21	7	63	
46	Mankerchar	1	4	22	1,408	19	41	37	...	26	
47	Goálpára	1	25	378	1,635	31	35	46	6	130	
48	Lakhipur	...	14	33	458	16	10	24	...	34	
49	Krishnai	1	...	61	473	17	14	25	...	52	
50	Darrangiri	...	...	53	513	6	...	8	...	32	
51	Gauháti	2	9	370	2,689	38	49	58	39	553	
52	Nalbári	...	16	147	559	20	34	114	...	232	
53	Chhaygaon	...	5	183	944	1	1	8	6	441	
54	Palasbari	...	20	47	548	6	7	26	1	151	
55	Hajo	...	1	18	209	1	1	1	2	485	
56	Rangiya	...	...	25	311	3	4	8	3	120	
57	Sonapur	...	...	30	323	1	1	15	1	17	
58	Barpeta	...	3	104	1,261	19	18	39	16	337	
59	Rojali	1	8	71	325	27	2	48	...	84	
60	Roha	...	17	25	264	20	1	17	...	136	
61	Tezpur	...	7	249	2,528	60	60	45	...	2,462	
62	Jamuguri	...	10	250	1,361	...	1	1	...	2,253	
63	Mangaldai	...	...	108	1,721	3	9	28	...	1,815	
64	Sipajhar	...	38	174	3,689	1	...	10	1	3,292	
65	Nowgong	1	6	210	2,946	13	6	31	...	2,872	
66	Roha	...	3	135	1,331	2	...	14	...	2,777	
67	Silghát	...	27	230	2,436	1	1	6	...	1,416	
68	Puranigudam	...	10	279	3,206	...	5	7	2	3,534	
69	Kampur	...	4	113	762	2	2	7	1	1,437	

RETURNS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1894—continued.

3

diseases—*continued.*

Group C.	Group D.				Local diseases.				
Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.
36	230	...	...	106	128	22	52	1	...
64	203	...	3	83	48	43	46	36	5
77	197	...	2	188	12	22	42	5	6
76	350	...	9	41	151	39	57	4	...
248	219	...	...	103	66	51	61	3	...
4	216	...	...	21	64	29	15	2	...
176	267	...	7	134	243	284	255	17	18
12	77	...	1	5	26	47	76	5	3
76	81	...	...	11	63	67	94	5	3
82	105	...	1	13	27	28	40	2	...
80	16	...	...	88	47	32	65	2	...
198	232	...	2	59	91	199	99	4	1
4	74	...	...	...	8	15	26	1	...
41	63	...	2	4	44	181	21	2	4
77	78	...	...	7	17	24	19	11	...
298	323	15	14	253	91	160	154	25	5
90	70	...	18	29	34	38	74	9	5
27	65	...	...	6	6	16	...	...	...
55	67	5	5	20	41	46	31	7	7
4	47	1	...	2	11	5	12	...	6
27	74	...	1	...	61	14	3	5	...
17	18	...	1	2	5	3	1	...	5
70	162	3	5	56	109	39	118	23	10
68	31	...	2	16	14	1	11	...	..
32	60	...	...	8	54	5	17	7	1
121	251	...	7	227	100	42	78	12	8
127	256	...	1	145	41	18	70	15	...
32	209	...	1	21	61	17	51	11	2
50	339	...	...	12	146	25	43	15	...
47	283	1	...	112	73	20	72	8	...
41	406	...	1	19	59	12	75	5	...
...	599	...	1	1	15	37	29	...	...
76	691	...	2	53	224	39	124	148	8
102	254	...	...	38	37	17	11	8	...

[102] B.—HOSPITAL

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2											
										Local diseases—		
No.	Name of dispensary.			Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).
36	Bhanga	...	...	8	108	102	113	1	294	2	5
37	Biyani Bázár	...	...	1	99	406	180	59	515	17	468
38	Patharkandi	...	...	7	74	69	98	2	281	4	108
39	Charkhai	...	...	28	112	80	141	36	188	2	64
40	Nilam's Bázár	...	...	73	3	176	395	15	357	1	129
41	Barlika	...	...	3	93	73	91	9	239	...	37
42	Dhubri	...	...	110	627	598	362	57	771	357	82
43	Gauripur	...	...	15	65	55	71	3	171	39	24
44	Rupsi	...	...	9	104	32	36	15	196	15	92
45	Bagribari	...	....	7	87	55	60	8	138	19	104
46	Mankerchar	...	...	...	117	110	48	4	79	28	190
47	Goálpára	...	...	13	225	211	222	17	306	26	220
48	Lakhipur	...	...	1	97	11	148	4	55	5	94
49	Krishnai	...	...	13	126	51	48	17	93	1	47
50	Darrangiri	...	...	...	56	32	36	4	79	...	61
51	Gauháti	...	...	9	346	313	229	41	528	24	9
52	Nalbári	...	...	15	139	141	125	46	164	25	120
53	Chhaygaon	...	...	60	3	87	3	1	37	1	2
54	Palasbari	...	...	13	76	90	24	13	124	114	173
55	Hajo	...	...	2	41	44	55	6	69	17	21
56	Rangiya	...	...	3	99	113	134	1	36	...	57
57	Sonapur	...	...	13	34	45	27	5	44	2	94
58	Barpeta	...	...	24	162	128	87	34	265	11	216
59	Bojali	...	...	10	73	29	73	4	33	3	18
60	Roha	...	...	54	13	52	129	11	37	...	78
61	Tezpur	...	...	13	265	165	171	33	394	173	429
62	Jamuguri	...	...	4	212	198	247	16	217	61	210
63	Mangaldai	...	...	5	221	154	100	4	294	132	674
64	Sipajhar	...	...	55	346	108	75	30	285	18	17
65	Nowgong	...	...	11	489	107	114	21	529	747	244
66	Roha	...	...	2	332	101	150	5	477	242	177
67	Silghat	...	...	...	359	110	1,336	2	65	300	172
68	Puranigudam	...	...	67	410	156	360	23	500	455	29
69	Kampur	...	...	26	181	61	57	2	106	56	304

RETURNS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1894—continued.

3											4	5	
continued.												Operations.	
Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
1	11	10	4	...	24	1,209	110	7	...	226	4,025	7	80
5	30	56	39	40	143	1,615	168	12	14	79	8,026	19	247
2	1	10	...	...	...	1,148	77	...	...	351	4,102	...	151
4	11	12	...	19	94	1,194	186	8	72	124	4,660	13	140
...	1	3	1	2	59	664	115	3	...	53	4,828	...	144
5	10	27	2	4	9	620	72	7	1	86	2,283	3	97
86	33	91	65	138	195	2,127	358	17	36	308	12,630	48	315
8	2	6	6	6	6	888	67	1	...	38	2,592	1	57
16	2	20	10	19	36	662	70	...	...	47	2,591	6	79
10	3	6	20	2	51	388	76	1	...	35	2,114	...	82
17	6	7	17	4	44	144	100	2	...	23	2,828	4	51
21	15	21	25	11	79	739	282	8	...	114	5,727	13	92
5	...	6	10	...	22	246	82	3	...	19	1,525	...	37
13	4	6	1	20	19	326	60	1	2	43	1,896	...	24
4	1	2	...	...	22	495	51	4	...	26	1,718	...	22
51	8	68	52	153	327	2,585	412	2	1	342	10,645	23	585
20	9	42	20	35	104	704	127	...	4	29	3,358	10	69
1	...	...	19	...	17	614	144	...	...	3	2,701	...	17
8	9	18	5	12	39	1,404	95	3	7	39	3,356	7	75
2	3	1	2	...	35	584	40	2	...	63	1,793	...	11
1	1	...	...	14	31	224	71	...	...	62	1,506	...	8
2	1	1	...	1	3	283	30	...	...	22	1,047	...	6
50	30	45	13	52	96	657	160	2	...	169	4,593	24	151
7	4	4	4	1	29	287	75	...	2	20	1,385	...	8
8	14	1	...	1	1	339	62	...	15	60	1,539	...	52
39	24	27	18	38	64	1,499	280	6	1	252	10,148	11	122
2	11	6	2	...	35	1,905	153	...	...	25	7,853	11	85
22	10	15	6	2	81	917	205	9	4	210	7,154	6	51
5	15	46	...	14	7	2,067	132	...	...	64	11,114	2	13
3	5	28	15	22	86	1,724	130	...	1	133	11,110	9	69
15	...	11	...	8	128	2,179	134	2	...	229	9,072	7	113
2	...	4	...	...	...	2,390	62	2	...	19	9,622	1	50
19	29	18	1	12	60	2,482	275	2	...	239	13,545	1	49
...	1	2	...	1	4	1,742	74	...	...	64	5,476	...	13

[102] B.—HOSPITAL.

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2	General									
		Group A.								Group B.	
No.	Name of dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	
70	Nonai	...	32	107	2,115	1	2	16	...	3,755	
71	Telahi	...	...	70	410	1	3	7	...	1,459	
72	Jaluguti	...	6	250	1,298	1	...	11	...	2,211	
73	Nokhla	...	1	148	1,303	6	8	11	1	739	
74	Pathori	...	4	118	2,730	...	1	2	...	2,968	
75	Dimu	...	23	119	4,672	1	...	23	1	2,636	
76	Jagi	...	...	103	617	1	1	13	...	517	
77	Barjoha	...	4	68	1,256	...	1	13	9	2,668	
78	Dhing	...	1	273	962	...	1	6	...	740	
79	Patoni	...	3	182	1,456	...	...	2	3	959	
80	Sibságar	...	23	140	994	9	3	20	1	830	
81	Jorhát	...	43	153	1,305	16	23	40	5	1,387	
82	Titabar	...	3	15	157	...	...	1	...	314	
83	Golághát	...	13	185	2,345	12	25	41	3	685	
84	Dibrugarh	...	25	353	1,649	75	34	56	...	1,391	
85	North Lakhimpur	...	...	103	699	2	5	9	1	1,103	
86	Kohima	...	...	95	740	39	44	19	13	55	
87	Dimapur	...	...	102	460	10	8	16	...	87	
88	Mokokchang	1	...	14	243	200	22	11	...	140	
89	Wokha	...	...	17	372	10	16	11	...	60	
90	Shillong	...	...	244	969	47	49	126	9	901	
91	Cherra	...	4	162	634	2	2	20	1	507	
92	Shella	...	1	99	1,317	...	3	8	...	629	
93	Tura	...	...	64	761	...	1	4	1	19	
94	Manipur	...	...	479	2,058	142	110	125	7	1,147	
	Total	46	1,418	14,647	112,413*	1,511	1,588	3,331	258	69,808	

* Includes 7,957 cases of *kála-azár*.

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OF THE

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FOR THE YEAR

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